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THE

IOWA JOURNAL

OF

HISTORY AND POLITICS

EDITOR
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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

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FEDERAL AND STATE AID TO EDUCATION IN IOWA

[Continued from the October, 1906, number]

THE SALINE LAND GRANT

What is known in Iowa history as the Saline Land Grant was not intended by Congress to be used directly for educational purposes. By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the National government granted to the State of Iowa *for its use* all salt-springs within the limits of the State, not to exceed twelve in number, together with six sections of land adjoining or as nearly contiguous as possible to each. These springs and the adjoining land were to be selected by the legislature within one year after the admission of Iowa into the Union, and were then to be used on such terms and conditions, and under such regulations as the legislature should provide. One provision of the act was that the General Assembly should never lease or sell this land and the salt springs for a longer period than ten years at a time without the consent of Congress.[1]

On February 24, 1847, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to appoint an agent for the purpose of selecting these lands.[2] Governor Briggs appointed Mr. John Brophy, who made the selections and submitted them to the Governor, by whom they were approved.

Mr. Brophy selected seventy-two sections of these lands and submitted the list to the Secretary of the Interior. But

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. V, pp. 789–790.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1846, pp. 126–127.

of this amount eleven and eleven-sixteenths sections were either rejected or suspended. The rest was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 27, 1852. The amount approved at this date was sixty and five-sixteenths sections.

To supply the deficiencies resulting from the rejection or suspension of a part of the seventy-two sections selected, Governor Hempstead appointed Mr. J. Keister, Saline Land Agent to make other selections in lieu of those suspended or rejected. June 29, 1854, Mr. Keister reported to the Governor a list of his selections. This list was acceptable both to the State and to the United States officers. Thus the seventy-two sections (twelve springs, each with six sections of land) were selected, and were approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Some of the sections chosen were not perfect sections. A few contained slightly more than 640 acres, and a few contained less than that amount. The exact number of acres, as given by the Register of the State Land Office, is 46,202.53. The location of the saline lands by counties is as follows:

TABLE VIII[1]

COUNTY	NO. ACRES THEREIN
Appanoose	12,960.28
Davis	640.00
Decatur	2,560.00
Lucas	25,791.46
Monroe	1,120.00
Van Buren	640.00
Wayne	2,490.79
Total	46,202.53

[1] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1871, p. 13.

It was mentioned above that Congress, in granting the saline lands to the State, provided that the General Assembly should never lease or sell them at any one time for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress. The General Assembly passed a joint resolution, January 24, 1851, requesting Iowa's Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law authorizing the General Assembly to sell and dispose of the saline lands belonging to the State in such manner and at such price, not to be less than $1.25 per acre, as the General Assembly might deem expedient.[1]

As a result of this action, Congress, by an act approved May 27, 1852, granted the twelve salt springs and six sections contiguous thereto to the State in fee simple to be disposed of, and the proceeds to be applied as the legislature might direct.[2]

Thus the saline grant became the property of the State, to be disposed of as directed by the legislature. During the next ten years seven different acts were passed relative to the disposal of this land. The first of these, passed February 5, 1851, provided that the saline lands should be sold by the same officer as though they were a part of those lands set aside for the improvement of the Des Moines River. The proceeds of the sales were to constitute a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, except that $5,000 of the principal was to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Public Instruction[3] for the use of the

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1850, p. 246.

[2] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. X, p. 7.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1850, pp. 227–229.

College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk. The Register of the State Land Office reported, however, that there were no sales made under this act.

On January 22, 1853, an act of the General Assembly was approved, providing that the saline lands should be sold by the same officer and under the same regulations as though they formed a portion of the school lands of the State. The proceeds were to be paid into the State Treasury.[1]

The next law relative to this land was enacted January 25, 1855. It provided that from the time when it should take effect, all school, saline, and university land should be sold in accordance with a plan set forth in the act, which was practically the same as the plan for selling the sixteenth section land. The act also required the Board of Trustees of the University to elect a Treasurer, and to him the State Treasurer was to deliver over all moneys, books, notes, and other papers in his possession and belonging to the university or saline funds.[2]

The Fifth General Assembly, at an extra session, enacted, July 14, 1856, that all money arising from the sale of the saline lands of the State, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of State or any other person, should be appropriated to the State Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant.[3]

Two years later, March 23, 1858, an act was approved repealing the section of the act of July 14, 1856, which appropriated the proceeds from the sale of saline lands for the construction of the Insane Asylum.[4]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1852, pp. 126–127.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1854, pp. 200–201.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, Extra Session, 1856, pp. 90–91

[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, p. 263.

An act passed March 26, 1860, authorized the County Judge and County Treasurer to sell the saline lands. The powers vested in the School Fund Commissioners by the act of January 25, 1855, relative to the sale of saline lands were to be vested in and exercised by the County Judge and County Treasurer.[1]

The final disposition of the Saline Land Grant was made by an act of the legislature passed April 2, 1860, and taking effect May 9, 1860. By this act the saline lands and funds were appropriated to the State University to become a part of the permanent fund of that institution. But from this disposal of the fund, reservation was made that the Board of Trustees of the University could expend out of the saline fund an amount not to exceed $5,000 for completing and furnishing a building erected for a "boarding hall", and a further amount not exceeding $5,000 in repairing and refitting the main building of the University, and in purchasing necessary apparatus for instruction in the institution.[2]

As a result of this law the Saline Land Grant was definitely and finally diverted by the legislature to the State University Fund. From this time it was in effect the same as if the Federal government had originally made it as an educational grant.

Soon afterward a question arose as to whether these lands were to be sold and certified by the Board of Trustees of the University or by the County Judges and Treasurers. This question was settled by the legislature in an act approved March 25, 1864. The saline lands were by it placed

[1] *Laws of Iowa, Revision of 1860*, pp. 345–346.

[2] *Laws of Iowa, Revision of 1860*, pp. 346–347.

under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the University "as fully as if the same were a part of the grant of lands known as the University Lands." They were to be sold by the Board in the same manner and under the same restrictions as the University Grant lands.[1]

When the Board of Trustees of the University was superseded by the Board of Regents, as above noted in the treatment of the University Grant, the rules and regulations applying to the care and sale of that grant also applied to the saline grant.

The following table shows the amounts of saline lands patented during the successive biennial periods:

TABLE NO. IX[1]

DATE OF REPORT	NO. ACRES PATENTED DURING BIENNIUM
May 14, 1855	5,620.48
November 14, 1856	5,061.34
December 1, 1857	2,504.48
November 7, 1859	1,811.10
November 6, 1861	1,280.00
November 16, 1863	8,681.51
November 16, 1865	10,827.38
November 12, 1867	2,632.29
November 10, 1869	1,145.69
November 1, 1871	1,120.00
November 1, 1873	640.00
November 1, 1875	880.00
October 1, 1877	880.00
October 1, 1879	433.52
October 1, 1881	760.00
July 1, 1883	0

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, pp. 84-86.

[2] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1857-1881, and *Report of the Secretary of State* (Land Department), 1883-1905.

DATE OF REPORT	NO. ACRES PATENTED DURING BIENNIUM
July 1, 1885	160.00
July 1, 1887	40.00
July 1, 1889	40.00
July 1, 1891	560.00
July 1, 1893	160.00
July 1, 1895	701.82
July 1, 1897	120.00
July 1, 1899	0
July 1, 1901	80.00
July 1, 1903	0
July 1, 1905	0
Total	46,139.61
Amount unpatented	1,815.68
	47,955.29
Error or duplication	1,752.76
Amount of grant	46,202.53

One should guard against believing that the entire amount of the saline lands was used for University support. It should be remembered that acts were passed providing for their use first for one purpose and then for another. It was not until 1860 that what was left of this grant was turned into the channel of University support. By that date, a large number of acres had been patented, and a much larger number had been sold. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., said in 1867 that "in the settlement made with the Board in the autumn of 1860, they received of the proceeds $9,064.64 in cash, and $20,507.10 in notes, making $29,571.74, including the $10,000 appropriated for buildings and apparatus, leaving a net balance of $19,571.74 and the unsold lands to be added to the University fund — the whole estimated by

the Board at the time at $31,017.81."[1] Mr. Benton stated that the amount of land unsold at that time and consequently turned over to the University was 4,578.43 acres.

According to a letter received from the Clerk of the Iowa State Land Office, August 6, 1906, there were at that date 1,409.99 acres of the saline grant lands unsold.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRANT

It has been the policy of the Federal government to encourage and aid in the establishment and maintenance of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the various States of the Union. This policy was first outlined in an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, which provided for donations of public lands to the several States and Territories which might found colleges for the teaching of branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. It granted to the several States an amount of land such that each State should receive a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the respective States were entitled under the census of 1860. There was a provision that no mineral lands should be selected or purchased under this act. The lands, after being surveyed, were to be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of not less than one-fourth of a section. The quantity of land to which any State was entitled was to be selected from any of the public lands in that State, subject to private entry at $1.25 per acre. Where there was not a sufficient quantity of such land in any State to furnish the number of acres to which the State was entitled under

[1] Benton's *Historical Sketch of the State University of Iowa*, pp. 28–29.

this grant, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to issue sufficient land scrip to make up the deficiency of that State's share. This scrip was to be sold, and the proceeds from such sale were to be used for the purpose for which the grant was made.

All money derived from the sale of these lands, or scrip if such were issued, was to be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent upon the par value of such stocks; and the money so invested was to constitute a permanent fund of which the capital should remain forever undiminished. The interest of this fund was to be inviolably appropriated "to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."[1]

To make sure that the entire proceeds from these lands should be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes mentioned above, it was provided that all expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from the date of the selection of the lands until they should be sold, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys received from such sales, should be paid out of the Treasuries of the States to which these lands should be-

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. XII, pp. 503–505.

long. Further, if any part of the funds invested or any of the interest thereon should by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it was to be replaced by the State, so that the capital might remain forever undiminished. The annual interest was to be regularly applied without diminution to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one agricultural college, except that a sum not exceeding ten per cent upon the amount received by a State under this act might be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever the legislature of the State might authorize it. No portion of the permanent fund, nor the interest on it, was to be applied either directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatsoever to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

This grant was to inure to any State only in case such State should provide at least one agricultural college within five years after claiming the benefits of the provisions of the act.

Under the conditions laid down in this act, Iowa according to the census of 1860, being entitled to eight Senators and Representatives in Congress, was entitled to two hundred and forty thousand acres of land, upon complying with the requirements under which the grant was made. An act of the legislature making provision for the founding of a State Agricultural College had already been passed (March 22, 1858),[1] so Iowa was ready to immediately take advantage of this grant from the Federal government. Accordingly, the General Assembly, being convened in extra session, passed an act, approved September 11, 1862, accepting the lands,

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 173–179.

rights, powers, and privileges granted to and conferred upon the State of Iowa by the act of Congress discussed above, and upon the terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in that act. The Governor was authorized and required to appoint a Commissioner to select and locate this land under such restrictions as the Governor should direct. But only so many acres were to be selected in any county as there might be in such county subject to entry at $1.25 per acre, over and above the number of acres of swamp lands selected in such county; and no lands selected as swamp lands were to be selected by this Commissioner.

The list of selections so made by this Commissioner was to be reported to the Governor and by him laid before the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm. When approved by them, measures were to be taken to have the lands selected certified to the State by the Secretary of the Interior. This act appropriated one thousand dollars, or so much of that amount as might be necessary, to meet the expense of carrying out its provisions.[1]

Under this act, Peter Melendy, of Blackhawk County, was appointed to select and locate the lands. He made the selections in the latter part of the year 1863, and they were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, December 13, 1864. Land selected within railroad limits was approved at double the value of other land; 35,691.66 acres of these "double minimum" lands were selected, and being credited at double value, were accepted by the State as 71,383.32 acres. When these lands are thus considered, the total quantity of land received under this grant is 240,000.96 acres.

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, Extra Session, 1862, pp. 25–26.

The following table gives the location of this land by counties, stating the number of acres within and without the railroad limits, and the total amount:

TABLE NO. X[1]

COUNTY	AMT. IN R. R. LIMITS	OUTSIDE R. R. LIMITS	TOTAL
Beuna Vista	1,765.33	4,072.25	5,837.58
Calhoun	3,068.00		3,068.00
Cherokee	2,249.62		2,249.62
Clay		8,719.42	8,719.42
Dickinson		5,159.67	5,159.67
Emmet		16,648.99	16,648.99
Greene	4,178.65		4,178.65
Hamilton	2,481.50		2,481.50
Humboldt		3,063.13	3,063.13
Ida	5,212.32	3,426.55	8,638.87
Kossuth		84,198.29	84,198.29
Lyon		1,120.00	1,120.00
O'Brien		1,600.00	1,600.00
Palo Alto		27,718.14	27,718.14
Pocahontas	3,549.04		3,549.04
Plymouth	1,760.00	2,082.60	3,842.60
Sac	320.00		320.00
Sioux		1,280.00	1,280.00
Webster	3,249.72		3,249.72
Winnebago		2,429.75	2,429.75
Woodbury	3,201.17	6,902.29	10,103.46
Worth		196.56	196.56
Wright	4,645.45		4,645.45
Error	10.86		10.86
Total	35,691.66	168,617.64	204,309.30

[1] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1865, pp. 129–130.

On March 29, 1864, there was approved an act of the General Assembly which formally granted to the Iowa State Agricultural College, situated on the Agricultural Farm in Story County, Iowa, the lands carried by the grant of July 2, 1862. By this act the interests on the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands, or any part thereof, and the rents accruing from the lease of any of such lands, were appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of the college, upon the terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the act of Congress making the grant, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as future legislatures of Iowa might impose. The Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College were authorized to sell all of these lands in such tracts or parcels, and to such party or parties, and upon such terms of payment as they might deem proper and for the best interests of the institution. To the purchaser of any part of these lands, the President of the College and Farm was to issue a certificate, countersigned by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, stating the fact of purchase, to whom sold, description of the land, terms of sale, and the amount paid for it. Upon the proper presentation of this certificate, properly endorsed, to the Register of the State Land Office, if full payment of the purchase money had been made, the Register was to issue a patent for the land.

Not more than ten per cent of the entire grant was to be sold in this manner by the Board of Trustees previous to the first day of April 1866, and none of it was to be sold by the Board for less than one dollar per acre.[1]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, pp. 148–151.

This act also authorized the Trustees to lease for a term of ten or more years, any of these lands. The lessee of such lands was to pay six per cent per annum interest on the appraised value of the lands leased, with the privilege of purchasing the same at the expiration of the lease at the appraised value at the date of the lease. This appraised value was not to be less than $1.25 per acre. In case the lessee should fail to pay the interest on his lease within six months after it became due he was to forfeit his lease, with all the improvements thereon, to the College.

All the proceeds of the lands thus sold, except ten per cent thereof, were to be invested in stocks of the United States, or of Iowa, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent upon the par value of such stocks. The interest or increase arising from such investment, or so much of it as might be necessary, was to be applied to the support and maintenance of the College and Farm.

The Register of the State Land Office reported, November 16, 1865, that none of the lands had been sold absolutely, but that 45,504.82 acres had been leased, of which the appraised valuation was $89,558.77[1]

Exactly two years after the approval of the act discussed above, the Eleventh General Assembly passed another act, approved March 29, 1866, regulating the sale and lease of lands belonging to the Iowa State Agricultural College. It was provided that none of these lands should be sold for a less sum than fifty per cent above the prices at which each piece respectively had been appraised in the year 1865. But any land could be sold by the purchaser paying one-fourth

[1] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1865, p. 130.

at the time of the sale, and the balance at any time within ten years from the day of sale, the purchaser to pay eight per cent interest, payable annually in advance, on the deferred payment. Any failure to pay interest or principal within sixty days after it became due was to cause the purchaser to forfeit all claim to the land, as well as that portion of principal and interest already paid on the purchase.

Any of the lands could under this act be leased, in amounts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to any one man, for a term not to exceed ten years. The lessee was to pay in advance interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the price of the land, the price of which was made fifty per cent additional to the price at which it had been appraised in 1865. The lessee failing to pay the interest on his lease within sixty days from the time it was due, was to forfeit his lease together with all interest already paid and the improvements on the land.[1]

The Trustees were empowered to appoint agents to carry out the provisions of this act, and those of the act of March 29, 1864, which were not repealed by this one. Hon. G. W. Bassett was appointed such agent. In a report which he made in 1869, he gave the total number of acres leased to September 30, 1869, as 204,056.69. The appraised valuation of this land was $487,608.59, or $2.39 per acre.[2]

On March 19, 1874, an act of the General Assembly was approved, which authorized the Board of Trustees to renew leases, for a term not exceeding ten years from the date of

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1866, pp. 62–64.

[2] *Report of the State Agricultural College and Farm*, 1870, pp. 70–71, in *Legislative Documents*, 1870, Vol. II.

renewal, and making such lands subject to assessment for taxation at the end of ten years from the date of the original lease.[1]

Ten years later, March 27, 1884, an act of the legislature was approved, differing but little from that of March 19, 1874. The Trustees were empowered to still further extend leases, and to continue selling Agricultural College lands, on practically the same terms and conditions as had been previously the case.[2]

On March 28, 1884, there was approved an act which provided that the Board of Trustees should consist of one person from each congressional district of the State, elected by the General Assembly, to serve for a term of six years. Neither the President nor any other officer or employee of the College and Farm nor any member of the General Assembly was to be eligible to the office of Trustee.[3]

By an act approved March 28, 1898, the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction were made ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees.[4]

The following table shows the number of acres of this grant patented during each biennial period:

TABLE NO. XI[5]

DATE OF REPORT	ACRES PATENTED DURING BIENNIUM
November 10, 1869	160.00
November 1, 1871	3,242.69
November 1, 1873	2,085.16

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, p. 93.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, pp. 80–82.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, pp. 84–85.

[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1898, p. 45.

[5] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1869–1881, and *Report of the Secretary of State* (Land Department), 1883–1905.

DATE OF REPORT	ACRES PATENTED DURING BIENNIUM
November 1, 1875	13,418.54
October 1, 1877	10,775.61
October 1, 1879	1,440.00
October 1, 1881	5,753.57
July 1, 1883	6,580.97
July 1, 1885	35,424.78
July 1, 1887	24,534.67
July 1, 1889	14,321.07
June 30, 1891	32,344.20
June 30, 1893	18,256.51
July 1, 1895	11,409.91
July 1, 1897	11,919.66
July 1, 1899	4,888.51
July 1, 1901	4,649.75
June 30, 1903	1,480.00
June 30, 1905	680.00
Total	203,365.60
Amount unpatented	336.02
Not accounted for	607.68
Amount of grant	204,309.30

Of the 607.68 acres which appear on the above table as "not accounted for", 102.94 acres are accounted for by Geo. W. Bassett, Agent for Iowa Agricultural College, in his report for 1870. He says "the number of acres in the grant was reported to be 204,309.30, whereas the actual number of acres is 204,206.36, a difference of 102.94 acres."[1] Not any of the Agricultural College Grant land remains unsold at the present time.

The following table shows the income of the Agricultural College from rentals and interest on the National endowment.

[1] *Legislative Documents*, 1870, Vol. II, *Report of State Agricultural College and Farm*, p. 71.

TABLE NO. XII[1]

YEAR	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT
1865	$4,914.55	1886	$45,355.43
1866	4,923.27	1887	49,669.94
1867	30,840.81	1888	46,239.01
1868	23,241.75	1889	47,891.87
1869	31,735.03	1890	44,145.14
1870	32,460.42	1891	49,371.22
1871	33,826.62	1892	44,417.73
1872	29,061.78	1893	43,928.73
1873	33,390.15	1894	51,159.55
1874	30,779.32	1895	43,291.25
1875	35,886.18	1896	46,596.05
1876	34,936.17	1897	47,729.75
1877	37,833.98	1898*	16,609.62
1878	38,200.36	1899	47,178.42
1879	40,304.36	1900	41,819.27
1880	41,791.24	1901	43,801.05
1881	44,384.20	1902	38,253.93
1882	48,135.77	1903	36,728.51
1883	45,949.73	1904	36,295.73
1884	46,721.89	1905	35,265.03
1885	39,122.53	*Total*	$1,564,176.34

THE FIVE SECTION GRANT

Another body of land which, like the Five Hundred Thousand Acre Grant, the Federal government gave to Iowa for purposes other than education, and which was diverted by the State into educational channels, was that known as the

[1] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, pp. cxix–cxx.

*Partial year—November 11, 1897 to June 30, 1898. Change in ending of fiscal year.

Five Section Grant. The land conveyed by this grant became a part of the Agricultural College lands and therefore should be considered in a treatment of the sources of our educational funds.

In an act supplemental to that for the admission of the States of Florida and Iowa into the Union, approved March 3, 1845, Congress provided that five entire sections of land, in legal divisions of not less than a quarter section, be granted to the State of Iowa. The purpose for which the proceeds of this land were to be used was that of completing the public buildings of the State, or for the erection of public buildings at the seat of government of the State, as the legislature might determine and direct. These five sections were to be selected and located under direction of the legislature, and might consist of any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the State of Iowa.[1]

The State legislature accepted this grant, and, in order to carry out the provisions of the act by which it was made, passed an act February 22, 1847, in which John Brown of Lee County, Joseph D. Hoag, of Henry County, and John Taylor, of Jones County, were appointed Commissioners to locate the permanent seat of government of the State, and to select the lands granted by Congress to aid in erecting public buildings.[2] These Commissioners chose the entire 3,200 acres in Jasper County. The selections, described by section, township, and range, are shown in the following table:

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[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. V, p. 790.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1846, p. 85.

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TABLE NO. XIII[1]

SECTION	TWP.	RANGE	ACRES
Lots 5 & 8, and the S. W. ¼ of 3	78 N	20 W	320
Lots 5, 6, 7, & 8, and S. E. & S. W. ¼ of 4	78	20	640
Lots 5, 6, 7, & 8, and S. E. & S. W. ¼ of 5	78	20	640
Sec. 8	78	20	640
Sec. 9	78	20	640
W. ½ of 10	78	20	320
Total			3,200

In an act approved March 22, 1858, the General Assembly provided for the establishment of a State Agricultural College and Farm. Of this act, section eleven stated that "There is hereby appropriated the proceeds of the sale of five sections of land heretofore granted to the State of Iowa by Congress for the erection of Capitol buildings, for the use and benefit of the college herein established: Provided Congress diverts the same for this purpose."[2]

On the following day, March 23, 1858, there was approved an unpublished resolution asking Congress for a diversion of these five section lands from their originally intended use in the erection of public buildings. This resolution instructed Iowa's Senators in Congress and requested her Representatives to endeavor to obtain the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the use of the five sections of land for the benefit of the Agricultural College and Model Farm.[3]

In response to this request, Congress passed an act July 11, 1862, in which it was enacted that the five sections of land granted to the State of Iowa should be released and discharged from the limitation contained in the granting act.

[1] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1857, p. 25.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, p. 174.

[3] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1859, p. 30.

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Permission was given to the General Assembly of Iowa to make such disposition of this land as it might deem best for the interests of the State.[1]

This act of Congress having given approval to the act of the State legislature, the Trustees of the Agricultural College took over the control and management of the five section lands.

The Register of the State Land Office in his report dated November 16, 1865, said that 2,560 acres of this land had been sold, 1,120 acres having been patented. In his report two years later—November 12, 1867—he stated that the entire 3,200 acres had been sold and patented.

The Secretary of the Agricultural College and Farm in his report of January 1, 1866, gave a table of the receipts of the College for each of the successive years up to that date. In the tables of receipts for the years 1864 and 1865, he includes the following items:[2]

1864—Jasper County Lands . .	$16,000.00
1865—Jasper County Lands . .	1,453.79
Total	$17,453.79

This amount of $17,453.79 became a part of the permanent fund of the State Agricultural College and from that time any treatment of the proceeds of the Five Section Grant lands as separate from the rest of that fund is impossible.

THE SWAMP LAND GRANT

In considering the Swamp Land Grant, no attempt will be made in this paper to follow out in detail every line of this

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. XII, p. 536.

[2] *Legislative Documents*, 1866, Vol. II; *Report of Agricultural College and Farm*, pp. 13–14.

complicated and badly mixed affair. Herein a treatment of the more fundamental features and the more important details of the Swamp Land Grant and its disposal in Iowa will suffice.

The method of selecting and determining what was or was not to be considered swamp land caused much of the difficulty and complication referred to. Many hundred thousand acres have been selected and claimed to be swamp land which agents of the Federal government have refused to recognize as such. In many cases the selecting agents were doubtless either intentionally or unintentionally wrong in their judgment as to the swampy nature of certain tracts. They were also in some cases careless in reporting and describing such selections.

Another cause of irregularity is the fact that some land selected as swamp land, and so due to the State under the Swamp Land Grant, was also included in one or more of the various grants made to aid in the construction of railroads. In this way complications arose many in number and almost impossible of disentanglement.

Again, many tracts of land swampy in their nature had been located and filed upon by settlers before the Swamp Land Grant was made, and so could not well pass to the State. It was this fact that led to the system of indemnifying the State either by other land in the place of such tracts or by cash indemnity.

A still further cause of complications is found in the fact that certain years during the selection of swamp lands—notably 1854 and 1855—were very wet years. This period was followed by a time of unusual drouth. Accordingly many

tracts selected during the wet years were not approved by the agents of the Federal government during the later dry years. During the dry period one could have been easily persuaded that fraud had been practiced in the selection of good land under the claim that it was of a swampy character. It was, indeed, sometimes asserted that the National government was being held up and robbed in this manner.

The facts above mentioned are sufficient to convince the reader that a complete discussion of the Swamp Land Grant would demand the consideration of many complicated questions. As stated above, in this chapter we shall content ourselves with making a somewhat general and less detailed study of this grant.

By an act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'Swamp Lands' within their limits", the so-called Swamp Land Grant was made.[1] By this act it was provided that to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamps and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which should remain unsold at the passage of this act, should be and the same were thereby, granted to said State. The Secretary of the Interior, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, was to make out an accurate list and plats of such swamps and overflowed lands, and transmit this list to the Governor of Arkansas, and at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor. Upon the granting of this patent, the fee simple to said lands

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. IX, pp. 519–520.

was to vest in the State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof. The proceeds of these lands were to be used, exclusively, as far as necessary, for the purpose of reclaiming them by means of levees and drains.

In making out the list and plats of these swamp lands, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which was "wet and unfit for cultivation", were to be included in such lists and plats. If the greater part of such subdivisions was not of that character, the entire parcel of land was to be excluded from the list and plats.

The part of this act of most importance in a consideration of Iowa land grants, is section four, by which it was enacted that the provisions of this act should be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands might be situated.[1]

Another act of Congress, approved March 2, 1855, provided that the President of the United States should issue patents to purchasers or locators of lands claimed as swamp lands prior to the issue of patents to the State or States as provided in the law of September 28, 1850, discussed above. Upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands within the true intent and meaning of the act of September 28, 1850, the purchase money was to be paid over to the said State or States. Where the lands had been located by warrant or scrip, the said State was to be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount upon any of the public lands subject

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. IX, pp. 519–520.

to entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre or less, and patents were to be issued therefor upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act of 1850. Such decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office were to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.[1]

An act confirming to the several States lands selected as swamp lands was approved March 3, 1857. This act provided that the selection of swamp lands made in conformity with the above acts, and reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office prior to the passage of this act, so far as the same should remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, was thereby confirmed and should be approved and patented to the said several States as soon as practicable.[2]

The Fourth General Assembly of the State of Iowa passed an act, approved January 13, 1853, for the disposal of the swamp and overflowed lands in Iowa and to pay the expense of selecting and surveying the same. By this act all the swamp and overflowed lands granted by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, were granted to the counties in which they were respectively situated, for the purpose of constructing the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same. Any lands remaining after the expenses of reclamation had been met, were to be used for the building of roads and bridges, when necessary, through or across these lands. If all should not be needed for these purposes, the remainder was to be expended in building roads and bridges within

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. X, pp. 634–635.

[2] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. XI, p. 251.

the county. A minimum selling price of twenty cents per acre was placed upon this land.[1]

January 27, 1858, a measure was enacted authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent to proceed to Washington to effect an adjustment and settlement for the different counties in the State of their swamp land business. The Governor was also authorized to appoint one or more agents to have the swamp and overflowed lands selected in the new and unorganized counties of the State.[2]

Provision was also made that when the General government had issued the scrip and refunded the money to the State, as contemplated by the act of Congress of March 2, 1855, and patented to the State the lands accruing by virtue of the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, the Governor, Register of the State Land Office, and the agent of the county, if any, should constitute a board to ascertain what amount of said land, money, and scrip should be due the different counties of the State and when so ascertained the same should be subject to the order of the County Judges, or other proper authorities in the county.[3]

By another law, enacted March 22, 1858, it was provided that it should be competent and lawful for counties owning swamp and overflowed lands, to devote the same, or the proceeds thereof, either in whole or in part to the erection of public buildings for the purpose of education, the building of bridges, roads and highways, for building institutions of learning or for making railroads through the county or

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1852, pp. 29–37.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 3–4.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 3–4.

counties to which such lands belonged. But before any such lands or money could be used for any or all of these purposes, it was necessary that the question whether it be done or not should be submitted to the people at some general or special election of the county.[1]

At an extra session of the Eighth General Assembly an act was passed, approved May 28, 1861, by which the swamp lands in the various counties of the State were placed under the control of the respective county Boards of Supervisors. All previous acts of the county Boards of Supervisors relative to the swamp lands were legalized.[2]

The following year an amendatory act was passed, becoming a law without the Governor's signature, March 31, 1862, by which it was made possible for the counties to use their swamp lands, or the proceeds thereof, for any or all of the following purposes: (a) the erection of public buildings for the purpose of education; (b) the building of bridges, roads, and highways; (c) for building institutions of learning; (d) for a permanent school fund for the use of the county to which such lands belong; (e) for building of county buildings; or (f) for making railroads through the county or counties to which such lands belonged. But no county was to be released from its obligations to make the necessary drains and levees as contemplated in the original act of Congress by which the grant was made.[3]

Another act by this same General Assembly, approved April 8, 1862, again authorized the Governor to appoint an

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 256–257.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, Extra Session, 1861, p. 7.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1862, pp. 78–79.

agent or agents to settle the entire matter of the swamp lands with the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. This act also made many provisions as to the methods to be pursued in such settlement and as to the distributions of the lands or proceeds thereof to the several counties.[1] A number of general agents were appointed; and one of these, Samuel Townsend, went to Washington and accomplished something toward straightening out the swamp land affairs. A great many details, however, remained unsettled.

At the next session of the legislature an act, approved March 22, 1864, provided that the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties might appoint three citizens to make a careful examination of the swamp lands in their respective counties, "lying in, along or contiguous to navigable streams; such lands being subject to periodical overflow during any of the summer months". Upon this land a value was to be appraised. Upon all other of the swamp lands of the county, not situated as described above a value was to be appraised, not to be less than one dollar per acre. After such appraisal, the Board of Supervisors was to have power to sell such lands at public or private sale, at a price not lower than that at which it had been appraised.[2]

By an act approved March 30, 1866, J. A. Harvey was appointed a Commissioner on behalf of the State of Iowa to adjust with the General government several matters relative to grants of land to the State. Among these matters was that of settling the claims of Iowa against the United

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1862, pp. 186–190.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, pp. 74–75.

States arising under the Swamp Land Grant.[1] Mr. Harvey did not complete this work, and on January 12, 1872, Hon. John Cleghorn was appointed as Commissioner. He went to Washington, D. C., and entered upon his duties May 28, 1872. October 28, 1873, he made a report to Hon. Aaron Brown, Register of the State Land Office, in which he noted much progress in the accurate adjustment of the claims of the State, although many vexatious questions in connection with the swamp lands remained unsettled.[2]

At the adjourned session of the Fourteenth General Assembly, Joint Resolution No. 15, passed January 25, 1873, authorized and required the Governor and the Register of the State Land Office to procure as soon as practicable from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and also when deemed necessary from the several local land offices, certified lists of the lands on which there were conflicting claims under the several railroad and swamp land grants, together with lists of all cancelled preëmption entries and homestead claims or settlements. These lists were to be filed and recorded in the office of the Register of the State Land Office. The necessary expenses of this work were to be paid out of the general contingent fund of the State.[3]

The Governor appointed Mr. P. S. Brown as an agent to do this work and the Register of the State Land Office in his annual report of November 1, 1875, indicates that the duty was performed and that the lists made out were on file at the Land Office.

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[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1866, pp. 71–73.

[2] *Report of the Register of the State Land Office*, 1873, pp. 164–176.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, Adjourned Session, 1873, p. 27.

Mr. Cleghorn held this office until it was abolished by an act of the legislature, approved March 18, 1874.[1]

The question was raised in the case of the *American Emigrant Company* vs. *Adams County* whether the swamp lands could be legitimately used for any purpose except that of reclaiming such land, as contemplated in the act of Congress making the grant. The case was transferred from the District Court of Adams County, Iowa, to the Circuit Court of the United States. It was appealed from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court first decided that any other use was a violation of the act of Congress and so was unlawful. But upon reconsideration this opinion was reversed and the grant by the State of its swamp and overflow lands to the several counties for general county purposes was held to be valid.[2]

The act of April 8, 1862, mentioned above, granting to the Governor power to appoint agents to receive and locate swamp land scrip, fixed as compensation for such agents four dollars per day, the money to be paid by the counties. The Treasurer of the State, instead of distributing among the several counties all the money received as swamp land indemnity, kept out a percentage of the swamp land funds passing through his hands. This money was to be used in paying the swamp land agents. The full amount retained thus by the Treasurer was not needed for this purpose; and accordingly, on March 25, 1878, an act of the legislature was approved, instructing the Treasurer to distribute these accumulated funds to the several counties from which such

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, p. 18.

[2] *Report of the Secretary of State* (Land Department), 1883, p. 80.

funds had been held back. After the passage of this act all money received from the United States in payment of cash indemnity for swamp lands was to be paid over to the proper counties, the State Treasurer not retaining any part of it.[1]

An act of the Nineteenth General Assembly, approved March 25, 1882, authorized the sale and conveyance of the so called "Indemnity Swamp-Land". Any such land belonging to any county of the State was to be sold by the Board of Supervisors of that county. After being appraised by three disinterested persons, notice was to be published for three successive weeks in some newspaper of the county. In response to such notice sealed bids were to be made. If any such bid equaled the appraised value of the land, the Board of Supervisors could accept the highest bid, and upon proper payments being made by the bidder, the County Auditor was to execute a deed of conveyance to the land.[2] This act was amended by another, approved February 25, 1892, by which it was made possible for the Board of Supervisors to sell this land at public outcry. The same notice as to such public sale was to be made as was provided in the act to which this one was amendatory. No land was to be thus sold at less than its appraised value.[3]

In cases where swamp land had been located by warrant or scrip previous to its selection as swamp land, the act of March 2, 1855, had stipulated that the State should be authorized to locate a like quantity upon any of the public

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1878, p. 122.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1882, pp. 162–164.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1892, p. 66.

lands subject to entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre or less. The ruling was made that such land due in lieu of swamp land could be located only within the State.[1] The Registers of the State Land Office in several successive reports called the attention of the legislature to the fact that a number of the counties still had such land due them, but that there was no government land remaining not entered within the State of Iowa. To try to make it possible for these counties to get the land rightly due them, the General Assembly, March 17, 1880, passed a joint resolution and memorial in which the Senators and Representatives of Iowa in Congress were requested and urged to use all lawful means to procure an act of Congress authorizing the location of such land scrip upon any government lands open to public entry in any other State or Territory of the United States.[2]

This desired result not being accomplished, the General Assembly in 1884 again passed a joint resolution instructing Iowa's Senators and requesting her Representatives in Congress to use all proper and lawful means within their power to secure the enactment of a bill allowing the location of swamp land scrip outside of the State of Iowa.[3]

This resolution likewise failing to bring about the desired act of Congress, still a third call upon Iowa's delegation in Congress was made by the Twenty-second General Assembly. A concurrent resolution of this Assembly once more urged the Senators and Representatives of the State in Con-

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. X, pp. 634–635.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1880, p. 215.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, pp. 238–239.

gress to use their influence to effect the passage of an act enabling the counties to locate their swamp land scrip in some other State or Territory.[1]

Nothing has come of this request; and at the present time there still remain in the State Land Office, four certificates for lands not located, and which cannot be located unless some relief act be passed by Congress. The counties to which these certificates belong, and the number of acres carried by each certificate are set forth in the following table.

TABLE NO. XIV[2]

COUNTY	NO. OF ACRES
Greene County, (Certificate No. 91)	10,658.22
Guthrie County, (Certificate No. 94)	1,840.00
Marion County, (Certificate No. 16)	120.00
Chickasaw County, (Supplemental Certificate No. 33)	109.00
Total	12,727.22

As is stated in the report from which this table is taken, if the Federal government does not make it possible to locate this land in some more western State still having public lands, it should pay cash indemnity therefor.

As noted above in the act of March 2, 1855, it was provided that if upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, any of the lands which had before that date been purchased by settlers were swamp lands in the true meaning and intent of the act making the swamp land grant, the purchase money should be paid over to the State.[3] From time to time payments of such indemnity money have been

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, pp. 240–241.

[2] *Report of the Secretary of State* (Land Department), 1903, p. 22.

[3] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. X, pp. 634–635.

made. The total amount of cash indemnity paid to Iowa up to June 30, 1904, is $584,284.53.[1]

The amounts of swamp land patented to this State during the successive biennial periods are shown by the following table:

TABLE NO. XV[2]

DATE OF REPORT	NO. ACRES PATENTED
November 7, 1859	23,611.49
November 6, 1861	430,462.99
November 15, 1863	142,330.64
November 16, 1865	
November 12, 1867	325,106.30
November 10, 1869	188,383.69
November 1, 1871	35,408.21
November 1, 1873	4,099.29
November 1, 1875	16,274.76
October 1, 1877	2,209.97
October 1, 1879	6,078.40
October 1, 1881	1,516.06
July 1, 1883	711.89
July 1, 1885	2,365.00
July 1, 1887	3,249.54
July 1, 1889	1,436.97
June 30, 1891	1,045.13
June 30, 1893	667.16
July 1, 1895	1,120.00
July 1, 1897	2,385.40
July 1, 1899	1,069.56
July 1, 1901	938.56
June 30, 1903	1,179.61
June 30, 1905	393.70
Total	1,192,044.32

[1] *Report of Commissioner of General Land Office*, 1904, p. 536.

[2] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, p. ix.

This table includes patents for the lands granted by both the original act of September 28, 1850, and the indemnity act of March 2, 1855. Of the above total—1,192,044.32 acres—870,189.09 acres are of "lands in place", and 321,855.23 acres are of "indemnity lands".

The cash indemnity of $584,284.53 was on a basis of 468,521.71 acres of land. So, the entire quantity of land inuring to Iowa under the Swamp Land Grant up to the present time is 1,660,556.03 acres. There is yet a considerable quantity both of lands in place and of indemnity lands that has been selected, but has not been either approved or rejected by the general government. During the past few years a large number of acres have been rejected, and it is probable that the larger part of present claims will be treated in the same manner.

THE FIVE PER CENT FUND

Attention has already been called to the fact that various methods have been used by the Federal government in aiding public education. As was stated above the greater part of such aid has been extended by means of land grants. The seven grants by which aid has been given to Iowa have now been presented and briefly discussed. The three sections which follow are devoted to a brief discussion of Federal aid to education in Iowa extended by means other than land grants. The topics thus to be taken up are: (1) the Five Per Cent Fund, (2) the Second Morrill Act Fund, and (3) Federal Aid to Experiment Stations.

Of these three topics the first to be presented in this paper is that of the Five Per Cent Fund. This method which

in Iowa has been used in extending Federal aid to public school education should possibly be treated under the head of land grants, as the money was received from the sale of public lands and as its amount depended upon the price at which such lands were sold. As was the case with two or three of the land grants, mentioned and discussed above, the original purpose of the Five Per Cent Fund was not that of aid to education. But, as the result of action by the State, this money, intended by the Federal government for other purposes, was diverted into educational channels. Hence, it is treated here under the head of Federal aid to education in Iowa.

In section six of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, and entitled "An act supplemental to an act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union", there is a statement of the original intent in the establishing of the Five Per Cent Fund. This section provides that "five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within the said State [Iowa], which have been, or shall be sold by Congress, from and after the admission of said State, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be appropriated for making public roads and canals within said State, as the legislature may direct."[1]

In article X, section 2, of the Constitution under which Iowa was admitted into the Union, it was provided that such per cent as Congress might grant, on the sale of public lands in the State, should enter into and become a part of the permanent fund, of which the interest should be used for

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. V, p. 790.

support of the common schools.[1] By an act of Congress of December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted into the Union. This act stated that all the provisions of the act of March 3, 1845, should be in force.[2] The State was admitted, however, under the Constitution above mentioned. The act of Congress provided that the Five Per Cent Fund must be used for certain internal improvements, while the Constitution stated that it should be used to increase the permanent school fund.

By an act approved February 25, 1847, the General Assembly provided that the five per cent upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, granted to Iowa by the United States, should be paid into the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be disposed of by him according to law.[3] Acting upon this legislation the Superintendent, in November 1848, made application for this money. But the Comptroller of the Treasury replied to him that it could not be paid until official advice should be received that a law had been passed appropriating it for the purposes of internal improvements, as contemplated in the act of Congress of March 3, 1845. The attention of the Iowa delegation in Congress was called to the difficulty, and they procured the passage of an act of Congress, March 2, 1849, by which the controversy was settled. By this act it was declared that the act by which Iowa was admitted into the Union should be interpreted as giving assent to the application of the Five Per Cent Fund for the support of com-

[1] This Constitution may be found in *Laws of Iowa*, 1846. The section here referred to is on page 13.

[2] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. IX, p. 117.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1846–'47, pp. 160–164.

mon schools as provided by the Constitution of Iowa.[1] Thus the matter was satisfactorily settled.

Up to and including the year 1856 this money was paid to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and by him disposed of according to law. After that time it was paid into the State Treasury, and in this way became part of the permanent school fund.

The amounts of money received from the Five Per Cent Fund have been as follows:[2]

DATE RECEIVED	LAND SOLD	AMOUNT
in 1849	1847	$ 16,442.05
1850	1848	9,105.52
1851	1849	5,708.46
1852	1850	6,471.36
1853	1851	11,901.90
1854	1852	1,697.68
1855	1853	54,241.58
1856	1854	226,800.86
Jan. 1, 1857		185,785.32
Sept. 21, 1857		34,219.34
Oct. 2, 1858		28,101.41
Total		$580,475.48

THE SECOND MORRILL ACT FUND

By an act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, it was provided that there should be annually appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands, to each State and Territory a sum of money for the more complete endowment

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. IX, p. 349.

[2] *Reports of the Superintendents of Public Instruction*, and *Reports of the State Treasurers.*

and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. For the year ending June 30, 1890, this sum was to be $15,000, and there was to be an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of $1,000 over the preceding year. The annual amount to be paid after the expiration of these ten years was $25,000.

This money was to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction. The sums appropriated by this act were to be paid annually on or before July 31 of each year, to the various State or Territorial Treasurers or to any other officer so designated by the legislature. Upon the order of the trustees of the various agricultural colleges, these officers were to pay over this money to the treasurers of the respective institutions entitled to it. These treasurers were to be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior annually on or before September 1, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement.

A further provision of the act was that if any portion of the money granted by this act should, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it should be replaced by the State or Territory to which it belonged; and until such replacement no subsequent appropriation should be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory. No portion of this money was to be applied, directly or in-

directly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

The president of each such college was to make an annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the condition and progress of the college, including statistical information as to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their cost and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as might be regarded as useful.[1]

The grants of money authorized by this act were made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purposes of the grants, as set down above.

The first installment of this fund, known as the Morrill Fund because the act of Congress making the grant was called the second Morrill act, was for the year 1889. The Treasurer of the Agricultural College reports receipts from this source of revenue as follows:[2]

1889	$15,000	1898	$23,000
1890	16,000	1899	24,000
1891	17,000	1900	25,000
1892	18,000	1901	25,000
1893	19,000	1902	25,000
1894	20,000	1903	25,000
1895	21,000	1904	25,000
1896	22,000	1905	25,000
1897*	15,000	*Total*	$360,000

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 417–419.

[2] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, pp. cxix–cxx.

*Change made in the ending of fiscal year.

FEDERAL AID TO EXPERIMENT STATIONS

By an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, it was provided that, in each State or Territory which had established or which might afterward establish an Agricultural College receiving aid from Federal land grants, an experiment station should be established as a department of such College. The purpose of this experiment station, as stated in the act, was "to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science." The law goes into considerable detail in enumerating specific lines of investigation and information to be pursued at such experiment stations, but these details are not of direct interest to us in this discussion.[1]

For the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing results of such work, the law appropriated to each State and Territory complying with the provisions of the law, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum. This sum was to be paid in four equal quarterly installments, on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same, the first payment to be made October 1, 1887. Out of the first annual appropriation arising from this act, it was permitted that any station might expend an amount not exceeding one-fifth of that appropriation in the erection, enlargement, or re-

[1] *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 440–442.

pair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station. After the first year, an amount not exceeding five per cent of the annual appropriation could be expended for these purposes.

The act provided further that if any part of the annual appropriation should remain unexpended at the end of the year the amount unexpended should be deducted from the next annual appropriation, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station should not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

The grants of money authorized by this act were made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purposes of such grants. Accordingly, at the next session of the General Assembly of Iowa an act was passed and approved March 1, 1888, giving such legislative assent to the uses of the money specified in the act of Congress by which the grant was made. By this law the State agreed to devote the money thus received to the establishment and support of an agricultural experiment station as a department of the Iowa Agricultural College, as provided by the act of Congress.[1] The money thus appropriated for the Iowa Experiment Station has been and is being used in conducting experiments and investigations along the lines of agriculture, horticulture, and kindred research. A considerable number of bulletins have already been published and distributed.

The amounts received by the State Agricultural College as a result of this law have been as follows:[2]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, p. 215.

[2] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, pp. cxix-cxx.

1887	$ 3,750.00	1897	15,000.00
1888	15,000.00	1898*	7,500.00
1889	15,000.00	1899	15,000.00
1890	18,750.00	1900	15,000.00
1891	15,000.00	1901	15,000.00
1892	15,000.00	1902	15,000.00
1893	15,000.00	1903	15,000.00
1894	15,000.00	1904	15,000.00
1895	15,000.00	1905	15,000.00
1896	15,000.00	*Total*	$270,000.00

This money has been expended at Ames in accordance with the provisions of the act granting it. The work done at the experiment station is of considerable importance to agricultural and industrial education in Iowa. Results have proved and are proving that the granting of Federal aid to experiment stations is a wise and profitable policy.

Hugh S. Buffum

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Iowa City, Iowa

*From November 11, 1897, to June 30, 1898. Change made in ending of fiscal year.

THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIGS OF THE TERRITORY OF IOWA[1]

There seems to have been very little political activity in the Iowa District during the first year of its inclusion within the original Territory of Wisconsin. Frontier life and scattered settlements were not conducive to partisan or political activity beyond the election of local officers and of representatives to the Legislative Assembly. The county of Dubuque, with a population of 4,274 in 1836, elected five members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Council; while Demoine County, with a population of 6,257, was represented by seven Representatives and three members of the Council.[2]

The removal of the capital of Wisconsin Territory to the town of Burlington in Demoine County created and stimulated a new interest in political affairs among the settlers of the Iowa District. Desiring to maintain the seat of government on this side of the Mississippi River and realizing that the success of the proposition to remove the capital to Madison would be to deprive them of political prestige and distinction, the people of the Iowa country in 1837 began an agitation for the division of Wisconsin Territory. This movement had its origin in Burlington, where it was felt that that town would be the logical location for the seat of

[1]The material for this article was to a considerable extent obtained from data collected by Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh for a documentary history of political parties in Iowa.

[2]Shambaugh's *Assembly Districting and Apportionment in Iowa* in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. II, p. 526.

government of the new Territory. In pursuance of this agitation a convention of delegates from the several counties west of the Mississippi River assembled at Burlington on November 6, 1837. At this meeting there was appointed a committee to draft resolutions in regard to the disputed boundary between the Territory of Wisconsin and the State of Missouri, a second committee on preëmptions, and another committee to memorialize Congress for the organization of the Iowa District into a separate Territory.

This Burlington Convention is notable as being the first political convention distinctly representative of the Territory west of the Mississippi River. A reading of the resolutions, too, will lead to the conclusion that the political intelligence of the Iowa pioneers was not a local or sudden acquisition, but that these men had brought with them from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and from the eastern and the southern States their ideas of justice, their political principles and their partisan creeds. Congress recognized the memorials and petitions of the people of the Iowa District; and on June 12, 1838, President Van Buren signed the act which created the Territory of Iowa. A new political status was given the pioneers of Iowa by this act. Additional counties had to be organized, new assembly districts had to be created, and a delegate to Congress had to be chosen every two years. Governor Robert Lucas entered upon his duties in August, 1838, and issued a proclamation calling for an election, on September 10, for members of the Legislative Assembly and for a Delegate to represent the Territory in Congress.[1]

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 209.

Members of the Legislative Assembly were elected on local issues such as temperance, the location of county seats, and on personal considerations. For the office of Delegate to Congress there were five candidates: William W. Chapman and David Rorer, of Des Moines County, Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque County, Benjamin F. Wallace, of Henry County, and Mr. Talliaferro. Party lines were not drawn and no nominating conventions were held—the candidates announcing their candidacy in the press and on the stump. The election in September resulted in the choice of William W. Chapman who received 1,490 votes, which was a majority of thirty-six votes over Peter H. Engle, his nearest competitor.[1]

In 1839 the annual election of the twenty-six members of the House of Representatives took place. Party affiliations were more of a factor than in the preceding election, but local considerations generally determined the choice of candidates. "We know that the Governor is opposed to carrying national politics into the Legislature," declared *The Iowa Patriot*, "and so are we, and shall be until this ceases to be a Territory. Should opposition to the Administration develop it will cut off our supplies from Washington."[2] At the election in August the Democrats secured a substantial majority of the Representatives elected.

In the campaign and election of 1840 party lines and organizations became distinct. Iowa was engulfed in the great political revolution of the year and her political history is, therefore, a phase of the national movement. The causes

[1] Fairall's *Manual of Iowa Politics*, p. 11.

[2] *The Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 4, June 27, 1839.

which were operating to dethrone the Van Buren regime were many and far reaching. The moral and economic effects of the Distributing Act of 1837, Jackson's destruction of the United States Bank, his blundering specie circular of July 11, 1836, and his organization of the "spoils system" had fallen as a fearful legacy upon his ill-fated successor. The despotic party discipline of Jackson and Van Buren and the severe financial and industrial panic of 1837 had had a cumulative effect in producing a strong political current against the administration party.

No other campaign in American history was ever marked by so much nonsense and so little sense as was the campaign of 1840. The Whig national convention adopted no platform, no resolutions, no address, and put forth no program of policy; the nomination of Harrison was made to insure the defeat of Van Buren. The unparalleled enthusiasm of the campaign found expression in great mass meetings, barbacues, and in processions and parades to which the people came, not to be instructed, but to listen to violent political declamation, to indulge in hard cider and to sing campaign doggerel about "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

The feverish excitement of the campaign infected the Territory of Iowa, and had the effect of thoroughly organizing the two parties and the campaign, and ultimately, the result of giving to Iowa its only Whig Territorial Governor. The acctvity of the Democrats called forth a protest from a meeting of Whigs at Burlington (on April 8, 1840) who designated themselves as "opponents of a political caucus to raise the standard of party politics in this Territory." A resolution was adopted declaring "That we deprecate the attempts

that have been made and are daily being encouraged by many of our citizens, who profess to be friends of the present administration of the National Government, to draw the lines of party distinction between the citizens of this Territory, as a measure that our political interests do not require, and one that is mischievous in its tendency and wholly uncalled for."[1]

Inconsistent with the above declaration but in accordance with the progress of party organization, the activity of the Whigs greatly increased. On June 10, a Harrison meeting was held at Wapello, in Louisa County, at which Francis Springer submitted resolutions which expressed disappointment that elections would no longer be conducted without regard to partisan activity. "The administration friends have raised the standard of party, lit its smouldering fires and have thrown the gauntlet of defiance at our feet by calling Conventions to nominate candidates to be supported on partisan grounds." Under these circumstances the Whigs believed it to be their duty to establish a Whig party in the Territory, to organize at Bloomington and agree upon a candidate for Delegate to Congress. A committee of five[2] was appointed to act as a committee of correspondence with their political friends of the Territory, and joy was expressed in the nomination of William Henry Harrison for President.[3] A month later a similar meeting was held in Muscatine under the leadership of Philip Viele.[4] In Des Moines County

[1] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 48, April 30, 1840.

[2] Edward H. Thomas, Jacob S. Rinearson, Joseph Newell, William H. R. Thomas, and William L. Toole.

[3] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 3, June 18, 1840.

[4] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 7, July 10, 1840.

the Whigs justified their partisan activity by declaring that "partisan broils, proscriptions and discord have been thrust upon us."[1] Pursuant to the recommendation of the Louisa County convention a "Congress of the People" assembled at Bloomington on July 29. The Whigs marched in a long procession to a grove where the ladies of Bloomington presented a handsome standard to the Tippecanoe Club of Muscatine County. Mr. Ralph P. Lowe, the president of the club, in a brief speech accepted the present which was then dedicated to the Harrison citizens of the Territory as expressive of the devotion of the club to republican principles and to the cause of general reform in the national administration.[2] At the conclusion of these ceremonies the meeting organized by electing Col. Isaac Leffler, of Des Moines County, as President and Joseph Webster, of Lee County, Francis Ford, of Cedar County, and Levi Thornton, of Linn County, as Vice Presidents. W. G. Woodward, of Bloomington, and E. Thomas, of Wapello County, were chosen as Secretaries. It was then resolved to give the support of the convention to the candidate for Delegate to Congress who should be nominated at this meeting. On proceeding to a vote Alfred Rich received 120 votes; Philip Viele, 61 votes; and S. Whicher, 11 votes. Mr. Rich was then declared the nominee of the convention and recommended to the people of the Territory for their next Delegate to Congress. A committee of five[3] was appointed to prepare and to have published an "address to the people of the Territory." A cen-

[1] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 8, July 23, 1840.

[2] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 10, August 6, 1840.

[3] Messrs. Learned, of Des Moines County, Whicher, of Muscatine County, Taylor, of Lee County, Watts, of Scott County, and Grimes, of Des Moines County.

tral Whig committee of five[1] was also appointed and the meeting adjourned by recommending that all the counties appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence.

No platform was adopted by the meeting and the address as published presents a long and wordy document in which the Van Buren administration is reviewed and its policies severely denounced. Regret is expressed at the advent of party strife over the election of a Delegate to Congress. "The restless ambition of our political opponents—their warm zeal as partisans, to manifest their devotion to Mr. Van Buren and to appropriate the measures of his administration" forced the Whigs to engage in partisan controversy. "Although we have no voice in the presidential election," declared the committee, "yet we have as deep an interest in a change in the national administration, as the citizens of the States. All the evils to be apprehended from a continuance of the present dominant party in power, and the good that we believe will result to the nation by the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, we share in common with our fellow citizens throughout the country."[2]

As the campaign progressed the contest grew animated. The Democrats had met in convention in Bloomington on August 19, and had placed Augustus C. Dodge in nomination for Congress. The various issues of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations were discussed in the press and on the stump, and a prominent Whig paper declared that Mr. Dodge held a lucrative position under the Federal govern-

[1] R. P. Lowe, J. W. Brady, J. W. Richman, Moses Perrin, and W. G. Woodward.

[2] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 10, August 6, 1840.

ment and but for that he never would have come to Iowa. Rich, the Whigs urged, would oppose the suicidal doctrines of the administration and combat a "union of the sword and the purse."[1] The campaign was also described as a contest between the office holders and the people.[2] At the election of October 5, 1840, Mr. Dodge received a majority of 615 votes over Alfred Rich.[3] The *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot* declared that hundreds and hundreds of Whigs voted for Dodge out of personal and local considerations.[4] The Whigs gained some advantage in the elections to the House of Representatives which was now made up of fifteen Democrats and eleven Whigs. The elections to the Council resulted in the choice of seven Whigs and six Democrats. This latter fact is noteworthy because this was the only election in the history of the Territory which gave the Whigs a majority in any branch of the Legislative Assembly.

The national campaign of 1840 had brought into existence and into extensive and powerful operation a system of controlling a vast number of votes. One feature of this campaign machinery showed itself in the famous Tippecanoe Clubs with their emblems of a coon, a log cabin, and a barrel of hard cider which typified the simple life and the homely tastes of the hero of this campaign. Several of these organizations in the Territory of Iowa did effective service for the Whig party in disseminating Whig doctrines and in maintaining an effective force. In July, 1840, the Muscatine Tippecanoe Club was formed with a membership of 288

[1] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 10, August 6, 1840.

[2] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 14, September 3, 1840.

[3] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 27, December 3, 1840.

[4] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 22, October 29, 1840.

which included several men who became prominent in the later history of the State.[1] Its purpose was to further the election of William Henry Harrison. In January, 1841, the Tippecanoe Club of Burlington was launched into effective operation.[2] As presenting a strong factor in party organization and containing a statement of the fundamental principles of the Whig party, the constitution of this club is both illustrative and descriptive. The constitution in full reads:

CONSTITUTION OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUB OF BURLINGTON

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be denominated the Tippecanoe Club of the City of Burlington.

ARTICLE 2. Its object shall be to coöperate with the Harrison party throughout the United States, by advocating the following fundamental principles of said party, viz:

One Presidential Term.

The Integrity of all public Servants.

The Safety of the public Revenue.

Freedom of opinion without Proscription.

The Purity of the Elective Franchise, freed from official influence.

A sound Currency, being the same for the Government as for the People.

A limitation of Executive Patronage.

The Government administered for the benefit of the Governed, and such other principles as may be vitally important to the perpetuity of our Free institutions.

ARTICLE 3. The Government of this Association shall be vested in a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and a Committee of Vigilance of two members from each of the three Wards of this City.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside in all meetings of

[1] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 8, July 23, 1840.

[2] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 35, January 28, 1841.

the Association. In case of his absence the Vice President shall preside, and in case of the absence of both the senior member of the committee shall preside. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a fair and accurate record of the names of all the members, the Proceedings of the Association and carry on such correspondence with other associations of a similar character as may be thought advisable by the Government or the Association.

The duties of the Treasurer shall be to keep and to make such use of any funds as may come into his hands, as a majority of the Government may direct.

The duties of the Committee of Vigilance shall be to attend all elections that may be held in this city—to keep a list of voters—and perform such other duties as may honorably and legitimately advance the principles advocated by this Association. They shall report from time to time, as the interests of the Association may require.

ARTICLE 4. The Meetings of the Association shall be monthly, or oftener, as a majority may determine.

ARTICLE 5. At all the regular meetings of the Association any member shall be at liberty to introduce resolutions or discussions pertaining to the objects of the Association.

ARTICLE 6. Any person above the age of 21 years may become a member of this Association by subscribing his name to this Constitution.

ARTICLE 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present at any regular meeting, Provided notice be given at any previous meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE TIPPECANOE CLUB

President—William H. Starr
Vice President—George Partridge
Secretary—Silas A. Hudson
Treasurer—H. W. Moore

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE

Ward No. 1—David R. Cook, James McKell
Ward No. 2—D. J. Sales, William H. Ladd
Ward No. 3—Jeremiah White, James G. Edwards

The campaign for the year 1841 was set in motion by the following call in the *Iowa Standard:* "We would name Burlington as the place and the first Wednesday in January as the time for a general meeting of such Whigs of the Territory as see proper to attend—compare notes—canvass our condition and prospects, and take such preliminary measures towards the organization of our party as will be likely to defeat the thoroughly drilled cohorts of the present administration."[1] In response to this call delegates from sixteen counties met in the Methodist Church at Burlington on January 6, 1841. Ralph P. Lowe, from Bloomington, was chosen President and Francis Springer, from Louisa County, was elected Secretary. A congratulatory address to William H. Harrison was drafted and adopted and the meeting adjourned by recommending that another Territorial convention be held at Davenport[2] to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress.[3]

Delegates to the Davenport meeting were chosen by the various counties during the months of March and April, and on May 5, forty-five Whigs met and chose William Sample, of Van Buren County, as President of the Convention. They mourned the untimely death of President Harrison and resolved to "wear the badge of mourning thirty days." In John Tyler, the man who was destined to be disowned short-

[1] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 8, December 11, 1840.

[2] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 14, January 22, 1841.

[3] The term of office of the Delegate to Congress was two years; and Augustus C. Dodge, who had been elected on October 5, 1840, would regularly, have held his office for that time. But, by the provisions of the congressional act of March 3, 1839, amendatory of the Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa, the term of the Delegate to Congress was to expire on March 4, 1841. This necessitated the holding of an election for Delegate to Congress in this year.

ly by the party which had elevated him to office, they expressed firm confidence. John Chambers, who at that moment was on his way to Iowa Territory to succeed Governor Robert Lucas, was commended as a "sterling Democratic Whig . . . . whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country is a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory." Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress, and all the counties were urged to nominate full county tickets. The convention also voted to present a banner to the county that should poll the largest Whig majority in the August elections.[1]

Serious alarm was shown by the Democrats on account of Harrison's election to the presidency and Webster's appointment to be Secretary of State. The early convention of the Whigs stimulated them to prompt action in calling a convention at Iowa City on June 7. One hundred and three delegates were present and intense excitement marked the gathering. The members formed a long procession accompanied by hundreds of cheering citizens and marched through the streets of Iowa City. A large banner was carried by the delegates on which was printed in large letters: "Thomas H. Benton, The friend of the poor man, the western squatter and champion of equal rights. Against Henry Clay the denouncer of the pioneer of the West, the speculators friend, and supporter of foreign dictation." On the reverse side was inscribed: "Democracy—our Country, against Daniel Webster and the Hartford Convention." Augustus C. Dodge was unanimously renominated for delegate to Congress.[2]

[1] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 50, May 13, 1841.

[2] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 29, June 10, 1841.

A speech-making canvass was conducted by the two candidates for Congress, and at the August election the returns showed that Dodge had received 4838 votes and his opponent 4315. The Democrats gained one Representative, and when the General Assembly convened on December 6 the House was made up of sixteen Democrats and ten Whigs.

From the Whigs there arose complaint and dissatisfaction over the alleged unjust distribution by the Democrats of the offices in the Legislative Assembly. This drew the fire of the Democratic press which reviewed the party tactics of the Whigs. It pointed out how the Whigs had denounced and reviled the conventions of the Democrats, while at the same time they were masquerading under such names as "Friends of an anti-caucus meeting", "Congress of the People", and other deceptive titles. But in the campaign of 1840, the prospects of Whig success had induced them to make war upon the Democrats with all the abuse and villification of the bitterest partisans.[1]

By the temporary victory of the Whigs in electing a President in 1840 the Territory of Iowa was given a Whig Governor, John Chambers, who began his duties on May 13, 1841. This appointment by President Harrison was a sore disappointment to the Democrats which found expression in newspaper protests and in convention resolutions. The Democratic Territorial convention met at Iowa City on the 27th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans; and, after drafting a letter to General Jackson expressing high admiration of his military and political services, it resolved, "That the removals of government officers in this Territory, within

[1] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 3, December 18, 1841.

the past year, by the arbitrary power of the general government, and the importation hither by the same arbitrary power of a swarm of strangers from the remotest corners of the continent to fill our offices and govern our citizens, were unwarranted and indecent assumptions by the authorities at Washington, not called for by the public interest or the public wish, but in opposition to both, and grossly disrespectful to the people of this Territory."[1]

The question of securing the admission of Iowa as a State with all its attendant problems now became the pivot around which party politics centered. For some time the germ of Statehood had been in the public mind. In 1839 Governor Lucas had urged the Legislative Assembly to memorialize Congress upon the subject;[2] Stephen Hempstead, the President of the Council, had spoken in favor of it;[3] the report of the committee on Territories in the National House of Representatives favorable to the admission of Iowa had encouraged Governor Lucas to repeat his recommendations to the Legislative Assembly in the extra session of 1840; and, in accordance with his recommendations that body had passed "An Act to Provide for the expression of the opinion of the people of the Territory of Iowa as to taking preparatory steps for their admission into the Union."[4] The overwhelming defeat in the October elections of the plan to hold a constitutional convention[5] had, however, precluded all fur-

[1] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 7, January 15, 1842.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 145.

[3] Shambaugh's *History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, pp. 148–149.

[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1839–1840, Extra Session 1840, p. 61.

[5] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 137.

ther agitation of the subject during the administration of Governor Lucas. But following the recommendations of Governor John Chambers in December 1841[1] the Legislative Assembly on February 16, 1842, passed "An Act to provide for the expression of opinion of the people of the Territory of Iowa, upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution and Government, and to enable them to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa.[2]

Now arose a wave of political discussion which was to last through the summer months of 1842 and which was to ebb and flow for four years. Territorial politics from now on assume a distinctly local character and national issues become subordinated. All the questions arising from the measures directed towards the goal of Statehood become the main issues upon which candidates are nominated and campaigns waged. The press and the stump now become the arena of discussions which present a striking contrast to the noisy demonstrations of 1840.

From the Johnson County Whig convention there came an early protest in a resolution declaring "That we look upon the proposition to erect this Territory into State jurisdiction, as being premature and calculated, if carried into effect, to increase our present embarrassments, and load us with new burthens, without yielding us any adequate return of political security, happiness or freedom."[3] The *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, the leading Democratic journal, in a rhetorical appeal to local pride said: "Our present condition as a Ter-

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 252.

[2] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 137.

[3] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. II, No. 24, May 14, 1842.

ritory, is that of colonial vassalage, which is at all times humiliating . . . . We approach the General Government in the attitude of a suppliant, beg like a slave for the crumbs that may perchance, be left after a division of the loaf amongst the States, and at the same time, Iowa is pouring her thousands into the public Treasury, from the sale of the lands within her limits, and what does she get in return?"[1]

Partisan feeling ran high on the question of holding a convention. The Whigs, realizing their minority in the Territory, were aware that a favorable vote on the convention question would mean the election of a majority to that body, the formation of a Democratic State Constitution which, if adopted, would result in the election of Democrats to administer the new government and the full inauguration of Democratic policies in the State. The Democrats on the other hand, who were responsible for the Act of February 16, 1842, were equally as zealous in favor of the convention. The Whigs pointed to the election of October 5, 1840, at which the convention proposition had been defeated by 1,970 votes, and declared that the vote meant a decisive settlement of the question. To this the Democrats replied that the brief interval between the passage of the Act of July 31, 1840 and the election on October 5, 1840, had not allowed the public mind to become versed in the subject sufficient to express itself fairly. Then too, they argued that the great advance in industry and prosperity and the unparalleled growth and influx of population called for a resubmission of the question.

The discussion now widened itself into a debate on the ad-

[1] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 26, May 28, 1842.

vantages and the evils to follow from a condition of Statehood. It would give the State character and reputation abroad. "The little States of Rhode Island and Delaware", declared the *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, "are each represented in Congress by two Senators and a Representative, whilst Iowa, possessing a greater population than either, has no vote in either house."[1] The weight and influence of a representative in Congress would aid the State in effecting a permanent settlement of the vexed boundary dispute with Missouri.[2] Independence, freedom, and the privilege of choosing their own public servants would be gained. To the argument of the Whigs that the people were not yet capable of managing the affairs of a State Government judiciously the Democrats replied that such a statement savored very strongly of distrust of popular government. "Are the people of Iowa all aliens, minors, and women?" sarcastically asked the *Lee County Democrat*.[3]

Commercially, the Democrats urged, the Territory would be benefited by increased immigration and settlement and by the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi River. "The Rapids will never be improved until Iowa becomes a State," urged the *Burlington Gazette*.[4] The Territory having no political weight in Congress, the pleadings of its Delegate would remain unheeded. It was declared that the price of every bushel of wheat and of every pound of pork, as well as the price of imports by way of the river, was influenced by the obstacles to navigation on the Mississippi River.

[1] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 26, May 28, 1842.

[2] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 34, July 23, 1842.

[3] Quoted in the *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 8, January 22, 1842.

[4] Quoted in the *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, No. 29, June 18, 1842.

A study of the discussions and an analysis of the motives entering into the vote on the convention question lead to the observation that the point of increased taxation was the strongest argument of the Whigs and to the conclusion that it was the most vulnerable point in the Democratic defense. In vain the Democrats prepared tables, statistics, arguments and promises of retrenchment in public expenditures. They pointed out the benefits to be derived from the Distribution Act and from the interest to accrue from the school fund. But nothing could dislodge the conviction that Statehood would require increased taxation, and so the laborer, the miller, the storekeeper, and the farmer accepted the Whig argument and voted for a continuance of the paternal donations from the United States Treasury to pay the expenses of the Territory. At the election of August 1, there were cast 4129 votes in favor of the convention and 6825 votes against it.[1] The Whigs gained two members in the House of Representatives but lost one member of the Council to the Democrats.

By the political repudiation of President Tyler by the Whig members of Congress, Henry Clay assumed the full leadership of the party and became the author and champion of its policies. His wide popularity had reached the Whigs of Iowa of whom the *Iowa Capitol Reporter* said that they were not *Tyler* men but that Henry Clay was the cynosure of all their hopes and the Bank of the United States was the idol of their affections. "*The Whig Party is a Clay party in the Territory.*" His advocacy of the policy of internal improvements and his denunciation of the evils growing

[1]Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 137.

out of the sale the public lands caused the same journal to charge him with having a bitter animosity against the interests of the Territories—and especially against those of Iowa. With great indignation it charged that he had applied the epithets "plunderers of the public domain" and "club-law men" to the settlers of the new Terrritories.[1]

Territorial politics of 1843 is centered largely about the selection of a Delegate to Congress. "Let us go systematically to work," urged a Whig journal, "nerved by the stern determination that Iowa shall no longer be represented by Locofocoism. Let meetings be held in every county, all aiming at the convention of a mass meeting at the Capitol. Let committees be appointed in each precinct to bring the Whigs together—to awaken the disaffected from the lethargy which recent events have conspired to produce, and by concert action to so organize the party that all the wily trickery of Locofocoism will be unable to swerve them from that duty which they owe their country, their party and themselves."[2]

The press of Burlington mentioned (in April) the name of Ralph P. Lowe as a candidate for Delegate to Congress.[3] The *Iowa Standard* mentioned William H. Wallace as an ardent champion of Whig principles and endorsed him for Delegate. It also suggested that a candidate might be agreed upon by holding county conventions without a formal state convention. In May an informal gathering of Whigs at

[1] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. I, Nos. 9 and 34, January 29, 1842, and July 23, 1842.

[2] Copied from *The Davenport Gazette* in the *Iowa Standard*, Vol. III, No. 18, April 6, 1843.

[3] The *Iowa Standard*, Vol. III, No. 19, April 13, 1843.

Iowa City had appointed a committee of five[1] to communicate with the various counties in regard to the approaching election. This committee issued a statement urging the concentration of Whig forces and asked the counties to hold primary meetings to determine whether or not a nominating convention should be called. If the counties should desire a convention the committee would name July 4 as a suitable date.[2] The primary meetings indicated a sentiment favorable to holding a convention; but early in June Jesse Bowen, the chairman of the committee, issued another statement saying that July 4 afforded too little time for action on the part of all the counties of the Territory. The committee therefore recommended that the convention assemble on July 19.[3]

It was a time of apathy among the Whig forces. The Johnson county Whigs believed that a Territorial convention would be inexpedient, but heartily endorsed the candidacy of William H. Wallace.[4] Various Whig meetings and several newspapers expressed similar views, and so the proposed convention of July 19 was finally abandoned. With ironical glee a Democratic editor wrote on July 21, "So great was the rush that the Capitol was filled to overflowing . . . . The whole affair passed off in a peaceable manner, so quiet indeed that few of our citizens were aware of the important event transpiring in the city."[5]

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[1] Jesse Bowen, William L. Gilbert, Silas Foster, Samuel H. McCrory, and A. E. McArthur.

[2] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. III, No. 25, May 25, 1843.

[3] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. II, No. 43, June 15, 1843.

[4] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. III, No. 20, July 20, 1843.

[5] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. II, No. 33, July 22, 1843.

William H. Wallace was now generally recognized as the Whig candidate for Congress. The Democrats had renominated Augustus C. Dodge at Iowa City on June 26. There was little that is instructive or important in this campaign. Neither of the two parties adopted a platform and no notable contribution to campaign material appeared. During September Dodge and Wallace held several joint debates in which the United States Bank, the tariff, and the measures for the distribution of the funds from the sale of the public lands were discussed. Mr. Wallace also attacked Dodge's conduct and attitude in regard to the bill in Congress making an appropriation of $50,000 to the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Florida for internal improvements.[1] President Tyler, too, received his share of denunciation for the removal of several Whig officers in the Territory and the appointment of Democrats in their places.[2] But as the campaign wore on it became apparent that Dodge would be reelected by a large majority, and the inaction of the Whigs and their lame and half hearted confidence even prompted some Democratic journals in advising Wallace to withdraw from the contest.

To its candidates the inaction of the Whigs proved to be very disastrous. When the returns of the October election were counted Wallace was found to be defeated by a large majority and only seven Whigs had secured seats in the House of Representatives. A Whig journal thus analyzed the cause of the defeat: "A little reflection throws a flood of light upon what would otherwise be incomprehensible in ref-

[1] *Bloomington Herald*, Vol. III, No. 46, September 22, 1843.

[2] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. II, No. 35, April 20, 1843.

erence to the result of the election just terminated. It shows that we are *not* beaten by *increase* of Locofocoism above the increase of Whigs, but that we are beaten by *Whigs staying at home* . . . . It is well known that the Convention vote of last year did *not*, taking the Territory through bring out near all the polls. Many persons cast no vote at all upon that question . . . . And the falling off, too, as usual is upon the Whig vote. The Whigs of the Territory have followed the example of their brethren in many of the States . . . . staid at home to dig potatoes and shuck corn, and left the Locofocos to do the voting."[1]

Profiting by their mistakes in 1843, the Whigs roused themselves to an early activity for the campaign of 1844. On December 20, 1843, there was issued the following call signed by forty-one prominent Whigs of the Territory: "The undersigned would respectfully request their Whig fellow citizens of the Territory of Iowa, to assemble in Iowa City, on the 9th day of January 1844, for the purpose of taking such measures for the organization of the Whig party, as to them in their wisdom shall seem best."[2]

Pursuant to this call the Whigs assembled in the Capitol and were called to order by Francis Springer, of Louisa County. Ralph P. Lowe was elected President of the convention and Alfred Hebard, Robert Gower, and J. B. Teas were selected as Vice-Presidents. Benjamin F. Wallace and E. H. Thomas were chosen as Secretaries. The committee on resolutions consisting of Francis Springer, L. D. Stockton, Henry W. Starr, H. T. Read, and J. D. Learned pre-

[1] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. III, No. 42, October 19, 1843.

[2] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. III, No. 51, December 21, 1843.

pared and reported a series of resolutions in which it was resolved "That a Tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the general government, and at the same time protect the Agricultural and the Mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory." They were determined to "resist on the threshold every inroad to corruption," they regarded the proceeds from the sales of the public lands as the legitimate property of the States and Territories among which they demanded that these proceeds be divided; a National Bank was advocated as a part of a well regulated currency system; and, although the members could cast no vote, they looked hopefully to the election of Henry Clay to the presidency. H. W. Starr, Jesse Bowen, and others addressed the convention in support of the resolutions which were then unanimously adopted.

On reassembling in the evening William G. Woodward, Jesse Bowen, and James Crawford were appointed a committee to report a plan for the organization of the Whigs of the Territory. In its report the committee advised the appointment of a State Central Committee of three members, and a committee of one for each county. Jesse Bowen, Hugh D. Downey, and John H. Coleman were appointed on the State committee. The convention also selected delegates to attend the "Whig Young Men's Convention" at Baltimore in May. The convention adjourned amid great enthusiasm by singing a campaign song of six stanzas which was more hilarious than poetical, as may be seen from the following stanza:

"Ye Whigs who fought the noble fight,
For Tip and Tyler too,
Remember that we've met this day
To organize anew;
And by the blessings of that power,
Which smiled on those of yore,
We'll lay the traitor on his back, and
Martin on the floor."[1]

Again the question of the formation of a State government seized the public mind and overshadowed all other questions. In December, 1843, Governor Chambers had again advised the Legislative Assembly to pass another law for determining the wishes of the people on that subject and had urged that body to apply "to Congress to fix and establish, during its present session, a boundary for the proposed State."[2] The Legislative Assembly, accordingly, passed "An act to provide for the expression of the opinion of the people of the Territory of Iowa upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution for the State of Iowa."[3] By the provisions of this act the elections were to be held early in April.

At once the Democrats began their campaign for the proposition while the Whigs as strenuously opposed it. All the arguments and the declamations of 1842 were resurrected, repeated, and emphasized. The attitude of the Whigs in this campaign is well expressed in the following editorial —presumably from the pen of Stephen Whicher:

We declare without fear of contradiction, that the people are not prepared, and *cannot* be prepared, at so early a period as the first day

[1] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. IV, No. 2, January 11, 1844.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 271.

[3] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 143.

of April to decide the momentous question of State government or no State government, and we say further, that until Congress now in session shall have completed its business, and the decisions that it may make upon some questions concerning the interests of this Territory that it has before it, shall be generally made known, the people cannot make a proper and satisfactory determination of the question of State government.

There is in this Territory a set of speculating politicians — mere soldiers of fortune whose whole souls are wrapped in the endeavor to rush this Territory into a State organization, in the belief that their precious selves will get elected to the offices that will be created. These political harpies have been scheming and wire-pulling to accomplish that end, for the last three or four years, and they are at it still. The people have already repudiated them and their offers on two occasions, and if true to themselves, they will do it a third time.

If it had been desired to test the question of State government fairly, a general law would have been passed, by which the question of Convention or no Convention could have been voted upon at the next and at every succeeding general election, until the people expressed their willingness to form themselves into a State. This would have been fair and honest, and we venture to say that not a man would have been found to object to it.[1]

Governor John Chambers, in May, issued a proclamation declaring that the convention proposition had carried by a large majority.[2] The attitude of the public mind had, therefore, changed in favor of a State government. The advent of better times, the enormous increase of the Territory in population, public discussion and reflection, and various events transpiring in the Nation had combined in converting a majority of the voters to the proposition of calling a constitutional convention.

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[1] *The Iowa Standard*, Vol. IV, No. 9, February 29, 1844.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 308.

The warmth of the presidential campaign of 1844 again served to accelerate Territorial politics and to arouse the parties to a more united activity. Henry Clay had again been nominated for President and was expected to repeat the great Whig triumph of 1840. In Iowa City, Clay speeches were praised by the Whigs and bitterly condemned by the Democrats. His political philosophy was proclaimed in Whig editorials and resolutions. Clay campaign songs were sung in parades and processions, and his whole legislative career was diagnosed. "Our opponents", said a Democratic editor, "have unfurled the banner of *Henry Clay*, a National Bank, Protective Tariff, etc. and in doing so they have assumed to defend their champion against the just and merited indignation of an insulted and abused class of American citizens, who have been by him denounced as a '*lawless band*' or as no better than '*highway robbers*'."[1]

To such thrusts the *Hawk-Eye* retorted: "If Mr. Clay is hostile to the settlers of the public lands, why did he vote for the preëmption law of 1841, which let it be remembered, is the *only permanent prospective law, ever passed by Congress?* Why did he vote large and liberal grants of lands to the new States, and why has he devoted the best years of his life, to his favorite policy of distribution? Why has he evinced so much zeal and ardor, in behalf of a measure, which enables the new States, without the burthen of taxation to carry on their works of Internal Improvement, and confer the benefits of education, on the poor and destitute? Is this hostility to the West? The people can answer."[2]

[1] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. III, No. 16, March 23, 1844.

[2] *Hawk-Eye*, Vol. V, No. 40, February 29, 1844.

Clay Clubs were formed in this campaign at Burlington and at Iowa City—the storm centers of Territorial politics. The first, of which James W. Grimes was President, was organized on March 4. The Constitution in full is as follows:[1]

ARTICLE 1. This Club shall be called *The Burlington Township Clay Club;* the object of its institution is to spread correct political information among the people and to exert every other honorable means for the advancement of the Whig cause in this Township, and to effect, with the assistance and coöperation of other Clubs, a thorough organization of the Whig party in this county and Territory.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of this Club shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of seven members.

ARTICLE 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be prescribed from time to time by the Club, as necessity may require, and the duties of the other officers under this Constitution shall be such as are usually performed by such officers in associated and deliberative bodies.

ARTICLE 4. The meetings of this Club shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month, until the August election. After that time the meetings shall be held at such times as the President or the Vice President, or the Executive Committee may designate. At each meeting the time and place of the next meeting shall be determined by the Club, and the President or the Vice President or the Executive Committee shall have power to call special meetings at such times and places as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE 5. At all meetings of the Club, the order of proceedings shall be such as is usually observed in deliberative bodies.

ARTICLE 6. Every citizen of the Territory may become a member of this Club by subscribing his name to the Constitution.

Immense Whig mass meetings were held in the month of July at Mt. Pleasant and at Burlington. At the latter place

[1] *Hawk-Eye*, Vol. V, No. 42, March 14, 1844.

it was estimated that 2,500 people were present. As the boats would float down the river and land the visitors, large crowds would meet them with cheers of welcome. The delegation from Henry county arrived carrying a huge Clay banner and a tree in which was perched a live coon. When the last delegations had arrived the whole gathering formed itself into a procession carrying banners, pictures, and mottoes expressing in emblazoned letters the principles of Henry Clay. The Clay Club of Burlington acted as host; and under its auspices a huge dinner had been prepared for the visiting delegations. The political stage was being treated to a repetition of the theatrical demonstrations of the campaign of 1840.

In the afternoon William G. Woodward and Henry Edwards addressed the meeting and Messrs. Lowe, Stockton, Munger, Blair, and Toole were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. Special recognition was given the Democratic party in the following: "Resolved, that the party now claiming for itself the name of 'democratic' has wandered far away from the principles of true democracy, and professes not one principle in common with the democracy of our fathers . . . . They may possess the shadow but they have discarded the substance." A United States Bank was advocated, a protective tariff was defended, and the public acts of Henry Clay were extolled. Governor Chambers was present but declined to make a partisan address. William H. Wallace and James W. Grimes followed in a discussion of Whig principles and urged the party to concentrate its forces. The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for Clay and Frelinghuysen.[1]

[1] *Hawk-Eye*, Vol. VI, No. 6, July 16, 1844.

Delegates to the constitutional convention of this year were to be chosen by the various counties in August. The national campaign had the effect of making party affiliation the first qualification in the election of delegates; it was Whig versus Democrat. *The Iowa Standard* said:

> Each party expects, in the event of its obtaining a majority in the Convention, that the Constitution of the State of Iowa will be modeled in a manner consistent with the principles it professes . . . . This is a most important consideration; and before you decide to vote for a Whig, to form a Whiggish (or old fashioned Democratic) Constitution; or a Democrat—or, more correctly, a Jackson man—to form a Jacksonish Constitution; you should fully satisfy yourself which party is sustaining the most just, consistent, and American doctrine . . . . We contend that the true doctrine is with the Whigs—we contend that the Whig party has kept the faith handed down from the Whigs of the Revolution and the Framers of the Constitution. We contend that a Constitution for the State of Iowa, formed under the auspices of the Whigs, would, with the greatest degree of certainty, secure to her all the advantages of good government and wholesome laws.[1]

In July the parties held conventions and nominated candidates in the various counties. In Johnson County the Whigs nominated Samuel H. McCrory, Jesse Bowen, and James L. Thompson.[2] The Linn County Whigs nominated Elijah D. Waln, and Thomas J. McKean.[3] A Whig journal declared that the "Post Office Clique" of Iowa City were going to elect Ex-Governor Lucas in order to make him President of the convention and later capture for him the

[1] *The Iowa Standard*, Vol. IV, No. 29, July 18, 1844.

[2] *The Iowa Standard*, Vol. IV, No. 27, July 4, 1844.

[3] *The Iowa Standard*, Vol. IV, No. 30, July 25, 1844.

Governorship of the new State.[1] A few days before the election *The Davenport Gazette* issued the following final appeal to the Whigs: "There is more involved in that election, as concerns every permanent resident of the Territory, than has ever given importance to any previous election. Upon the nature of the Constitution drafted, depends the rapid settlement of Iowa, the availability of its resources, and the hidden treasures of its prolific soil." The intended prohibition of banks by the Democrats was severely condemned. "If elected they will unanimously advocate the insertion of a clause into the Constitution forever prohibiting the citizens of the State of Iowa from engaging in banking privileges. This is a subject that should be left just where the Whig candidates for delegacy propose leaving it, that is, *to the good sense of the people of the State*, and this we fervently maintain to be true republican principle."[2]

Again the elections in August resulted in a Democratic triumph. Of the seventy-two delegates elected the Democrats had a majority of thirty.[3] They were elated over this great victory and declared that it was a complete endorsement of Democratic principles, and an emphatic repudiation of Henry Clay and the doctrines of the Whig party. The Whigs, however, accepted the result with the composure born of years of experience in defeat.[4]

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[1] *The Iowa Standard*, Vol. IV, No. 30, July 25, 1844.

[2] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. III, No. 50, August 1, 1844.

[3] Shambaugh's *History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, p. 183.

[4] No Representatives or members of the Council were elected this year. Pending the outcome of the efforts to secure the admission of Iowa, the Legislative Assembly had postponed the election of members of the Legislative Assembly to April 7, 1845—See *Laws of 1844*, p. 2.

A debate arose in the Constitutional Convention of 1844 between the Whigs and the Democrats on the question of chartering banking institutions. Since the days of Jackson's warfare upon the United States Bank it had been one of the issues of the two great parties. The large crop of "wild cat banks" growing out of Jackson's financial measures had created suspicious distrust and quixotic notions in regard to the value of banks in general. In Iowa the Miners' Bank of Du Buque, which had been chartered as early as November 30, 1836, became an issue in partisan discussion, and, on account of local bickerings and bad reports concerning its solvency, it had become the target of repeated legislative investigations and numerous attempts to annul its charter. In May, 1845, its charter was finally repealed.[1]

From the Committee on Corporations in the Constitutional Convention of 1844 a minority report "That no bank or banking corporation of discount or circulation, shall ever be established in this State" was signed and presented by Stephen Hempstead and Michael O'Brien.[2] On October 19, Mr. Hempstead moved to strike out of the report of the Committee on Corporations the section establishing a bank with branches and to insert the minority report.[3] This motion precipitated a discussion for several days upon the general utility of banks—the Whigs opposing such a radical amendment. The conservative Democrats led by Ex-Governor Lucas were opposed to banks as a matter of principle but argued that the question was one of expediency and that the Convention had no right to tie the hands of the people of

[1] Merritt's, *Early History of Banking in Iowa*, pp. 43, 45, 53, and 107.

[2] *Journal of the Convention of 1844*, p. 30.

[3] *Journal of the Convention of 1844*, pp. 89, 90,

the future.[1] With the help of the Democrats the amendment was defeated and the final draft of the Constitution provided that every charter establishing a bank had to be submitted to a vote of the people.[2]

A year of strenuous political campaigns was in store for the voters of the Territory of Iowa in 1845. At the election in April the Constitution of 1844 was to be submitted to a vote; twenty-six Representatives and thirteen members of the Council were to be elected. In the August election a Delegate to Congress was to be chosen and, as it was to prove, another vote upon the now famous Constitution of 1844 was to be taken. Defeated by numbers in the Convention, the Whigs now raised the cry of a partisan Constitution. Their knowledge that they would have no offices in the new State was the parent of many of their objections and gave color to most of their arguments against its adoption. Again they sounded the warning of increased taxation and attacked the Constitution clause by clause and article by article.[3]

An unexpected event now happened which swelled the ranks of the Whig opponents of adoption and gave them a new line of attack. Congress by the Act of March 3, 1845, had rejected the boundaries prescribed by the convention of 1844 and had substituted therefor the "Nicollet Boundaries" which greatly curtailed the northern and the western boundaries of the proposed State. This new boundary clause immediately turned the tide of sentiment against the adop-

[1] *Journal of the Convention of 1844*, pp. 70, 74, 75.

[2] Shambaugh's *History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, p. 226.

[3] Shambaugh's *History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, p. 257.

tion of the Constitution. The day after the passage of the act, Augustus C. Dodge, the Iowa Delegate in Congress, addressed a letter to his Iowa constituents urging the acceptance of the new boundaries and declaring that "whatever your decision on the first Monday in April may be, we will not be able hereafter under any circumstances, to obtain *one square mile more* for our new State than is contained within the boundaries adopted by the Act of Congress admitting Iowa into the Union."[1]

But the strength of the support of the Convention of 1844 was broken, and many Democrats now joined the Whigs in opposing its adoption. Enoch W. Eastman, Theodore S. Parvin, Shepherd Leffler, and other prominent Democrats canvassed the Territory in March urging the people to reject the Constitution on account of the objectionable boundaries imposed by Congress.[2] The people followed their advice, and in the April elections returned a majority of 996 votes against the Constitution.[3] In the House of Representatives the Whigs gained two members; but only two Whig candidates for the Council escaped defeat.

A Whig analysis of the vote on the Constitution was as follows:

> The citizens of Dubuque and the Northern counties generally, opposed it, we have every reason to believe in the hope that if the Constitution were rejected the Territory would be divided into two, leaving the northern counties to form a distinct Territory. The inhabitants of Johnson, Cedar, Linn and Muscatine favored it because

[1] Shambaugh's *Debates of Constitutional Conventions of 1844 and 1846*, p. 230–234.

[2] Gue's *History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 217.

[3] Shambaugh's *History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, p. 271.

it located the Seat of Government the ten succeeding years at Iowa City, at which place it is vastly to their interests to retain it. The citizens of Des Moines opposed it from a correct knowledge of the amount and fertility of Territory of which Congress had deprived it on the south. Those of Lee County advocated it because—we know of no better reason—Dodge told them to do so. Our own citizens, so far as we are capable of judging, opposed it from the obnoxious character of its provisions, influenced in some degree by the curtailment of its boundaries. And so of many of the other counties, as Henry, Van Buren, etc.[1]

The Democratic majority of the Legislative Assembly renewed their efforts toward securing the admission of Iowa into the Union by passing, on June 10, 1845, "An Act to submit to the people the draft of a Constitution formed by the late Convention." The introduction of this measure provoked a determined protest in the House which was signed by nine Whig members and entered on the journal of that body.[2] The protest declared that the Constitution of 1844 had been deliberately rejected by the people; and, therefore, "to call upon them again to vote for or against accepting it, looks very much like trifling with their feelings, their judgments and their constitutional privileges. They have sent up no memorials, asking us to give them another opportunity to vote upon it." The provisions of the Constitution were also attacked. "The consequence of depriving the citizens of Iowa of the privilege of banking and the issuance of their own paper currency is too palpable to be questioned by the

[1] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 35, April 24, 1845.

[2] *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 7th Legislative Assembly, pp. 166–170. This protest was signed by the following Representatives: Stephen B. Sheleday, Joseph M. Robertson, Richard Noble, James Anderson, Charles Stewart, N. Munger, Hugh D. Downey, Charles Clifton, and S. D. Woodworth.

meanest intellect . . . . The adoption of the Constitution proposed will cause an influx of worthless paper and the disappearance of gold and silver."

On the day following the passage of the act of June 10, the Democratic Territorial Convention met at Iowa City and, after renominating Augustus C. Dodge for Congress, recommended unanimous support of the Convention.[1] Two days later at the same place the Whig Territorial Convention assembled. Ralph P. Lowe was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and he pledged himself to make the most favorable report in August. President John S. Stevens, of Henry County, then appointed James Robinson, James Trimble, and W. Penn Clarke to act as a State Central Committee with power to call a Territorial Convention and to appoint committees of correspondence in the various counties which should communicate with one another.

The resolutions adopted severely condemned Augustus C. Dodge's conduct on the boundary question and repudiated his letter of March 4, 1845, and his action "for taking sides with Congress in the mutilation of our Territory" and for manifesting "a willingness to sacrifice the best interests of his constituents to the desire to secure his own promotion." In regard to re-submitting the Constitution to a vote, the convention resolved, "That the act of the recent Legislature, to compel the people to vote the second time upon an instrument which they have once rejected, is unprecedented in the legislative history of this country; not called for by any express will of the people, and an usurpation upon their

[1] *Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertizer*, Vol. VIII, No. 50, June 21, 1845.

rights; that we highly approve of the efforts made by the Whig members of the two Houses to prevent the passage of said law, and that it behooves the people of Iowa, if they would preserve her rights unimpaired, to check the recklessness of Locofocoism, and its contempt for the established usages of our forefathers."[1]

During June and July the Constitution became the vital and engrossing question on the political forum and in newspaper editorials. The main arguments were centered about the boundary question and the vigorous campaign conducted by the two candidates for Congress, Augustus C. Dodge and Ralph P. Lowe, gave interest and zeal to the discussions. Dodge's letter of March 4, 1845, was an effective campaign document in the hands of the Whigs. He had, however, a record of accomplished efforts in Congress and the Democrats pointed to his untiring labor in behalf of his Iowa constituents. Mr. Lowe, on the other hand, had no congressional record and was forced to adopt and to counsel a negative policy. "It is all important that a friend of the Constitution be sent to Congress with it," argued the *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, "Mr. Lowe being opposed to the Constitution, and to admission under it, his election would be fatal to our best interest, it would also be viewed as a condemnation of our Delegate, General Dodge, for demanding in the name of one thousand freemen, our convention boundaries."[2]

Again Augustus C. Dodge was returned to Congress, and for the second time the Constitution of 1844 had been delib-

[1] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. IV, No. 45, July 3, 1845.

[2] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. IV, No. 24, July 23, 1845.

erately rejected but only by the narrow margin of 421 votes.[1] It was a sore disappointment to the Democrats to see the fruit of four years of efforts in the direction of Statehood defeated by the untiring opposition of the Whigs and their allies. In discussing the causes of the defeat, a Democratic journal said in tones not unmixed with bitter resentment: "First in the list stands the pertinacious and willful misrepresentation of the Whig press relative to the boundaries . . . . The short turn taken by the federal politicians, in charging upon the democratic presses, which have alluded in a spirit of candor, to the pernicious influence of their fraudulent and dishonest course, a disposition to impeach the intelligence and integrity of the people, is but an additional proof of their abandoned recklessness."[2]

Hardly had the excitement of the August election subsided when the proposition of calling another constitutional convention was widely discussed. James Clarke, whom President Polk had appointed on November 18, 1845, to succeed Governor John Chambers, was a sterling Democrat and had long been active in urging Statehood. In his first inaugural message he deplored the defeat of the Constitution, referring to the "misrepresentation and mystification" that he believed had much to do in effecting it, and assured the Legislative Assembly of his hearty coöperation in any steps looking toward the incorporation of Iowa into the Union as a State.[3] On January 17, 1846, the Governor signed "An Act to pro-

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 184.

[2] *Iowa Capitol Reporter*, Vol. IV, No. 29, August 27, 1845.

[3] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 319.

vide for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution and a State Government."[1]

Thirty-two delegates were to be chosen in April, and the Convention was to convene at Iowa City on the first Monday in May. Both parties now strove to elect a majority of the delegates but disclaimed any designs for securing the control of the convention. "Aware of their hopeless minority in the Territory," said a Democratic organ, "and of their consequent inability to effect any political object by direct efforts, the Whig press are endeavoring, by special appeals to the people against an adherence to principle, to exert a controlling influence in imparting to the new constitution a partisan bias in accordance with their own principles, and in fashioning it after the *Whig* standard . . . . What unmeaning, empty sounds are these terms, 'party constitution' and '*no*-party constitution'!"[2] The April elections showed that the Whigs had elected but ten delegates and that the Democrats had a majority of twelve.[3] The Democrats, therefore, dominated the proceedings of the convention, but were careful to forestall many of the objectionable features which had brought criticism upon the former constitution.

Once more the Whigs arrayed themselves against the Democrats in opposing the adoption of the Constitution. They denounced it as a partisan measure and directed the force of their arguments against the radical clause which prohibited paper money and banking institutions. The sound-

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 187.

[2] Shambaugh's *Debates of the Constitutional Conventions of 1844 and 1846*, p. 335.

[3] Shambaugh's *History of the Constitutions of Iowa*, p. 292.

est discussion of the Constitution and one of the ablest contributions to the constitutional history of Iowa is, without doubt, the letter of William Penn Clarke to the electors of Muscatine, Johnson, and Iowa counties. Mr. Clarke was the Whig candidate for the Council and this letter, appearing in a Whig journal as a statement of his position, is a splendid epitome of the Whig arguments against the adoption of the Constitution of 1846.

"The adoption of that instrument", said Mr. Clarke, "will prove greatly detrimental, if not entirely ruinous to the nearest and dearest interests of the people, by retarding the growth of the proposed State, in population, commerce, wealth and prosperity." The Constitution was objectionable: First, "because it entirely prohibits the establishing of banking incorporations—institutions which exist, not only in all the States of this Union, but in every civilized nation of any commercial or political importance . . . . The effect of the article on Incorporations will be to make Iowa the *plunder ground* of all banks in the Union." Second, "because it prohibits the construction of internal Improvements." Third, "It proposes an experiment with our judicial system." The result of subjecting the judges to a popular election would be "to place upon the bench *political partisans*," and "to elevate to the judiciary second or third rate men in point of talents and legal acquirements." Fourth, "*It does not secure to the people, the right to elect their county officers* . . . . It makes no provision for the election of township officers by the people." Fifth, "Not a single letter can be stricken from it without calling a Convention. This is impolitic as well as unusual,—impolitic

because it prevents improvements which experience may suggest and unusual because it is unlike other Constitutions."[1]

At last the voters of Iowa had adopted a Constitution. It was with a degree of felicitation that Governor Clarke proclaimed that in the election of August 3, the Constitution had been adopted by a majority of 496 votes.[2] The agitation and discussion of seven years had finally borne fruit, and the designation by the Governor of October 26 as the day for holding the State election at once set in motion the entire campaign machinery of the two parties.

From the Whig Territorial Central Committe there issued on August 26 a call for a "Convention of the Whigs of the State of Iowa" to be held in Iowa City on September 25. The committee directed that each county should elect one delegate for every hundred votes, and urged the Whigs of the several counties to take efficient steps in bringing out candidates for Senators and Representatives. The call further urged that a thorough organization of the Whigs be effected in order to bring out the full voting strength of the party in the election of October 26.[3]

There were no pre-convention contests over nominations and the proceedings of the convention were marked by a perfunctory harmony. William G. Woodward, of Muscatine County, was appointed as temporary Chairman and H. S. Finley, of Scott County, as temporary Secretary. On motion of the convention the chair appointed committees on

[1] Shambaugh's *Debates of the Constitutional Conventions of 1844 and 1846*, pp. 347–365.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 359.

[3] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 11, August 26, 1846.

organization,[1] on credentials[2] and on resolutions.[3] By the adoption of the report of the committee on organization the following became the permanent officers of the Convention: President, R. P. Lowe, of Muscatine County; Vice Presidents, Nathaniel Meyers, of Van Buren County, and George H. Walworth, of Jones County; Secretaries, George H. Partridge, of Des Moines County, and William H. Tuthill, of Cedar County.

Candidates were voted upon by ballot and the vote was taken by counties. Thomas McKnight, of Dubuque County, was chosen to make the race for Governor against Ansel Briggs the Democratic nominee. Joseph H. Hedrick, of Wapello County, and G. C. R. Mitchell, of Scott County, were nominated for Representatives in Congress. For Secretary of State and for Auditor, James H. Cowles, of Van Buren County, and Eastin Morris, of Johnson County, were nominated respectively. The nomination of Egbert T. Smith, of Muscatine County, for Treasurer completed the Whig ticket. The following were selected to serve as the Whig Executive Committee for the State of Iowa: Jesse Bowen, Eastin Morris, and Samuel H. McCrory, of Johnson County, Henry W. Starr, of Des Moines County, John H. Randolph, of Henry County, J. W. Cruikshank, of Van

[1] F. H. Warren of Des Moines County, Robert Gower of Cedar County, H. T. Reid of Lee County, J. L. T. Mitchell of Van Buren County, and Francis Porter of Mahaska County.

[2] Ebenezer Cook of Scott County, L. D. Stockton of Des Moines County, J. M. Dougherty of Dubuque County, James H. Cowles of Van Buren County, and J. A. Stevenson of Muscatine County.

[3] G. C. R. Mitchell, of Scott County, E. M. McGraw, of Cedar County, Dr. Holmes, of Lee County, Silas Foster, of Johnson County, and James W. Grimes, of Des Moines County.

Buren County, E. T. S. Schenck, of Muscatine County, James McManus, of Scott County, and Isaac M. Dougherty, of Dubuque County. Another committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Iowa was made up of the following delegates: F. H. Warren, Francis Springer, William H. Tuthill, Ebenezer Cook, Jesse Bowen, and R. P. Lowe, the President of the Convention.

A platform of seven planks was reported by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the Convention. The second plank, which contains the fundamental principles of the party, is as follows:

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we as a party avow and advocate, and which if carried out we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its wonted prosperity and our institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the People.

2. A Tariff that shall afford sufficient Revenue to the National Treasury and just Protection to American labor.

3. More perfect restraints upon Executive Power, especially upon the exercise of the Veto.

4. An equitable Distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the States.

5. One Presidential Term.

6. Expenditure of the Surplus Revenue in National Improvements that will embrace the great Rivers, Lakes and main arteries of communication throughout our country; thus securing the most efficient means of Defense in War, and Commercial Intercourse in Peace.[1]

The adoption of the Constitution they regarded "as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and pros-

[1] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 16, September 30, 1846.

perity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment." The Democratic platform, on the other hand, contained no reference to any State issues. Its nine planks were devoted to the administration of President Polk; the war with Mexico was justified; and the resolutions extolled the brilliant military exploits of General Taylor and his army in and about the Mexican capital.[1]

On October 14 the committee appointed by the convention to prepare an address to the people of Iowa issued its statement. This document is an elaboration of the principles expressed in the platform and a denunciation of Democratic measures and policies. The committee expresses its faith in a "dignified and firm" Foreign Policy, and in a "just and equitable system of import duties." A "Sound National Currency" is advocated and "a strict and honest administration of the various departments of public service" is urged. President Polk's administration is denounced for having provoked a war which "leaves on our hands the stain of blood unrighteously shed;" and the committee charges that the management of the war was marked by imbecility and want of system.[2]

The discussion in this address of the clause on Incorporations in the new Constitution is instructive and important in the light of the subsequent constitutional history of the State. The paragraph in full reads:

> In the Constitution forced upon you by the party in majority, is a clause prohibitory of all special acts of Incorporation for banking, insurance or other financial purposes, thereby making us dependent

[1] Fairall, *Manual of Iowa Politics*, p. 17.

[2] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 18, October 14, 1846.

for a circulating medium upon the issues of those same institutions in other States. It is not even contended that this interdict upon the making and uttering of bank paper with us will obviate or lessen the assumed evils of a mixed circulation. On the contrary, it is a well authenticated fact, that we have not and cannot have one-fourth of the amount of specie requisite to represent value. Our State is now the common receptacle of paper medium from every State in the Union; making losses by counterfeited and altered notes and spurious emissions, a thing of daily and hourly occurence; one too which increases with the swell of our population and the extension of our means. But we do not complain of this alone. The fact of the incorporation of such a restriction in the Constitution of our State, was in itself an overstepping of delegated authority, in which powers belonging to the people were taken from them and placed under the ban of a fixed instrument, in contemptuous disregard of reserved rights and of the discretion and intelligence of the true sources of political power.[1]

The defeat of the entire Whig ticket in October gave to the Democrats an ascendancy in State control which continued for eight years and during which time Iowa was represented in Congress by a Democratic delegation.

The history of the Whigs of the Territory of Iowa is the chronicle of a minority party. They never succeeded in electing a Delegate to Congress and the Legislative Assembly of the Territory was controlled by Democratic majorities. The party never secured a majority in the Constitutional Conventions, and the defeat of the Constitutions of 1844 and 1846 would not have been accomplished with an unbroken Democratic support. Territorial statutes do not bear any special marks of Whig principles. The election

[1] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. I, No. 18, October 14, 1846.

returns show that the Territory was thoroughly Democratic in sentiment and that the Whig party had no consistent growth as compared to the increase of the population. The party had no great mission until its heterogeneous elements under the moral stimulus of opposition to slavery extension disintegrated and then crystallized into the Republican party in the year 1856.

Louis Pelzer

Iowa City, Iowa

ALEXANDER HAMILTON: AN ESSAY ON AMERICAN UNION.[1]

Alexander Hamilton: an Essay on American Union is the title of a recent volume by Frederick Scott Oliver, an Englishman. An English estimate of Hamilton would, in any event, be of considerable interest, but the critical study of Hamilton by Oliver is of very unusual interest because of the motive of the essay. Oliver's examination of Hamilton's career and influence is primarily not a study for Americans, but for Englishmen. Mr. Oliver is a political philosopher upon the destinies of the English Empire. It has been held by not a few that the American States were facing, at the beginning of the 19th century and the close of the 18th, the same problem that to-day confronts the British Empire. It is essentially the problem of the union of many states, the development of an efficient central power in the place of a mere sentiment, the establishment of a real sovereignty in the place of a compromise arrangement based on real or imagined interest. Mr. Oliver considers that the policy and the political philosophy of John Bright were tested and tried and proved wanting in the thirty years from 1850 to 1880—a policy that encourages independence in the various states of the Empire, and which bases their union solely upon interest and sentiment rather than upon authority and real sovereignty. He believes the time has come when the

[1] *Alexander Hamilton: An Essay on American Union.* By Frederick Scott Oliver.

policy of free commercialism and mutual interest and sentiment will no longer suffice, and that these are, at best, untrustworthy bonds and feeble cement for a stable and efficient government.[1]

Mr. Oliver believes the time has come for an awakening and a new departure; for a political renaissance. He contends that sacrifice on the part of individual states is necessary in order to the confirmation and the stability of the central and sovereign government. He believes that men are ready for such sacrifice in the various portions of the British Empire, and for sharing its mutual burdens. He argues eloquently concerning the moral obligation, the high duty on the part of all British dependencies and peoples, of accepting the rich stewardship which has come to them from a most remarkable past and from political and commercial circumstances unparalleled in all history, and not likely to be duplicated in the future.[2]

Mr. Oliver, however, utters a warning against the easy assumption that Britain may find in American history and American experience a cheap and easy example which she may follow, and argues sanely enough that no nation can find a perfect example in the political experience of any other.[3] Even two peoples so nearly akin in political ideas as the British and the American cannot solve each others problems. Each must work out its own destiny, evolve its own institutions, out of its own political life. As in horticulture every distinct locality must develop its own varieties

[1] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, pp. 479–486.

[2] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 486.

[3] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 7.

of fruit adapted to its own soil and climate, so must the political institutions of a people spring from the soil of their own political convictions, experience, and capacities. Mere paper constitutions have always been pitiable failures. Revolutions have always ended in disaster except when they were the legitimate and essentially rational self assertion of a people able in the outcome to crystallize into efficient expression the political ideals which belonged inherently and of right to them as a people.

And so, Mr. Oliver insists that whatever instruction and guidance England may find in the study of American history, it can only be of value as it is critically used. We detect something of the characteristic English arrogance in his blunt statement that it has never been the function of Britain to follow precedents, but rather to make them.[1]

It is, however, of keenest interest that such a man as Mr. Oliver, searching and trenchant and independent in his criticism of existing English policies, and with his fundamental conviction of the need of a real and efficient imperialism in the place of what he considers to be a somewhat weak confederacy, should turn to Alexander Hamilton and with decided relish analyze Hamilton's ideas of government and trace the establishment of those ideas in the American Federal Union.

Mr. Oliver does not join the company of Hamilton's idolators. He maintains an independent spirit, yet is very frank in his admiration, and on the whole puts an estimate upon Hamilton and his services very gratifying indeed to Hamilton's American admirers. We somehow feel, and perhaps

[1] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 7.

with entire justice, that such an estimate by an Englishman has a certain validity which would not carry when propounded by an American, for we Americans have been reared and bred in the atmosphere of the American political parties. We inordinately admire or we intemperately disparage the great leaders in our history according to our partisan preconceptions and prejudices. It gives to our complacent republican souls a very hearty glow of satisfaction to find an Englishman estimating our Hamilton almost more highly than we would dare ourselves to place him. To quote. He says in the introduction of his essay: "In the great rebellion Washington was the master spirit. But when the war had ended, Hamilton became the master spirit of America. In the great struggle to prevent the breaking of the Union, Lincoln was the master spirit. In his fitness for the particular crisis, Hamilton was the equal of these men, and it would be hard to find higher praise. In character he was their equal; in force of will; in efficiency; in practical wisdom; in courage and in virtue. But in a certain sense his greatness surpasses theirs, for it is more universal and touches the interest of the whole world in a wider circle.[1]

It was Hamilton's good fortune to have been appreciated by the great and good men who were his contemporaries. Indeed this could scarcely have been otherwise considering the enormous influence that Hamilton acquired and the dominating influence of that power in all of the constructive work of the earlier period of our history. His was the organizing genius of the hour. Judged by his mastery of the political conditions which he had to meet, and considering the man-

[1]Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 5.

ner and method of that mastery by wielding convincing arguments based on fundamental and sound principles of government, and considering the comprehensiveness of his ideas and the fact of their establishment in the constitution and policies of a great nation, Hamilton stands almost, or quite, without a peer among the constructive statesmen of history.

Of course Hamilton did not achieve alone and unaided. No statesman is sufficient unto himself. Hamilton had Washington and Marshall and many lesser but important co-laborers in his great task of nation building, but the ideas were Hamilton's. The clear cut outlines and enunciation of principles were his. From the time that Hamilton drafted the address issued by the first convention at Annapolis to the completion of his reports as Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton's was the constructing, organizing genius of the hour. He was the master spirit; the leader. In these respects, even Washington was second, not first. Men of lesser depths and mental power and of narrower horizon, faltered by the way. When defections occured, as in the case of Madison; when opposition organized and became nagging, jealous, and unreasoning, as in the following of Jefferson, Hamilton seemed to shake himself and to step forward with hitherto unrevealed power, crushing opposing arguments by the sheer weight of logic, appealing to men's better motives, loftier patriotism, and nobler sentiments; generous and fair and open, as he could afford to be, and as it was his nature to be even when mercilessly felling, nevertheless, his political enemies. A more signal, individual, political victory has seldom been witnessed than the triumph of Hamilton in New York State as he contended first of all for representa-

tion on the part of New York in the second convention meeting at Philadelphia and afterwards to be known as the Constitutional Convention; second, in carrying New York for the Constitution against Clinton, who was a consummate political organizer and a violent "states rights" man and an anti-Federalist or, as we might appropriately characterize him, an anti-Constitutionalist and an anti-Nationalist. Clinton had a clear and large majority with him and proposed at first to have no constitutional convention held in New York. Hamilton won the day and the convention was called. Clinton went to the convention with two-thirds of the delegates in his following. Hamilton with a few stalwart men by his side began hammering away on the stone wall of as thoroughly organized and obstinate opposition as was ever faced by a political leader. Clinton and his party had the votes, but day after day they flinched and quailed before the sheer intellectual power of Hamilton. Clinton became uncertain of his following and dared not press the matter to a vote. Hamilton knew that every day was counting in his favor and for the adoption of the Constitution by New York. Melancthon Smith finally broke from Clinton, declaring himself convinced by Hamilton's arguments. Word came of the acceptance of the Constitution by New Hampshire. On the closing day of the convention Hamilton spoke for two hours with such alluring prophesy and with such buoyant optimism concerning the future, based upon an efficient nation flowing from a real union of States and with attributes of sovereignty, that "he made his hearers thoroughly drunk with dreams of an ecstatic future." And then he turned abruptly with his final reserve argument. It was a blow,

against which opposition could not rally, for he said to them, as one speaking with authority, that if they failed to adopt or tangled any act of adoption with important amendments and conditions, that Manhattan Island, West Chester, and Kings Counties would certainly secede from New York and form a State by themselves, leaving the rest of the State without a seaport, contemptible and impotent.[1]

Hamilton's power lay in the weight of his ideas, the utter clearness and force of his convictions. As though born for the crisis, Hamilton entered upon his public career, though young in years, with mature intellect, at the period when political chaos must become a cosmos or end in utter confusion and disaster. While as yet but a mere lad, Hamilton was pushed forward to participate in a public debate on the issues of the hour, and astonished his audience by his clear arguments and statement of principles involved. The wonder is, says Oliver, that a precocious youth having made his debut in this fashion should ever have been heard of again.[2]

This incident, however, was but the opening of a most remarkable career of leadership. As early as 1780, at the age of 23, himself then a busy and burdened soldier, having his hands full of a laborious correspondence for Washington, with no experience of business beyond what he gained as a boy in a merchant's office in the West Indies, he sent an anonymous memorandum on the financial situation to Robert Morris, who had undertaken the great task of financial secretary of the government.[3] This memorandum reveals a

[1] Atherton's *The Conqueror*, p. 300.

[2] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 28.

[3] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 85.

remarkably wide reading on finance, particularly when we consider the eventful and busy career of this mere boy up to the hour when the memorandum was prepared. Oliver says there is something in this memorandum a great deal more valuable than the evidence of a critical reading of books. "It is an argument from experience. It was but a small section of human affairs that formed the basis of his theories — the ledgers of the West Indian merchant, for whom Hamilton clerked, and the starvation of the Federal army — but he viewed these scraps of reality in a light of such intense understanding that they were sufficient for the purpose in hand."[1] He urges the establishment of a national bank. "The bank is realized down to its quills and ink pots as vividly as in its international operations." Hamilton urges here a consideration that was fundamental in his financial and political policy — the binding to the government by interest the moneyed and influential classes. In a second memorandum,[2] in 1781 (Hamilton was then 24), he argues at length that a national debt is a blessing because it interests capital and capitalists in the government. It is a good thing for men of means to hold the notes of the government in the form of bonds. They will be vitally interested in maintaining a sound financial policy and in establishing national credit.

In a letter to Duane,[3] Hamilton argues that the fundamental effect of the Confederation is the want of power in Congress. He insists that it is the clear duty of Congress

[1] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 85.

[2] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 86.

[3] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 87.

to usurp the powers necessary in order to preserve the republic. At that hour this was an extremely bold position. We may not wonder so much that a mere stripling, full of enthusiasm and patrotism, should have the boldness to make such suggestion, particularly as the responsibility for such an act rests with others. But the wonder of it is that this mere lad here enunciates a fundamental idea, to the realization of which, in a firm federal government, he devotes his splendid talents with a courage and persistency, an optimism and an unwavering conviction that mark him as a very prince of leaders.

We must realize, says Oliver, the deep seated prejudice against which Hamilton and his co-laborers were obliged to contend.[1] There was almost an insane jealousy of any central authority or power. They had known such authority only in the forms that they considered oppressive and subversive of their dearly cherished liberties. There was almost no spirit of nationalism; only the germ of nationalism in the sense of a common danger from a common enemy and that enemy was the imperial parliament and the King.

Oliver thinks we have been disposed, both in England and America, to overestimate the sentiment of union in America and particularly at the period when the constructive work of nation building had to be done.

"Another view of the matter has been put forward upon high authority. We have been told that, in the passionate heat of victory, a unanimous and patriotic impulse, working in half-molten metal, wrought and fashioned a noble constitution. This statement is dramatic, but untrue. No trav-

[1]Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 97.

esty of the facts could indeed be more complete. The metal was stone-cold, full of cracks and flaws and fissures, when the Convention of Philadelphia, six years later, welded it together. After more than four months of angry debate, the Union was in the end confirmed, but only by a narrow majority and amid indignant protests. Upon its first announcement, it had many more enemies than friends throughout the continent; for every State claimed a separate sovereignty, and was reluctant to part with any shred of its authority. Only after a long and difficult assault were they persuaded that there would be a greater benefit in the surrender."[1]

Oliver blunders here in his estimate of the American situation. It is true, there were jealousies enough to overcome, but latent within the people of the American Colonies there was a sentiment and a conviction for nationality. Indeed no convention of delegates could have framed a constitution that would have been treated with anything but utter contempt by the legislatures and the States if there had not been this latent nationality in the hearts of the people.

And so, while Mr. Oliver magnifies the work of Hamilton by arguing that he overcame the existing apathy and indifference and jealousy, in a far more important sense he underestimates Hamilton's statesmanship; for he is the true and constructive statesman who formulates into true utterance the ideas and ideals that are, as yet, only in the subconsciousness of the people; but are, nevertheless, there struggling for liberty of spirit and for adequate and permanent expression. In this respect Hamilton was the prophet

[1]Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 4.

of the hour. With alert intelligence he seized upon the opportunity which arose from the very failure of the first convention at Annapolis and framed the address to the separate States which this convention put forth, asking most respectfully that delegates be appointed by all the States to meet in Philadelphia the following May "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal government *adequate to the exigencies of the Union.*"[1]

Hamilton's next great stroke was in his convention speech at Philadelphia, which, though not preserved to us except in briefest outline — the more's the pity — is described by those who heard it as being masterly and convincing in the highest degree. Hamilton had prepared for this hour, indeed his whole career had been a preparation, and he, perhaps more clearly than any other, not excepting Washington, realized the crisis. He was in the legislature of New York State with the clear purpose of being effective for the accomplishment of the great task before the distracted country, and against a hostile opposition secured the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, of which he himself became one, although yoked irritatingly to a couple of "states rights" men and adherents of Clinton's — Justice Yates and John Lansing, Jr. The very fact of his being yoked with these men is sufficient evidence of the strength of the opposition which Hamilton overcame in securing the appointment or election of any delegates at all for representation in the convention.[2]

[1] *The Federalist*, p. 10.

[2] Lodge's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 57.

Hamilton evidently watched the progress of the discussion in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia and timed his own utterance to the psychological moment for greatest effect. His review, in the six hours' speech which he made, of the weaknesses of the Confederation was but a resume of the considerations which had been gradually shaping themselves in the minds of the delegates and indeed were becoming obvious to all men. Building upon this basis, he proceeds in his argument to the necessity for certain checks upon any legislative assembly that might be constituted, and clearly states the essential and fundamental divisions of government which had grown out of colonial experience and had been established by the most liberal governments, viz: executive and legislative and judicial departments. He then presented to the Convention his plan for a constitutional republican government. It is not of interest to us, and Mr. Oliver did not consider it of importance, to analyze in detail Hamilton's plan. Its chief significance is probably in this, that Hamilton at the psychological moment startled and challenged the Convention to the conception of a government, efficient and sovereign, dealing directly with individuals and not alone through States, and resting itself upon the people, who should elect the executive and the legislators; a government entirely capable of levying taxes, collecting revenue, marshalling an army, building a navy, making treaties, above all, establishing public credit and able to enter into commercial agreements advantageous and stimulating with other great governments. From the vision of this hour, held before their minds by Hamilton in a speech which consumed six hours in delivery, the Convention was

never able to divorce itself. It is quite probable that Hamilton did not expect an unconditional acceptance of his plan. But it is also improbable that it was not presented in utter sincerity and seriousness. Its chief value, however, was in the challenge which it gave to the imaginations of men, hidebound and prejudiced as they were in an obstinate provincialism which rendered them, for the most part, more jealous of their local states rights projects and prerogatives than anxious for a nation.

The Constitution, as formulated, was a compromise; rather, a series of compromises, quite as unsatisfactory to Hamilton as to Washington. It seemed to Hamilton that it was but the beginning of a government, but he believed it infinitely better than the first Confederation, and with characteristic optimism, which never failed him, he believed that out of it might grow a government adequate in power and resources for the needs of the hour and of the future.

The Constitution having been formulated and presented to the States, the Herculean task remained of winning for it acceptance by at least nine of the States. Concerning Hamilton's services in his own State of New York, we have already spoken, but the influence of his pen and the power of his reasoning extended far beyond the bounds of his own State. *The Federalist*, a series of papers upon the Constitution, urging its adoption, has been pronounced the ablest exposition of the science of government extant, and the parent of American constitutional law.[1]

John Marshall builded upon the foundation which Hamilton laid. Indeed it was Hamilton's unique distinction that

[1] Atherton's *The Conqueror*, p. 269.

even his bitterest political enemies, when they came to power (as in the succession of Democratic Presidents: Jefferson, Madison and Monroe), were obliged by the sheer force of political logic to build upon the foundations which Hamilton laid and to stay true, essentially, to the ideas which he had advanced. Madison, at that time co-laboring with Hamilton, not yet allied with the growing opposition, and Jay, cooperating with Hamilton in the *Federalist* papers; but it is probable that Hamilton wrote sixty-three out of the eighty-two numbers, and it is certain that the constructive ideas were his.

One can scarcely avoid the temptation to conjecture and speculate as to what might have been. Had Hamilton been a member of the congress of the Confederation at certain critical periods of its brief and inglorious history; could he have indoctrinated men with his nationalistic ideas a little earlier; and could the Constitutional Convention have accepted a stronger constitution; and could the adoption of such a constitution have been carried in the States; and could the heresy of State sovereignty have been laid in its grave at this period of genesis, what distress and agony and bloody sweat might not the nation have avoided. That State sovereignty was not dead was alarmingly evident in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. The Kentucky Resolutions were written by Jefferson himself; the Virgina by Madison. They were promulgated in 1798. Their immediate cause was the Alien and Sedition Laws, that most unwise and irritating achievement of the Federalist party in an arrogant exercise of its power. This most unwise encroachment upon individual liberty and freedom of the press gave the Democrats

their opportunity—Republicans they were called at that time by a strange misnomer—and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were the result. With all the effort at explaining away the meaning of these resolutions formulated by Jefferson and Madison, respectively, the plain fact remains that nullification and secession were there, ready for birth at some opportune hour when the malignant furies should brew a broth of madness for the souls of impassioned men. The sovereignty of the national government was not established on secure foundations and did not go unquestioned until after Appomattox. Could Hamilton have had his way, this insidious heresy would have been smothered in the beginning and the long and bloody via dolorosa from Sumter to the tragedy in Ford's Theater in '65 need not have been trod.

Yet, may it not be that only through such sorrow and labor of spirit could a real and enduring national sovereignty be established on the granite foundations of a peoples' convictions and patrotism.

Mr. Oliver scarcely gives sufficient credit to the virtues or the value of the party of opposition. It is hard for Jefferson to get much meed of praise from the critical historian. He lacked definiteness of conclusion. He was essentially a man of expediency. His philosophy shifted and was kaleidoscopic. Arguing, and no doubt sincerely, against what he conceived to be the deadly tendency toward centralization of power, he could, nevertheless, when he himself became President, consent to the extension of the executive and legislative power of the government far beyond any logical justification in his own principles, as in the Louisiana Pur-

chase, and to the formation of a temporary government for Louisiana Territory more arbitrary and less democratic than any ever devised under the forms of a republican democracy. And yet it is probable that the future historian will give a meed of credit to Jefferson and his followers which it is hard for them as yet to secure. Jefferson's name has been one to conjure with. All sorts of political ideas have found shelter under its shadow, until (mirabile dictu!) William J. Bryan, a Jefferson admirer, stands for government ownership of railways. Such an extension of Federal power and patronage would have transcended the wildest dreams of the Federalists of 1798.

Hamilton did indeed suggest, as a means of counteracting the effect of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (which asserted the right and power of the State to nullify Federal law and that the State itself should adjudge when aggrieved by such laws) that the United States enlarge its own functions by extending the judiciary more completely to the every day life of the citizens; by a large system of public roads and canals; by national patronage of agriculture and the arts; by increasing the army and the navy; by giving Congress, if possible, the right to divide the large States.[1] But this was too strong for the stomachs even of Federalists in that day.

It would seem, however, a legitimate application and extension of Hamilton's principles that Federal authority should be clothed with adequate power to deal directly with individuals and with corporations affecting the larger commercial and political relations of the people which transcend

[1] *The American Nation*, Vol. XI, p. 273.

the limits of the States, and the Federal authority is being efficiently extended at this hour in the very lines of Hamilton's policy.

Mr. Oliver evidently considers that Hamilton's ideas upon manufactures and upon protective tariff would place him today among moderate protectionists. One may be permitted to express the conviction that Hamilton would be among the first to recognize and to protest against some of the inequalities, not to say iniquities, of a tariff which protects a few inordinately wealthy lumber men in exploiting and sacrificing to their cupidity the forest wealth of the country and that only hastens with terrible certainty the exhaustion of our most important natural resources. Just what Hamilton would think or do under the present conditions, it may be rash for us to presume, but we may at least say that, as his political heirs, we may consistently stand for an efficient Federal authority over our dependencies; that this Federal authority should be exercised in the broadest spirit of true statesmanship, not to exploit these possessions to our selfish and greedy interests, but to develop and civilize them under an enlightened political and commercial policy, believing that in the end we shall reap the larger harvest of national reward if we can thus secure as a result, prosperous and enlightened and happy peoples.

Hamilton, who stood staunchly against a breach of faith on the part of the United States in the earlier stages of national independence with reference to the financial obligations owed to British subjects, and who stood so staunchly in the origins for a sound and honorable financial policy and for the firm establishment of national credit, would never

sanction any form of repudiation whether in cheapening standards of value or in juggling with the printing press in in the issue of fiat money.

Hamilton's principles have prevailed. And coming back again to our author, Frederick Scott Oliver, and to the significance of his study of Hamilton, we find it admirably summed in this brief paragraph at the close of his volume:

"The final question with us, as with Hamilton, is how we may convert a voluntary league of states, terminable upon a breath, into a firm union. It is useless to regret what has been done or left undone during the past century; but it is not altogether profitless to consider in what position we might have found ourselves to-day had British policy during that period proceeded on the centripetal instead of on the centrifugal principle."[1]

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[1] Oliver's *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 486.

COMMUNICATION

AN ANSWER TO THE STATEMENTS IN THE DIARY OF ROBERT LUCAS CONCERNING GEN. WILLIAM HULL.

The July, 1906, number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS "disinters old bones" by the publication of the diary of Robert Lucas, who served in the Detroit army under Gen. William Hull until the surrender of August 16, 1812.

It appears from the introductory preface that this diary has been the source of much literature condemnatory of Gen. Hull concerning the Detroit Campaign, and that Lewis Cass plagiarized its contents in the preparation of his September, 1812, report of the surrender, which report largely contributed to the Court Martial conviction of Gen. Hull, it being received and considered as evidence.

It is uniformly conceded now by all students of history that the surrender of the Detroit army was compelled because the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Henry C. Dearborn, disobeyed his orders and abandoned it (See Vols. 5 and 6 War Records), and because of insubordination in the Detroit army, which culminated in a conspiracy hereinafter shown of which Lewis Cass was the promoter and manager. So far as the Court Martial conviction of Gen. Hull is concerned it was a mere supplement to the army conspiracy, with Gen. Dearborn assuming the role of promoter and manager and Lewis Cass as the star witness. The Court Martial trial was a farce conducted in violation of Hull's legal rights — as any fair lawyer will concede after reading the report of it. The Court was packed with Gen. Dearborn's pets, as the delegates of a caucus are packed. Gen. Dearborn was President of the Court, and as such tried his own case and decided in favor of himself. All the proceedings of this Court Martial were void because a previous Court Martial, with Gen. Wade Hampton as President, was in existence to try the same man for the same offence and had already acquired jurisdiction. The order sub-

sequently entered in the War Office dismissing Hull from the army was a bastard order upon its face, and was a void order because it superceded the final order of remittal made by President Madison who alone by Article 65 of the Military Law, possessed the power to make an order in the case. President Madison did not order that Gen. Hull be dismissed from the army, but by an order of remittal in effect pardoned him and restored Hull to all his rights as a citizen and soldier, and all Courts have uniformly so decided.

That order of dismissal was surreptitiously injected into the War records by the same influence which organized the army conspiracy, which selected Gen. Dearborn as President of the Court Martial, which abstracted and suppressed the War Records from the files, which concealed contents of public records from the people, and which stole Dearborn's armistice from the War Office and concealed its contents.

A perusal of the Court Martial trial report will prove that none of the orders commanding Gen. Dearborn to aid the Detroit army were produced, and neither were the records produced which proved that from the day war was declared, on the 18th of June, until the day of surrender, August 16, 1812, Gen. Dearborn never sent a soldier or a pound of powder or provisions to aid the Detroit army.

All fair-minded students of military law will admit that if Gen. Dearborn had been tried by a Court Martial, accused, first of neglect of his duties as Commander-in-Chief, second of disobeyance of orders to aid the Detroit army, third of compelling the surrender of Detroit by signing without authority on August 8th the agreement known as the armistice with the British Commander, Prevost, that his conviction would have been a certainty. That agreement was in force about three weeks and permitted the British and Indians to march unmolested to Detroit and capture it. President Madison indignantly repudiated it and sharply and peremptorily again commanded Gen. Dearborn to relieve the Detroit army from its perilous situation. But Dearborn did not do this, as the letter of Gen. Harrison dated August 10th and Dearborn's letter of August 8th prove.

All this may not be material here, however, except in so far as the statements of this Lucas diary wronged Gen. Hull by being copied

into the Cass report, and by being received as evidence by the Court Martial and subsequently injected into school-books and histories.

In order to destroy Hull three powerful agencies combined as follows:

1st: All the political power of the Madison administration, notwithstanding it had, four months after the surrender, condemned Dearborn for causing it (Vol. 6, pp. 200, 253 &c. War Records) and notwithstanding all of Hull's acts up to August 8th, had been approved officially. (See letter Sec'y War, Eustis, to Hull of August 8th.)

2nd: All the military power of Commander-in-Chief Dearborn. This is why the Court was constituted mainly of his military favorites and the orders and proof of their disobeyance commanding Dearborn to aid the Detroit army were suppressed and why that armistice was stolen from the files of the War Office and its contents concealed.

3rd: All the power of the militia conspiracy which was organized at Detroit and was patronized and utilized by Dearborn at Washington.

But this combination, powerful and almost invulnerable as it was in those days, did not condemn Hull by an unanimous vote of the members of the Court Martial, and the farce of its conviction and sentence to be "shot to death" is shown by his being given his liberty and requested to go home and stay until he heard from the President.

But it must be conceded that finally the conspiracy succeeded; and now after nearly a hundred years have passed, this Lucas diary is freshly printed with the avowal that it was the source of many statements which students of history have long since exploded as falsehoods.

That there was a conspiracy in the Detroit army to seize and depose Gen. Hull and place Lewis Cass in command is now a conceded fact, and Cass began the agitation of it as early in the campaign as when the army was at Urbana. It was here that Gen. Hull incurred the enmity of the Ohio militia (by invoking the aid of the regulars and compelling the militia to obey his marching orders), and it was

here that Cass aided and incited the insubordination and began to write letters disparaging Hull and intriguing to supplant him in command.

While the conspiracy was organized, Gen. Hull was not seized because the conspirators could not agree as to whether Col. Cass or Col. McArthur should be put in command. This statement is proven by Hatch's *History of the War of 1812*, page 40 (and by the authority below quoted), Hatch having been present in camp, as follows:

> A consultation was held and it was decided to get up a Round Robin as it was called, addressed to the three Colonels of the Ohio Volunteers, requesting the arrest or displacement of the General and devolving the command on the oldest of the Colonels, McArthur. This was on the 12th, of August.

The proof that Cass was the officer selected by some of the conspirators is a paper signed by them of which, however, there are two versions. One version is printed in Wing's *History of Monroe County, Michigan*, page 91, and is as follows:

> We signers hereto agree to seize Gen. Hull and depose him from command and to defend the fort at all hazards. Signed by Lewis Cass, Charles Larned, David Cooper, Joseph Campau, Gabriel Godfred and 75 others.
>
> One of the above signers Charles Larned became one of Michigan's renowned lawyers and had a son Sylvester, likewise a famous lawyer, who made a speech in 1889 after the death of David Cooper, the last survivor of the signers. The occasion of the speech was a meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society at Detroit, which is reported in Vol. 14, p. 35, of its proceedings, wherein he described the delivery of the other version of the agreement to him by his father as follows:
>
> "Sylvester," his father said, taking out the paper from his desk, yellow with age, "I am about to divulge to you a secret that you must never divulge until I am dead." And never until the last survivor died who had a part in that transaction did I ever state that I held in my hands the secret history of the causes of the success of Detroit's most iniquitous surrender, which was that Lewis Cass and others laid a plan not a conspiracy and signed a Round-Robin with these fatal words in the center to the effect:
>
> "We whose names are here written agree to surround Hull and putting the command in Lewis Cass prevent the surrender of Detroit to the British."

It was the existence of the spirit of this conspiracy which accounts for the refusal of two companies of the Ohio militia to cross the Detroit River, which accounts for the desertion of two companies of the Michigan militia under Capts. Knagg and Shover and which accounts

for the omission of Cols. Cass and McArthur to return to Hull's aid after Brock had demanded surrender of the fort notwithstanding they had knowlege of the fact and received two orders toward sunset of August 15th, to return with their detachment as they admitted under oath, and as proven by the Lucas diary.

This Detroit army was a small one, and the absence of Cass and McArthur with such a large detachment crippled it. Lucas and Cass say the detachment numbered 350; Hull stated its number at 500; Aid-de-Camp Wallace placed the number at 800; and Scribner's military writer, Mahan, after careful investigation fixed it at 500, wherein he is corroborated by leading historians. All accounts agree that Cass and McArthur picked their most effective men as the proposed expidition was regarded as dangerous.

The report of the Court Martial trial proves that Cass and McArthur received word by two messengers towards sunset of the 15th, from Hull, that Gen. Brock had demanded surrender of the fort and orders to return immediately. Some idea of their distance from the fort is gained from the fact that Hull sent his messengers after them immediately after Brock's demand which he refused about noon, who delivered the orders to return toward sunset. Cass and McArthur admitted that the orders were not immediately obeyed as the troops rested, but started early the next morning; and both stated that on the morning of the 16th they arrived within two or three miles of the fort and within sight of it about 10 o'clock. Cass testified that they were within a mile and a half of the fort. Therefore, they had sixteen or seventeen hours wherein to hasten to the relief of their comrades in the fort by traveling the same distance covered by Hull's messengers within a few hours. After arriving near the fort, while they were near Spring Wells where Brock's troops were crossing, instead of giving a signal or firing a gun or sending word of their coming, and while, as Lucas states, the "roar of cannon was tremendous," they precipitately retreated four or five miles back to the woods and waters of the river Rouge and hid there until after dark, an exhibition of cowardice unparalleled in American armies. Cass

testified as an excuse that he heard no cannon, and therefore surely the "hero of Ta-ron-tee" must have been stricken with paralysis of his ear drums.

They were in the rear of Brock's force. Had they obeyed orders and returned or had they attacked Brock's rear, it is fair to say the history of the day would not have been surrender, because Hull's record in leading bayonet charges at Stony Point, and Morrisania and in both of the Saratoga battles proved there was not much of the spirit of surrender in him.

Whether or not Lucas belonged to this conspiracy is not known, but certainly his diary after July 5th proclaims like hostility to Hull. He and Cass and McArthur were close friends as he frequently chronicles their valor, and after the surrender he and Cass worked together to produce harmony of hostile statements as is proven by the editorial preface to the diary as follows:

> Comparison of the Cass report with the Robert Lucas Journal reveals the fact that Cass incorporated into his report sections taken verbatim, or with slight alterations from the Journal. The conclusion that Cass copied from Lucas rather than the reverse is strengthened by the fact that the paragraphs in which the duplications occur more frequently are those describing in great detail the events at Detroit, on the day of the surrender, at which time Col. Cass was miles away on an expedition to the River Raisin. It is fair to presume that Lucas loaned the Journal to Col. Cass, to assist him in the preparation of his report.
>
> Immediately after the surrender of Detroit Gen. Hull was taken to Canada as a prisoner of war. Col. Cass however started at once for Washington where he made a detailed report of the Campaign to the Secretary of War. This report severely condemned Gen. Hull for his conduct in the Campaign, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the Court Martial and conviction of that officer . . . . and Cass incorporated into his report sections taken verbatim or with slight alterations from the Journal.

The diary discloses the fact that prior to July 5th Hull was all right in the estimation of Lucas; but beginning with that date Hull was all wrong. The reason of it is apparent from the study of the diary. Lucas was of a vain and sensitive nature, and the whole diary trumpets his own prowess and military ability and susceptibility to flattery. In one place he repeats "how his horses were shot", how he "went ahead as usual", how "he was diverted by the boys dodging bullets", how Cass and McArthur "lost their heads" at the Ca-

nard bridge, and the men called upon him to command, how eager he was for the fray when he heard that Tecumseh and 2,000 Indians were around, how he never "felt any fear", &c., &c. Again he notes that he was a Brigadier General of the Ohio militia and Captain in the United States army, that on the 25th of April, he was issuing orders to two companies, that on May 5th, he was received by the troops with "great politeness", that on the 6th he organized companies from "my brigade", that on the 8th Gov. Meigs asked him not to leave the army, and he would write to the Secretary of War about him, that at times he was disciplining officers, that on the 19th and 20th Gov. Meigs and Col. Cass promised him the command of the best battalion, that on the 5th of June he "dined with the Governor", that on the 6th, Capt. Whistler and others treated him with "honor" and "great politeness", that on the 22nd of June he was "politely" received by Gen. Hull who gave him command of spies and a fresh horse, &c., &c., and how after much coaxing he consented to remain with the army.

Thus the diary proves his nature to have been very high strung and sensitive, that he fattened on the "great politeness" and "honor" and deference with which he was treated, and that he had an egotistical idea of what he writes were his "military talents." His entry of July 5th changes all references to the "Genl." and proves that Gen. Hull affronted him, wounded him, cut him, slighted him by requesting him to withdraw from the "Markee" so that he could talk privately with Col. Cass "who had came in." This request of course was tantamount to an order. The Brigadier General of Militia and Captain in the U. S. army brushed aside and ignored and ordered to leave begins on this date the entry about Hull's "keeping a secret" from him and entries of suspicious and distorted conclusions which finally culminate in the epithets of treachery, imbecility, &c. If Hull had reversed his order and had ordered Cass to leave and confided the "secret" to Lucas the defamatory matter of the diary would never have been plagiarized by Cass. Of course Hull did not exhibit "great politeness" or deference, but no doubt the old man was ex-

cited as he had just heard that the British had captured his hospital stores and sick soldiers shipped on board the vessel Cuyahoga.

In his entry of July 23, Lucas is much distressed about the "dally" of the army and the "dastardly" evacuation of Sandwich, but he does not mention that the "dally" was occasioned by the decision of a council of officers whereat Hull offered to lead the attack without artillery if the Colonels would answer for their men. Col. Miller said he would answer for his regulars, but the three militia Colonels would not. The order of the Secretary of War to Hull gave him the discretion in attacking Malden provided he thought his force strong enough and could do so consistently with the safety of his own posts. His reply to the Secretary of War, of July 9th, was that he did not consider his force strong enough. His decision on this point was approved both by the President and the Secretary of War as well as all other points up to August 8th and their letters prove it. Forts Detroit and Malden were eighteen miles apart. Military men can answer whether it would have been good tactics to have captured Malden, split the army in two in order to garrison each fort, with the British fleet menacing both forts and all communication cut off, two hundred miles from aid, no word or relief coming from head-quarters and the roads in the condition described by Gen. Harrison in his letter soon afterwards written and by Lucas in his entry of May 31. The "treacherous imbecile", as Lucas calls him, knew enough not to be caught in such a trap.

The Cass statement about the Canadian militia "deserting by hundreds" is not corroborated by Lucas and is proven false by the reports of the British officers commending the loyalty of the Canadian militia and by the further fact that the British records show that there were no Courts Martial to try deserters.

No doubt some of the inhabitants did go to Fort Detroit of the kind described by Lucas in his entry of June 4th, to-wit: "populated by an ignorant set of French that is attached to no particular principle and no calculation to be made on the militia with regard to defence." Again he says, July 15th, "that a number of deserters from

Malden were daily coming into camp and obtaining protection, some of whom he presumes come along as spies from Malden into the camp and get protection and then return with the news to Malden." This entry shows how little aid was afforded the Americans by the desertions of such a class of people.

Again he finds fault because Hull did not furnish Capt. Snelling artillery to be used at Spring Wells when requested. The answer is that when Hull judged it necessary (to-wit: on the night of the 15th) he did station Snelling with an artillery detachment at Spring Wells to prevent the British landing there. But that night the Indians crossed the river and Snelling left his post without orders dragging his cannon back to the fort and the next morning the British landed there without opposition.

Again Lucas states an erroneous quantity of powder and small arms surrended, but it is undisputed that the quantity comprised all that Gen. Wayne left there at the end of the previous Indian war. "The small arms were rusty, the powder had lost its strength and the artillery carriages were rotten." That the quantity of good powder was scarce is proven by Hull's orders communicated through Robert Wallace to the artillerymen to fire with more deliberation as the 24 pounders were "consuming powder fast." Lucas' statement that the cannonade did but little injury, is contradicted by every other eye witness. His statement as to the small number of British and Indians is contradicted: — 1st. By the actual count of the garrison at Malden on July 1st, as testified by Lieut. Forbush—820. 2nd. By the white force brought by Col. Proctor when he superseded Col. St. George in command of Fort Malden—330. 3rd. By the force under Capt. Chambers sent to Malden as proven by Gen. Prevost's order of July 31—250. 4th. By the force of 200 whites and 400 Indians which captured Mackinaw July 17 and then started for Fort Malden being at Lake St. Clair, in the fore part of Aug.—600. 5th. By the British regulars who according to Cass and Lucas arrived at Fort Malden on August 10—400. 6th. By the force which arrived with Gen. Brock on August 13, exclusive of the Mohawks—330. 7 th.

By the Indians under Tecumseh who met Gen. Brock in council on Bois Blanc island, August 14—1,000. In regard to the force under Capt. Roberts it appears that under convoy of the armed Brig Caledonia, he arrived at Mackinaw July 17, and captured it. The vessel Detroit was also there, upon which Lieut. Hanks and his captured garrison were shipped, arriving at Fort Detroit and held under its battery on July 26, as stated by Lucas. 8th. In regard to the force under Capt. Chambers of 250 with brass field pieces the letter of Gen. Brock dated July 25 proves that he ordered that force to Sandwich to oppose Hull, and on the 4th of August they had arrived on their march as far as the river La Trañch (now the Thames). 9th. It appears that several gun boats and the Queen Charlotte described by Lucas as a "20 gun ship" were there, and that the armed vessels Hunter and Prevost were also there; and without reference to the Caledonia or the Detroit or gun boat No. 7, it is safe to say that the British fleet menacing the fort consisted of three armed vessels with crews aggregating at least a hundred sailors and marines and not one American sailor, marine, or ship to oppose them.

On the other hand there was left of the Michigan militia on the day of surrender only 150 as testified by Col. Watson, who was with them and not 300 as stated by Lucas. All that was left fit for duty of the 4th Regiment regulars, as testified by Col. Miller and Capt. Eastman, was 260. The army had been depleted by killed, wounded, and missing in the battles under Maj. Denny, Maj. Van Horn, and Col. Miller at least 175 men. About 60 men were left to garrison the forts and block-houses built on the road from Urbana to Detroit, 33 were captured on the vessel Cuyahoga, 25 were left sick at the river Raisin, 500 were absent with the Cass detachment, the sick of the 4th Regiment numbered 85 and the same proportion of sick existed in the militia regiments. The 57 men who came on the boat Detroit from Mackinaw were on parole and could not aid. The fort was crowded with decrepit men, women, and children who were of no use. Whether the number of Hull's force was as stated by his Adjutant Jessup, between 750 and 950, or whether as stated by Cass and

Lucas at 1060, is not very material so long as British and Canadian records, as collected by the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, absolutely prove that Hull's force was outnumbered by the British and Indians more than five to one.

According to Lucas this "army" on the 12th day of August was situated as follows: "the army is in a perilous situation, the British are being re-inforced, the communication cut off, provisions short, surrounded by hosts of savages and all appears dark."

What is called the "Detroit army" in fact never was an army. It was an expedition, about the size of a regiment, organized in a time of peace, without artillery, to protect Detroit and the border from Indians. War was declared on June 18th while this expedition was in the big swamp; and in Washington on paper the expedition was dubbed an "army", expected to wrest Upper Canada and its lakes from the possession of the British regulars, Canadian militia, half a dozen tribes of hostile Indians and powerful British fleets. One characteristic of Hull was excessive caution as chronicled by Lucas and as proven notably by his conduct in command of the rear guard of Schuyler's retreat and the advance lines at Valley Forge. All that is claimed for him is not that he was a great military commander but that he was an honest old soldier who unwillingly accepted command of the Detroit expedition and did the best he could under the circumstances.

It may be that Lucas writes the truth about himself on July 12, when "he could not endure to be behind", that he was "among the first to land in Canada", that "myself rushed into the woods", that he "went on in front as usual", that he "scoured the woods", that he "rushed" and "rushed" and "placed myself at the head in the front guard", but it seems strange that such a hero never was invited to be present at the councils of the officers. Perhaps, however, they did not like his statements of July 16th that Cass and his army was confused at the Canard bridge, that he "was vexed to see men and officers in such confusion", that he was "called upon by the men to take command but refused", and that the "fault was that of the offi-

cers", and on August 5th that the "men retreated in a dastardly manner", and on August 10 that he could have done better with a dozen men than they did with the whole of two companies.

Any lawyer will concede that Hull did not defend himself at all before the Court Martial after his first appeal for the full aid of a lawyer was denied. May be his troubles had broken his spirit somewhat, for it will be remembered that a short time before the Court Martial was ordered his son Capt. Abram Hull was killed by a British bayonet thrust while leading his company at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

The Lucas diary on the whole is a narrow-minded production evincing great shallowness of comprehension. He endeavors to impart the idea that Hull was a "treacherous imbecile", "sleeping off wine," and doing nothing; but every other eye witness contradicts him. It is undisputed that until the morning of the 16th he attended to all his duties in the usual manner.

On the morning of the 16th, having passed a sleepless night, he stood on the parapet of the fort. Afterwards he was around the fort in and out of it on foot and on horseback giving orders to the artillerymen, very nervous and agitated and anxious, especially after the two officers were killed in the fort. His son Capt. Abram Hull at nine o'clock was ordering soldiers back to their regiments and quarrelling with their Colonel who had given them leave of absence. While the attack was going on he sent two letters to Gen. Brock asking that the attack be suspended an hour pending negotiations for surrender. (The historian C. M. Burton of Detroit now has possession of those letters.) He waited until the last moment, until all hope of the return of the Cass detachment was gone, until the British white troops were organized in platoons in position to control the Indians and at last he accepted Brock's pledge of protection from the Indians and surrendered, saying that he did it to prevent a massacre.

The entry in the Lucas diary upon this point is significant, to-wit: "The Indians was not suffered to go into the fort."

EDGAR HULL

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.
August 16th, 1906

SOME PUBLICATIONS

AMERICANA AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A short history of the *Northern Securities Case*, by B. H. Meyer, appears in *The Railway Critic* for November, 1906.

The *Management of Our School Lands*, by D. M. Richards, forms article two of the first volume of the Educational Series issued by the University of New Mexico.

James Wilson, Patriot, and the Wilson Doctrine, by L. H. Alexander, has been issued as a nineteen page reprint from *The North American Review* for November, 1906.

The Historical Opportunity in Colorado, by Frederic L. Paxson, was issued as a six page reprint from *The University of Colorado Studies*, Volume III, No. 1, November, 1906.

The tenth year and volume of the quarterly known as *The Essex Antiquarian* closed with the number bearing the date of October, 1906. The contents relate to genealogy and local history.

The monthly periodical *Records of the Past* closes its fifth year and volume with the December, 1906, issue. This magazine is published for the promotion of studies in American and foreign archaeology.

The Biographical Annals of Ohio, 1904–1905, a royal octavo of over nine hundred pages, is an illustrated handbook of the government and institutions of the State of Ohio for the period indicated.

An illustrated article on American Aboriginal *Pottery in its Distribution and Variety*, by Stephen D. Peet, is published in *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for September and October, 1906.

History of Negro Slavery in Illinois and of the Slavery Agitation in that State is the title of a doctorate dissertation submitted by N.

D. Harris to the University of Chicago. The subject is treated quite fully and from original sources. The volume fills nearly three hundred pages and contains a plate of the Lovejoy monument, at Alton, Illinois.

Comparative Legislative Bulletin, No. 6, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission is on *Trust Company Reserves*, by Margaret A. Schaffner. Bulletin No. 7, by the same author, has the title: *Taxation of Trust Companies.*

The proceedings and addresses of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association held at Austin, October 25–27, 1906, are published in the *Library Notes and News* of the Minnesota Public Library Commission.

The Taxation of the Gross Receipts of Railways in Wisconsin, by G. E. Snider is the title of an extended thesis of one hundred and thirty pages in the November, 1906, issue of the *Publications* of the *American Economical Association.*

The *Proceedings* of the thirty-first annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction which was held in the city of Portland, Maine, June 15–22, 1904, has been printed in a neat octavo volume of nearly seven hundred pages.

The Limestone Resources and the Lime Industry in Ohio, by Edward Orton and S. V. Peppel, issued by the Geological Survey, July, 1906, makes an illustrated volume of over three hundred pages. The subject is treated in the main from the industrial point of view.

A discussion of the *Constitutional Limitations on the Regulation of Corporations*, by Frederic R. Coudert, and a brief *Concerning the Constitutionality of the Law Regulating Interstate Railway Rates*, by D. W. Brown, may be found in the *Columbia Law Review* for November, 1906.

The Legislative History of Naturalization in the United States from the Revolutionary War to 1861, by F. G. Franklin, issued in 1906, makes a volume of over three hundred pages. The Convention of

1787, the Act of 1790, as well as those of 1795, 1798, 1802, 1813, and 1824, are each considered at length in separate chapters. The Act concerning evidence, as well as the subjects of expatriation, the Know-Nothing period, and the period of aggressive native Americanism are fully reviewed.

Litchfield County Sketches, by N. M. Calhoun is a readable volume of nearly two hundred pages which depicts the life and environs of the citizens of Litchfield County, Connecticut. Choice illustrations enrich this volume which is issued by the *Litchfield County University Club.*

Number 18 of the *Publications of the University of Pennsylvania*, series in Political Economy and Public Law, is an extensive monograph on the *Consular Service of the United States*, giving its history and activities. The author is Chester L. Jones, Fellow in Political Science, University of Pennsylvania.

The *Proceedings* of the joint convention of the Eastern Art Teachers Association and the Eastern Manual Training Association which was held at New York and Brooklyn, May 31, June 1, and June 2, 1906, has been issued in a well printed volume of over two hundred pages and was distributed in December, 1906.

Reminiscences of the Panic of 1857 are graphically related by Henry Dexter in the *American Historical Magazine* for November, 1906. Other articles are: *One Line of the Dana Family*, by W. W. Spooner; *The Louisiana Purchase*, by C. F. McLean; and the fifth installment of *New York in the Nineteenth Century*, by J. A. Stevens.

The three contributions appearing in the *Harvard Law Review* for December, 1906, are a second installment of the article on *Voluntary Assumption of Risk*, by Francis H. Bohlen; *Executive Judgments and Executive Legislation*, by Edmund M. Parker; and *The Power of Congress to Prescribe Railroad Rates*, by Frank W. Hackett.

The *Proceedings* of the Atlantic City Conference for Good City Government and the twelfth annual meeting of the National Munici

pal League, held April 24–27, 1906, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, have been issued in a volume of five hundred pages. The addresses are mostly on the subjects of municipal ownership and operation, civic duties, and needed reforms.

An address delivered by Dr. Albert Shaw at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., on *Our Legacy from a Century of Pioneers* is published as the leading contribution in the October, 1906, issue of *The South Atlantic Quarterly*. Another article of interest is an appreciation of *Dr. John W. Monette: The Pioneer Historian of the Mississippi Valley*, by Franklin L. Riley.

Publication No. 38, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington is a quarto volume of nearly two hundred pages with the title: *Writings on American History, 1903*. The volume contains an annotated list of the books and articles published in 1903 referring to American general or local history and biography. The work was prepared by A. C. McLaughlin, W. A. Slade, and E. D. Lewis, and was issued in November, 1905.

The Harvard Law Review began the twentieth volume with the November, 1906, issue. A memorial to Prof. C. C. Langdell is given in the form of *A View of his Career*, by Eugene Wambaugh; *His Student Life*, by Jeremiah Smith; *His Personal Influence*, by Austen G. Fox; *His Later Teaching Days*, by Joseph H. Beale; and *His Services to Legal Education*, by J. B. Ames. An article of general interest is *Public Aesthetics*, by Wilbur Larremore.

The history, structure, and functions of the general labor federations, trade councils, and industrial unions is treated in a monograph of one hundred and fifty pages under the title of *National Labor Federations in the United States*, by William Kirk, and published as numbers 9–10 of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*. In numbers 7–8, of the same series, H. M. Wagstaff under the title of *State Rights and Political Parties in North Carolina* reviews the political doctrines and actions of parties in that State from 1776 to 1861.

The greater portion of the *American Anthropologist* for July-September, 1906, is taken up with *Recent Progress in American Anthropology*, a review of the activities of institutions and individuals from 1902 to 1906. There is also a short article by Adela C. Breton on some of the results of *The Monaco Meeting of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology*. One other paper has the title: *The Story of the Anthropological Society of Washington*, by Daniel S. Lamb. This paper gives the origin, progress, and present condition of the Society now in the twenty-seventh year of its existence.

In *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* for November, 1906, E. Böhm-Bawerk writes on *Capital and Interest Once More: I. Capital versus Capital Goods;* F. H. Dixon discusses and criticises *The Interstate Commerce Act as Amended;* R. C. McCrea tells of the trials and difficulties of *The Taxation of Personal Property in Pennsylvania* and concludes that a step in the right direction would be the abolition of the tax on personalty; A. N. Holcombe gives in full the difficulties of the government in the State telegraph monopoly in an article entitled *The Telephone in Great Britain;* and R. H. Coats gives the development of *Coöperation in the Apple Industry in Canada.*

The twenty-first volume of the *Political Science Quarterly* closes with the December, 1906, issue. In this number the contrasts and relations between *The Russian Peasant and Autocracy* are presented by V. G. Simkhovitch; the difficulties of *The Housing Problem in San Francisco* are related by Edward T. Devine; the force and effect of *American Administrative Tribunals* is given by Harold M. Bowman; while Burt E. Powell writes on *Jefferson and the Consular Service;* J. H. Reed enunciates the *Constitutional Theories in France;* and W. W. Kemmerer contributes a second installment of an article on *A Gold Standard for the Straits.*

In *The American Journal of Sociology* for November, 1906, Simeon Gilbert gives the work of the press as a promoter of weal or woe and

its effect in crises in the article *The Newspaper as a Judiciary;* William H. Allen discusses the ways and means of *Hospital Efficiency;* Robert R. Rentoul argues for the *Proposed Sterilization of Certain Mental Degenerates;* W. H. Brown considers *Public Ownership and Popular Government;* James W. Garner gives *The Relations of Political Science;* Eben Mumford writes entertainingly of *The Origins of Leadership* among primitive people; John L. Coulter considers the economic and social conditions of *Marriage and Divorce in North Dakota;* and Albert G. Keller relates briefly *The Value of the Study of Colonies for Sociology.*

The quarterly published at Columbus, Ohio, and known as *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly* closes the ninth volume with the issue for October, 1906. This number comprises an installment of an *Autobiography of Allen Trimble;* a sketch of *Captain Samuel Davis*, a pioneer soldier, settler, and explorer, by W. L. Curry; a short history of the Presbyterian institution known as *The Central College of Ohio*, by Henry Bushnell. The number also contains sketches of Henry Bushnell, Timothy Lee, and Bishop Rosecrans, with a chapter on the *Maltby Genealogy*, followed by *Notes and Queries*, and book notices.

The *American Anthropologist* for October-December, 1906, completes the eighth volume of that quarterly. The formal articles in this number are: *The Music of the Filipinos*, by Frances Densmore; *An Ancient Megalith in Jalapa, Vera Cruz*, by J. W. Fewkes; *Remains of Prehistoric Man in the Dakotas*, by Henry Montgomery; *The Dialectic Divisions of the Moquelumnan Family in Relation to the Internal Differentiation of the Other Linguistic Families of California*, by A. L. Kroeber; *Hopi Ceremonial Frames from Cañon de Chelly, Arizona*, by J. W. Fewkes; *The Sloane Collection in the British Museum*, by D. I. Bushnell; *A Cache of Stone Bowls in California*, by H. N. Rust; *A Pima-Maricopa Ceremony*, by Herbert Brown; *The Fifteenth International Congress of Americanists*, by George G. MacCurdy; and an appreciation of *Alfredo Chavero*, by M. H. Saville.

One of the latest reprints of historical material by The Arthur H. Clark Company is *The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi*, by Philip Pittman, annotated by Prof. F. H. Hodder. Pittman was an ensign in the English army and traversed the Mississippi valley during the period from about 1763 to 1768 inclusive. He made notes on the settlements and the country from the mouth of the Mississippi to St. Louis and thus chronicled much pioneer history. In 1770 Pittman's treatise was issued in London. At the present time but few copies are known and these command prohibitive prices. As the narrative falls into the interval between the Jesuit Relations and later writers its importance is manifest. A reprint became a necessity.

In the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* for May-September, 1906, the following articles occur: *On Positive and Negative Electrons*, by H. A. Lorentz; *Form Analysis*, by A. A. Michelson; *Benjamin Franklin as Meteorologist*, by Cleveland Abbe; *Was Lewis Evans or Benjamin Franklin the first to Recognize that our Northeast Storms come from the Southwest*, by W. M. Davis; *Pyrite from Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania*, by Charles Travis; *Elementary Species in Agriculture*, by Hugo de Vries; *Dilute Sulphuric Acid as a Fungicide*, by Henry Kraemer; *The San Francisco Earthquake of 1906*, by George Davidson; *The New Agriculture*, by Burnet Landreth; and *Points of Interest Involved in the San Francisco Earthquake*, by George Davidson.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for September, 1906, considers *Woman's Work and Organizations*. The articles are the result of a more or less extensive study of forty-six State federations of Women's Clubs, comprising a membership of eight hundred thousand. An effort has been made to define the meaning of the Women's Club movement, to determine its influence in various sections of the country, and to ascertain the results of efforts in the fields of philanthrophy and charity, education and civic work. Some interesting side lights are presented by the insertion of *Workingwomen and the Laws: A Record of Neglect*, by Josephine

C. Goldmark; and *Men's Views of Women's Clubs*, a symposium. The volume also includes the general proceedings of the eighth biennial convention of the general federation of Women's Clubs held in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 30 to June 8, 1906, as well as communications on pure food, child labor, and the relief of the poor.

The Navy of the American Revolution, its administration, its policy, and its achievements, by C. O. Paullin is the title of a duodecimo volume of over five hundred pages. The author tries to consider the creation and achievements of the navy from the administrative point of view. The dramatic and brilliant events of naval encounters are passed over almost unnoticed; and the same in a large measure may be said of the efforts and motives of the naval commanders. The attempt has been made to narrate the efforts made to establish a navy by giving the origin, organization, and work of naval committees, secretaries of marine, navy boards, and naval agents abroad or at home, as well as the evolution of naval legislation. The author groups the naval movements into classes and endeavors to give a critical judgment on the final results. Only a few of the cruises and encounters are described and the selections are of typical ones and the narrations are briefly told. In short the author has endeavored to give the origin, evolution, progress, and final results of the American navy during the War of Independence in a well balanced narrative and apparently he has succeeded.

IOWANA

The *Library Bulletin* of the Iowa Masonic Library completed its ninth year with the November, 1906, issue.

The *Iowa Medical Journal* closed its twelfth year and thirteenth volume with the issue for December, 1906.

Early Iowa Lawyers and Judges is the title of a short article by John F. Dillon in the May-June, 1906, number of the *American Law Review*.

The Alumnus, the monthly published by the Alumni Association of the Iowa State College, began the second volume with the issue for October, 1906.

The Grinnell Review, the monthly devoted to the interests of Iowa College and its graduates, commenced its second year and volume with the October, 1906, issue.

The Northwestern Banker, a monthly journal of banking published at Des Moines, Iowa, completed its eleventh year and volume with the issue for December, 1906.

The *Des Moines Daily News* celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, November 25, 1906, by issuing a large illustrated edition containing much historical material.

The Story of the Public Archives of Iowa, by Benj. F. Shambaugh, is given in the *Mail and Times* for November 17, 1906. It has also appeared in a four page reprint.

The Iowa Alumnus, the monthly publication issued by the Alumni Association of The State University of Iowa, began its fourth year and volume with the number for October, 1906.

The Senate and House *Journals* of the thirty-first General Assembly of Iowa, 1906, were recently distributed. The *Journals* are quite extensive and make volumes of 1384 and 1561 pages respectively.

A choice bit of Iowana is *The Iowa Pioneer and his Ideals*, an address delivered by Thomas H. Macbride, June 12, 1906, on the occasion of Education Day of the semi-centennial celebration of the city of Cedar Rapids.

A Compilation of Iowa Cases in Probate Law, by Barry Gilbert, of the College of Law of The State University of Iowa is a forty-eight page pamphlet issued in April, 1906, by the publisher, M. L. Ferson, Iowa City, Iowa.

The *Washington County Press* (Washington, Iowa), after over fifty years of continuous issue, made a change on November 23, 1906, by adopting the magazine form and appeared as a thirty-two page quarto, the form to be used hereafter.

Francis Marion, a paper read before the Abigail Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Des Moines, Iowa, February 12, 1906, is published as the leading article in the November, 1906, number of the *American Monthly Magazine.*

The *Annals* of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M., volume xx, part 1, contains the proceedings and correspondence of the sixty-third annual communication held at Des Moines, June 5–7, 1906, and makes an illustrated volume containing over three hundred pages.

The Protozoa of Iowa, by C. H. Edmonson was issued by the *Davenport Academy* of Sciences in December, 1906. This publication is a monograph containing one hundred and twenty-three pages and thirty plates which exhibit the two hundred and nineteen figures illustrating the species described.

A new illustrated monthly magazine to be known as *The Midwestern* began publishing in September, 1906, under the auspices of the Greater Des Moines Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Each issue comprises about one hundred pages of printed matter, much of which relates to Iowa and her people.

At Work on the Public Archives of Iowa was published in the *Register and Leader* for November 4, 1906, and subsequently as an eleven page reprint. This article tells of the work of reclaiming the time-worn and sadly neglected state papers and of their transference to the newly established Hall of Archives.

The *Last Will and Testament* of William Clement Putnam, of Davenport, Iowa, has been issued by the executors in a neat brochure form of twenty-four pages. The Davenport Academy of Sciences becomes the beneficiary of the will. Mr. Putnam's large library on American history also goes to the Academy.

A History of the County of Montgomery, by W. W. Merritt, issued in 1906, is a well printed and illustrated volume of three hundred and forty-four pages. In thirty-one chapters, the author, a long time resident of the county, gives the story of the county from the pioneer days to the year 1906. The volume is well made from a

printer's standpoint and the history is interesting to a student of local conditions and institutions due to the fact that the author has instinctively used the historic method in his treatment of the development of the sociological conditions of the county.

Some Autumn Days in Iowa, by Frederick J. Lazell, is one of those superb publications where author and printer work in harmony to attain perfection. The book contains two essays entitled: *An October Day in Iowa*, and *Some November Days in Iowa*, in which are portrayed the beauties of nature as observed by appreciative eyes.

A Report on The Public Archives, by B. F. Shambaugh, is an illustrated pamphlet of thirty-nine pages issued as a reprint from the *Annals of Iowa* for January, 1907. In the consideration of the subject the writer gives general information, presents the situation in Iowa as well as the problems relating to the public archives, and follows with recommendations.

The *Proceedings* of the twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa State Bar Association held at Des Moines, July 12 and 13, 1906, were distributed the following December. The volume comprises nearly two hundred pages of print which in the main is made up of addresses delivered at the meeting. The officers of the Association are: H. M. Towner, President; D. D. Murphy, Vice President; Charles M. Dutcher, Secretary; and Charles S. Wilcox, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Davenport, July 11 and 12, 1907.

The quarterly *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* under the Board of Control for July, 1906, has besides the report of the quarterly meeting of the Board the following contributions: *Heredity vs. Environment as an Evidence of Juvenile Delinquency*, by L. D. Drake; *Musical Odds and Ends*, by F. P. Fitzgerald; *The Pathology and more Recent Theories Concerning the Etiology of General Paresis*, by M. N. Voldeng; *Responsibility of the State as a Public Guardian*, by C. E. Faulkner; *Bacteria and Diseases of the Nervous System*, by Charles E. Ingbert; *Some Observations on the Medical Treatment of Insanity*, by Max E. Witte; *Female Nurses for Male Insane Patients*, by R. M. Phelps; *Musings Concerning Nurses in Hospitals for the Insane*,

by W. P. Crumbacker; and *Cure for Consumption*, by D. W. A. Evans.

An illustrated memorial volume on *The Life and Labors of Theodore Sutton Parvin* authorized by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M., was issued in October, 1906. In a volume of three hundred and fifty pages the author, Joseph E. Morcombe, traces the story of the long and vigorous life of one who labored in his adopted State for more than two generations. Mr. Parvin came to Iowa in 1838 as private Secretary to Governor Lucas. His earlier years as a resident were spent at the center of the commonwealth's political development and of educational growth, a period of intense activity because of the largeness of the promise the future seemed to hold. Into this period of activity Mr. Parvin entered with great enthusiasm and continued long and well in helping to mould the beneficent policies for the public weal. In 1844 the Grand Lodge of Masonry was instituted in Iowa and Mr. Parvin at once became Secretary of the state organization and except for one year he continued as such until the day of his death in 1901. Beyond the pioneer period in Iowa Mr. Parvin is best known for his work in the field of Masonry. No man stood so long in the counsels of those in authority and by his activity and earnestness he aided greatly in promoting uniformity of effort and coherence of action. The founding and upbuilding of the Masonic Library by his energy and foresight are placed to his credit. After a busy life fruitful of results his work ended and the Grand Lodge in grateful commemoration of a true and tried servant proposed a memorial in the form of an appreciation of his life's work. In this appreciation the author has endeavored to trace the development of his subject from a child of simple nature into the complex and busy man of modern life. To follow step by step the career of a strenuous life which naturally brought forth antagonists who were met with skill and firmness, frequently inflicting a crushing defeat, to note that to the vanquished the victor's generosity is great in accordance with the broad philanthrophy which permits no one to harbor continued ill feeling, to these and many other worthy acts it becomes the pleasing task of the historian to direct his attention and to make of record.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society was held at Topeka, December 4, 1906.

Bulletin of Information No. 30, issued by The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, is a seven page booklet on *Landmarks in Wisconsin.*

The quarterly published at Medford, Mass., entitled *The Medford Historical Register*, completes its ninth year and volume with the number for October, 1906.

An extended biography of *Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chief*, by E. O. Randall, is given place in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for October, 1906.

The *Second Report of the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies*, is a forty-five page reprint from the annual report of the *American Historical Association* for 1905.

Installments of *Journals of the Council of Virginia in Executive Sessions, 1737–1763*, and of *Virginia Legislative Papers* occur in *The Virginia Magazine* for October, 1906.

In August, 1906, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin issued a sixteen page illustrated booklet entitled *A Brief Description of the State Historical Library Building at Madison.*

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin held its fifty-fourth annual meeting, October 19, 1906. During the past year the library gained 10,214 titles, making a total of 282,878.

The Historical Collections of the Essex Institute complete the forty-second volume with the October, 1906, issue. The contents of this number are in the main of local interest. The leading article, *Revolutionary Letters Written to Colonel Timothy Pickering*, gives many interesting glimpses of happenings in early American history.

In December, 1906, The State Historical Society of Iowa issued a four page circular of information concerning the Society. This circular states what the Society is, what it is doing, and its aims, plans, and accomplishments.

The annual report of the *Ontario Historical Society*, 1905 and 1906 forms a quarto volume of seventy-eight pages. The report details the work of the Society during the past year and includes the reports of the local historical societies of Ontario.

Historical Records and Studies, volume IV, parts I and II, October, 1906, issued by the United States Catholic Historical Society, makes an illustrated volume of three hundred and fifty-eight pages. The articles mostly refer to ecclesiastical history.

Articles of historical value in *The Ohio Magazine* for December, 1906, are: *Gunn of the Zoarites*, by W. P. Huntington, *Old Miami, the First State College in the Northwest Territory; The Serpent Mound*, by E. O. Randall; and *History of the Veto in Ohio*, by George B. Okey.

The *Report* of the committee on methods of organization and work on the part of State and local historical societies by R. G. Thwaites, B. F. Shambaugh, and F. L. Riley has been issued as a pamphlet of about seventy-five pages. It is also included in the annual report of the *American Historical Association* for the year 1905.

The two contributions of general interest in the *Quarterly* of the *Texas State Historical Association* for October, 1906, are: *The Founding of Mission Rosario: A Chapter in the History of the Gulf Coast*, by Herbert E. Bolton, and *The Seat of Government of Texas*, by E. W. Winkler.

The sixtieth volume of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* was completed with the October, 1906, issue. This number begins with a biographical sketch of Stephen Salisbury, by Waldo Lincoln. A fine steel portrait is included. The other matter in the volume consists of church and family records and cemetery inscriptions.

Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War, by William C. Whitford, is an illustrated volume of over one hundred and fifty pages issued by *The State Historical and Natural History Society* of Colorado in 1906. The work primarily treats of the New Mexico Campaign in 1862 in which the northern invasion of the Confederates under General Sibley was repulsed.

The thirty-seventh volume of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* closed with the issue for October, 1906. The leading article is an appreciation of Russell Sage, congressman and capitalist, by M. E. Dwight. A fine portrait accompanies the article. The remainder of the number is made up of genealogical material and New England local records.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, number 15, were distributed in December, 1906. The volume of over one hundred pages contains the address of the President, Cyrus Adler, delivered at the thirteenth annual meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1905, on the *Jews in the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States.*

The *Transactions* of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, sessions of 1905, appears as a forty-five page pamphlet and is given the serial number twenty-six. Besides the minutes of the session held January 10, 1906, the pamphlet includes an extended account (drawn from primary sources) of *Slavery in Old Canada* before and after the conquest, by Hubert Neilson.

The Report of the Proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association held at San Francisco, December 1–2, 1905, by C. A. Duniway, is issued as a thirty-two page reprint from the *Report of the American Historical Association* for 1905. The third annual meeting was held at Portland, Oregon, November 30 and December 1, 1906.

In the *Publications* of the *Southern History Association* for September, 1906, are a series of letters from F. P. Blair to J. R. Doolittle on the subject of negro colonization. These letters contain

references to Governor-elect S. J. Kirkwood. Another series are letters to James McHenry, Secretary of War, on *Early Appointments to Office Under U. S. Government.* This is followed by a chapter on the *Duane Correspondence.*

Two articles of general interest are in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for September, 1906. These are a second installment of *A Review of the Battle of Bladensburg*, by A. K. Hadel and the *Strategy of the Sharpsburg Campaign*, by W. Allen. The issue for December, 1906, completes the first volume of this quarterly. In this issue B. U. Campbell narrates the history of the *Early Missions Among the Indians in Maryland* as the leading article of general interest.

The *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, number 6, July, 1906, contains an address on Oliver Dwight Filley, by Charles P. Johnson, made on the occasion of the presentation of portrait to the Society. Other papers are: *Emigration from the French West Indies to St. Louis in 1848*, by Edward de Lauréal; *The French Emigrés from Guadeloupe*, by Adèle Hornsby; *Edward de Lauréal*, by R. A. Bakewell; *John Sappington Marmaduke*, by John F. Lee; *Documents Relating to the Attack upon St. Louis in 1780; The Missouri-Santa Fe Trade;* and *The Case of Pourée against Chouteau*, by Walter B. Douglas.

The leading article in the October, 1906, *Annals of Iowa* is an extended account of *The Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana*, by S. F. Benson. Three maps illustrate the varying fortunes of the conflict. This is followed by *Reminiscences of the Battle of Pleasant Hill*, by Henry H. Childers, a resident of the vicinity of the battlefield. Wm. H. Heath in a short article gives his personal experiences in the battle and S. F. Benson revises the narrative of Ben Van Dyke's experiences, his detention in the hospital, and subsequent escape. Two other articles of interest are: *Clara Belknap Walcott*, by Dr. J. M. Shaffer; and *Did Primitive Man of Iowa have Manufacturing Plants?* by Charles H. Robinson.

Volume VII of the *Papers and Records* of the *Ontario Historical Society* was distributed in December, 1906. Twelve contributions, mostly of a local character, make up the volume of two hundred and thirty-seven pages. The papers of general interest are: *The First Chapter of Upper Canadian History*, by Avern Pardoe; *The Pennsylvania Germans of Waterloo County, Ontario*, by A. B. Sherk; and *The Origin of the Maple Leaf as the Emblem of Canada*, by Janet Carnochan.

The two hundreth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated at Philadelphia, April 17–20, 1906, under the auspices of the *American Philosophical Society*. As an aid in defraying the expenses the State of Pennsylvania gave the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Volume I of *The Record of the Celebration*, a royal octavo volume of over three hundred pages with portraits, was distributed in December, 1906. This volume contains the commemorative and presentation addresses, the felicitations of Societies and Institutions; *Franklin's Researches in Electricity*, by E. L. Nichols; and *The Modern Theories of Electricity and their relation to the Franklinian Theory*, by Ernest Rutherford.

The Washington University State Historical Society has begun the publication of a quarterly journal of history to be known as *The Washington Historical Quarterly*. The initial number contains ninety-six pages and bears the date, October, 1906. The articles are: *Washington Nomenclature*, by J. N. Bowman; *Problems of the Pacific*, by Stephen B. L. Penrose; *Jason Lee's Place in History*, by Harvey W. Scott; *Our First Indian War*, by Clarence B. Bagley; *Diary of Dr. David S. Maynard While Crossing the Plains in 1850*, by Thomas W. Prosch; and *Some Evidence of the Influence of Politics on the Efficiency of the Army, 1861–5*, by Edward McMahon. Reprints of documents, book reviews, and short articles make up the remainder of the number.

The State Historical Society of Missouri has decided to establish a quarterly magazine of history to be known as the *Missouri Historical Review*. The initial number is for October, 1906, and consists of

one hundred and seven pages of miscellanies. Some of the articles worthy of notice are: *The Romance of Western History*, by E. G. Bourne, an address before the State Historical Society of Missouri, February 7, 1906, in which is given a general review of the early explorations made in the Louisiana territory with some hints on the policies of the former owners. Thos. J. C. Fagg gives a character sketch of Senator *Thomas Hart Benton;* E. M. Violette reviews briefly the *Early Settlements in Missouri;* and Isidor Loeb presents a lucid account of *The Beginnings of Missouri Legislation.* The minor papers are some genealogical notes illustrating the connection between the *Lincoln, Hanks, and Boone Families; A Bibliography of Missouri State Publications for 1905*, compiled by F. A. Sampson; and an annotated list of the *Local Historical Societies in Missouri.*

The articles in *The American Historical Review* for October, 1906, are: *The Privy Council of the Time of Richard II*, by James F. Baldwin; *The Office of Intendant in New France*, by W. B. Munro; *Canning and the Spanish Patriots in 1808*, by J. H. Rose; *The Territory of Colorado*, by Frederic L. Paxson, who relates the trials and difficulties of the settlers to secure governmental recognition as well as the establishment by local efforts of the provisional government known as the Territory of Jefferson; and *The Organization of the Post-Office Department of the Confederacy*, by Walter F. McCaleb, who tells of the successful business management of the Confederate Postmaster-General, John H. Reagan, whereby the department was created and maintained in every stage of the war with a net income.

The following was scheduled as the program for the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies held in connection with and as a part of the program of the meeting of the American Historical Association held at Providence, Rhode Island, in December, 1906:

ON THE PROBLEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Chairman, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, State Historical Society of Iowa.

I. Problems Relative to the Care and Preservation of Public Archives.

(a) *The Work of the Public Archives Commission.*
H. V. Ames, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Commission.

(b) *The Public Archives of Virginia.*
John P. Kennedy, State Librarian, Richmond, Va.

(c) *The Public Archives of Pennsylvania.*
Luther R. Kelker, Custodian of Public Records, Harrisburg, Pa.

(d) *Some Points in Connection with the Work on the Public Archives of Iowa.*
John C. Parish, State University of Iowa.

II. The Marking of Historic Sites.

(a) *The Marking of Historic Sites in America.*
Henry E. Bourne, Professor in Western Reserve University.

(b) *The Marking of Historic Sites on the Niagara Frontier.*
Frank H. Severance, Buffalo Historical Society.

(c) *Marking the Santa Fé Trail.*
George W. Martin, Kansas State Historical Society.

THE MADRID (IOWA) HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

We, the undersigned, do by these presents associate ourselves together under and by virtue of chapter one, title nine, of the *Code of Iowa*, and the laws amendatory thereto, and do adopt the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I

The name of this association shall be the Madrid Historical Society, and its principal place of business shall be Madrid, Iowa.

ARTICLE II

The nature, object, and purpose of this Society shall be the collection of history, biography, historic relics, and their preservation.

ARTICLE III

This association will carry no capital stock, but each member shall pay an admission fee of one dollar and such other dues as a majority of the members may see fit to impose.

ARTICLE IV

The time of the commencement of this association shall be immediately after the election of officers on the first Monday in July, 1905, and it shall continue for fifty years with the right of renewal unless it is sooner dissolved by a three-fourths vote of the members.

ARTICLE V

The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and five managers, all of whom shall be annually elected by a majority of the members on the first Monday in July of each year.

ARTICLE VI

The highest amount of indebtedness of this Society shall never exceed three-fourths of the money in its treasury, and the private property of its members shall be exempt from corporate debts.

ARTICLE VII

Until the first election is held the following managers shall perform the duties pertaining to this Society:

C. L. Lucas	H. W. Hull	H. S. Farr
Geo. E. Hutton	J. P. A. Anderson	

BY–LAWS

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. The members of this Society shall hold regular meetings once each quarter; its first meeting having been held on the 3d day of July, 1905, its next regular meeting after this date will be the first Monday in April, 1906. But special meetings may be called when in the opinion of the President and Secretary the business interests of the Society may demand it.

SEC. 2. Not less than five members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time till a quorum shall be present.

SEC. 3. Each member shall pay a quarterly due of twenty-five cents for the support of the Society, to commence the first Monday in April, 1906; and such payments are to be made in advance.

SEC. 4. Any member wishing to speak on any subject relating to the business of the Society must rise to his feet and first address the President; and in this way only shall a member be recognized by the presiding officer.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of each member to secure all the history and historical relics his time will permit and deliver them to the Society.

SEC. 6. When a member has an historical sketch to read he may do so by rising to his feet and giving notice of the fact. When such sketch is read its filing shall be passed upon by a majority vote of the members present.

SEC. 7. Any member failing to comply with the Articles of Incorporation of this Society or the By-laws adopted by it, or by purposely absenting himself from the meetings of the Society for three consecutive quarters, or shall refuse to pay any of the dues assessed against him may be expelled by a majority of the members.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except upon an order signed by the President and Secretary.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The ninteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Engineering Society will be held at Ottumwa, January 9, 1907.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Ottumwa, October 10–12, 1906.

The Northeastern Iowa Teachers' Association held its thirteenth annual session at Cedar Rapids, October 18–20, 1906.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Providence, R. I., December 26–29, 1906.

The third annual meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in Providence, R. I., December 26–29, 1906.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science held its fifty-seventh meeting in New York City, December 27, 1906, to January 2, 1907.

The Daughters of the American Revolution held their seventh Iowa conference and Mississippi Valley Convocation at Iowa City, October 25–26, 1906.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Eva Emery Dye began her literary work at Iowa City, Iowa, there is added a local interest in the appearance of her new book on *McDonald of Oregon.*

The Iowa Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge Monument Commission held dedicatory services at Lookout Mountain and Sherman Heights, November 19, and at Rossville Gap, Tennessee, November 20, 1906.

The reading of a paper on *The Marking of Historic Sites in America*, by Prof. H. E. Bourne, of Cleveland, Ohio, has led to the appointment of a committee by the American Historical Association to conduct an extensive investigation of the marking of historic sites throughout America.

The Pocahontas Memorial Association propose to erect at Jamestown a memorial to Pocahontas sometime in 1907, during the period of the Jamestown Exposition. The headquarters of the Association are in Washington, D. C.

The ninth session of the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Grinnell, December 6–7, 1906. The officers for the year, 1907, are: F. I. Herriott, President; C. W. Wassam, Secretary; and G. P. Wychoff, Treasurer.

Volume four of *The Scottish Historical Review* begins with the quarterly issue for October, 1906. A few of the included articles are: *Story of the King of Ireland and his Two Sons*, Translated by J. Gregorson; *The Scottish Parliament, 1560–1707*, by Wm. L. Mathieson; and *Glimpses of old Scots Parish Life*, by Edward Pennington.

The number for November, 1906, of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* takes up the subject of *Municipal Problems*. The questions of municipal ownership, municipal services, election reforms, municipal accounting, traction companies, primaries, and the social phases of reform movements are ably discussed by students of city government.

The twentieth of December, 1906, was celebrated at Ames, Iowa, as "Iowa Day." This date commemorates the birth of Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of the State during the period of the Civil War, and the transfer of the Louisiana territory from France to the United States. Governor Kirkwood was born on December 20, 1813; and the transfer of Louisiana took place on December 20, 1803.

The Macmillan Company announce an early issue of the *Correspondence of William Pitt* (the portion relating to America, 1757–1762) in two octavo volumes with portraits and maps. The correspondence covers the period when William Pitt was Secretary of State and consists of four hundred and ninety-three letters which passed between Pitt and the Governors and Military Commanders. The compilation will be edited by Gertrude S. Kimball.

One of the results of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in the Colonies of South Africa in August and September, 1905, was the preparation of a descriptive account of the physiographic features of *The Mountains of Southernmost Africa*, by W. M. Davis, which is published in the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* for October, 1906.

A new aspirant for public favor appeared in November, 1906, namely, *The American Political Science Review*, a quarterly to be conducted by a board of editors of which W. W. Willoughby is the managing editor. The initial number is a neat quarto, comprising one hundred and seventy-six pages of well printed matter. The articles are: *The Usurped Powers of the Senate*, by A. Maurice Low; *Negro Suffrage: the Constitutional Point of View*, by John C. Rose; *Racial Distinctions in Southern Law*, by G. T. Stephenson; *An Index of Comparative Legislation*, by W. F. Dodd; and *Notes on Current Legislation*, by Robert H. Whitten.

CONTRIBUTORS

Hugh Straight Buffum, Instructor in Education at The State University of Iowa. (See The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for October, 1906, p. 630.)

Louis Pelzer, Principal of Schools at Shelby, Iowa. (See The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for October, 1904, p. 624.)

Albert Boynton Storms, President of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Born at Lima, Michigan, April 1, 1860. Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884. Received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1893. Member of The State Historical Society of Iowa.

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FEDERAL AND STATE AID TO EDUCATION IN IOWA

[Continued from the January, 1907, number]

STATE AID TO EDUCATION IN IOWA

Two methods of State aid for the State educational institutions have been made use of in Iowa. One of these methods is that of legislative appropriations; the other is the levying of a special tax of a certain number of mills upon each dollar of assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State. In the following pages it is proposed to treat first of these two methods of aid as extended to The State University of Iowa, which is located at Iowa City. By far the larger part of the State support of the State University has been extended by legislative appropriations. Beginning in 1858, and next after that date in 1864, and biennially since then, except in 1880, the legislature has made appropriations for the use of this institution of higher learning.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY

By an act approved March 11, 1858, the General Assembly took a step which was the first one in Iowa entering upon the pathway of State support for the University by means of State appropriations. By this act there was appropriated, out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars. This money was to be used for repairing and modifying the building (The Old Stone Capitol) occupied at that time by the University, and for fitting up one or more of its rooms and cer-

tain cabinets for holding geological specimens. The act also appropriated ten thousand dollars for erecting a boarding hall and dormitory. This money was to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees, and under the supervision of a person chosen by the Board for that purpose.[1]

March 24, 1864, an act was approved appropriating twenty thousand dollars "for the purpose of erecting and constructing on the grounds of the State University, an additional building, with a tower, suitable for an astronomical observatory, which building shall contain one large room for a chapel, rooms suitable for a chemical laboratory, and such other rooms as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees of said University."[2]

March 31, 1866, an act was passed making several appropriations for the University, as follows:—(*a*) For completing the chapel building, including the heating apparatus, thirteen thousand dollars. (*b*) For putting a slate roof on the main University building, three thousand dollars. (*c*) For putting a heating apparatus in the main building, two thousand dollars. (*d*) For putting a heating apparatus in the south building, fifteen hundred dollars. (*e*) For repairing and repainting the University buildings, fifteen hundred dollars.[3]

March 9, 1868, an act was approved, appropriating twenty thousand dollars for making necessary repairs on buildings, "and giving such aid to the scientific and such other depart-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 48–49.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, p. 80.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1866, pp. 77–78.

ments as the trustees may deem proper to establish, and increase their efficiency."[1]

March 24, 1870, the legislature appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the use and support of the University for the two years to follow. One-half of this amount was to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees each of the two years.[2]

April 6, 1872, an act was approved appropriating fifty-two thousand three hundred dollars, to be used for purposes as follows:—(*a*) Increase in salaries of president, professors, and teachers in the academical departments, for two years, from June 20, 1872, five thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) Salaries for two years, of professors and teachers in the professional schools, twenty thousand six hundred dollars. (*c*) Contingent and incidental funds, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. (*d*) Salaries of secretary, treasurer, and janitor for two years, three thousand dollars. (*e*) Iron fence around the University grounds, and new roof on the south hall, six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. (*f*) Law library, one thousand dollars. (*g*) General library, twenty-five hundred dollars. (*h*) Medical library, five hundred dollars. (*i*) Printing, two thousand dollars. (*j*) Fuel, two thousand dollars.[3]

The act appropriating money for aid and maintenance of the University for the next biennial period was approved March 18, 1874. By it forty-six thousand dollars was appropriated, to be used in the support of the University in all its

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1868, pp. 27–28.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1870, p. 36.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1872, pp. 44–45.

chairs and departments, and the expenses necessary and incident to its maintenance. One-eighth of this amount was to be drawn from the State Treasury on April 1, 1874, and one-eighth every three months thereafter until the entire appropriation should be drawn.[1]

March 17, 1876, was the date of the approval of the next act for the biennial support of the University. The amount appropriated was forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars. This sum was for the maintenance of the institution for the ensuing biennial period, and was to be drawn from the treasury in eight equal quarterly installments, commencing July 1, 1876, or as soon after such periods as the money in the treasury might allow. This act also authorized the Board of Regents to establish a Department of Homeopathy to consist of two chairs, and to use four thousand one hundred dollars of the money carried by this act for the salaries of the two professors and the necessary appurtenances of the two chairs. It also authorized the expenditure of three thousand two hundred dollars to employ Curator Woodman, as the Board of Regents had recommended. Any part of the money appropriated not needed for the purposes mentioned above, the Board could use in making any repairs and additions to the buildings as they might deem expedient and for the best interests of the institution.[2]

March 22, 1878, the legislature passed an act making an endowment appropriation for the University. By this act twenty thousand dollars annually was appropriated as an endowment fund for the institution. This *annual* appropria-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, p. 54.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1876, pp. 168–169.

tion was to be drawn in four quarterly installments of five thousand dollars each, the first payment to be drawn July 1, 1878. There was also appropriated ten thousand dollars for repairs on buildings and for fencing and walks.[1]

No additional appropriation was made by the legislature at its session in 1880.

On March 14, 1882, an act was approved appropriating to the University the sum of fifty thousand dollars to be used for the following purposes:—(*a*) For a new building, thirty thousand dollars. (*b*) For two boilers for steam heating, and a house for fuel, twenty-two hundred and seventy-five dollars. (*c*) For laying and completing stone walk, four hundred and twenty-five dollars. (*d*) For removing and changing the general library and law library, and supplying steam heating in the chapel and the libraries thus changed, four thousand dollars. (*e*) For furniture for the new rooms and the libraries and general lecture rooms, two thousand one hundred dollars. (*f*) For repairs to buildings, one thousand two hundred dollars. (*g*) For better support and further development of the institution, ten thousand dollars. Not more than half of the amount appropriated by this act was to be drawn out during the year 1882.[2]

April 1, 1884, an act was approved appropriating the sum of sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars for the University, to be used for the following purposes:—(*a*) For a new building for the school of science, forty-five thousand dollars. (*b*) For steam heating, plumbing and gas fitting in this building, five thousand six hundred dollars. (*c*) For operat-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1878, p. 66.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1882, pp. 82–83.

ing tables and fixtures, two thousand dollars. (*d*) For cases, apparatus, and collections of specimens, two thousand dollars. (*e*) For working apparatus and special appliances, five thousand dollars. (*f*) For refrigerator for medical department, one thousand dollars. (*g*) For water closet, building sewerage, water and heating connected therewith, fifteen hundred dollars. (*h*) For purchasing furniture for the collegiate lecture rooms and fitting the same, one thousand five hundred dollars. (*i*) For supplying water connections by laying supply pipes from the mains to the buildings, four hundred dollars. (*j*) For the better equipment of the dental department, five hundred dollars. Not more than half of the sum of the above amounts was to be drawn from the State Treasury during the year 1884.[1]

Another act, approved on the same day (April 1, 1884), appropriated eight thousand dollars *annually* "for the support of the state university in the several departments and chairs, and in aid of the income fund and for the development of the institution." This made the *annual support* appropriation twenty-eight thousand dollars.[2]

April 15, 1886, an act was approved appropriating for the aid and support of the University the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars to be used as follows:—(*a*) To supply deficiency or immediate wants of the University for the current year, twenty thousand dollars. (*b*) To supplement endowment fund from June 30, 1886, to June 30, 1888, thirty thousand dollars. (*c*) For equipment of dental department, two thousand dollars.[3]

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[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, pp. 114–115.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, p. 118.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, pp. 86–87.

An act making an appropriation for the better support of the University was approved April 11, 1888. The amounts appropriated and their purposes were:—(*a*) For the general support fund, twenty thousand dollars *annually* for the biennial period ending June 30, 1890. (*b*) To supplement endowment fund from June 30, 1888, to June 30, 1890, as follows:—Aid to chair of engineering, one thousand dollars; repairs and contingent fund, eighty-five hundred dollars; chemical and physical apparatus, two thousand five hundred dollars.[1]

The appropriation for the biennial period from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1892, was in the amount of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The date of the approval of the act making this appropriation was April 19, 1890. The purposes for which the money was to be used were:—(*a*) Additional general support, forty-five thousand dollars. (*b*) Vapor gas plant for laboratory use, one thousand dollars. (*c*) Additional equipment of natural science department, four thousand dollars. (*d*) Additional equipment of department in engineering, four thousand dollars. (*e*) Physical laboratory apparatus, four thousand dollars. (*f*) Erection of a chemical laboratory building and equipment for same, fifty thousand dollars. (*g*) Enlargement of boiler house and additional heating apparatus, two thousand dollars. (*h*) Library, five thousand dollars. (*i*) Repairs and contingent fund, ten thousand dollars. Of this entire sum, not more than one-third was to be drawn in 1890, and the balance in two equal installments, the first on or after May 15, 1891, and the second on or after October 15, 1891.[2]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, p. 169.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1890, pp. 108-109.

The appropriation for the next biennial period, made by an act approved April 8, 1892, was for the amount of seventy-eight thousand dollars. This money was to be used for the following purposes:—(*a*) Repairs and equipment for dental department, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) Natural science department—botanical $1,200, zoölogical $1,200, geological $1,100—three thousand five hundred dollars. (*c*) Physical laboratory, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*d*) General library, five thousand dollars. (*e*) Additional equipment for chemical laboratory, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*f*) Law library, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*g*) Additional equipment for department of pharmacy, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*h*) Pathological and bacteriological laboratory, one thousand dollars. (*i*) Histological laboratory, one thousand dollars. (*j*) Repairs and contingent, ten thousand dollars. (*k*) Additional support, $22,500 annually—forty-five thousand dollars.[1]

March 29, 1894, an act was approved appropriating for general support and for the development of the institution, twenty-five thousand dollars *annually thereafter*, payable in quarterly installments, the first installment to be payable September 1, 1894. In addition to this *annual* appropriation, the act appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to be used for purposes as follows:—(*a*) Dental department, infirmary and laboratory, five hundred dollars. (*b*) General library, four thousand dollars. (*c*) Law library, one thousand dollars. (*d*) Physical laboratory, one thousand five hundred dollars. (*e*) Engineering equipment, five hundred dollars. (*f*) Botany, one thousand dollars. (*g*) Zoölogy,

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1892, pp. 133–134.

one thousand dollars. (*h*) Geology, one thousand dollars. (*i*) Chemistry, one thousand dollars. (*j*) Pharmacy, one thousand dollars. (*k*) Histology, five hundred dollars. (*l*) Pathology and bacteriology, one thousand dollars. (*m*) Repair and contingent fund, eleven thousand dollars. This act further appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for a dental department, building and equipment. It also appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for a Homeopathic hospital and building.[1]

The act making appropriations for the next biennial period was approved April 17, 1896. By this act an appropriation was made of twelve thousand five hundred dollars *annually thereafter* for further support. In addition to this amount, the act carried twenty-one thousand dollars for the following purposes:—(*a*) General library, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) Law library, one thousand dollars. (*c*) Physical laboratory, one thousand dollars. (*d*) Repair and contingent fund, ten thousand dollars. (*e*) Completion and equipment of Homeopathic medical building, four thousand dollars. (*f*) Completion and equipment of dental buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.[2]

Before the next meeting of the legislature the University was receiving for building purposes the proceeds of the special tax levy (treated below) and so the legislature abandoned its former policy of making special appropriations for buildings. April 7, 1898, an act was approved appropriating for further support of the University ten thousand dollars *annually thereafter*. The act also appropriated eleven

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1894, pp. 147–149.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, pp. 151–152.

thousand dollars for special purposes as follows:—(*a*) Law library, one thousand dollars. (*b*) Repair and contingent fund, ten thousand dollars.[1]

By an act approved April 6, 1900, the following appropriations for the University were made:—(*a*) For further and additional support fund, fifty thousand dollars *annually thereafter*. (*b*) For repair and contingent fund, ten thousand dollars.[2]

The University support act passed by the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly was approved April 12, 1902. By this act there was appropriated:—(*a*) For additional support, thirty-five thousand dollars *annually thereafter*. (*b*) For land, twenty-three thousand dollars. (*c*) For the commencement of a medical building, fifty thousand dollars. (*d*) For repair and contingent fund, five thousand dollars. (*e*) Equipment for medical building (the amount to be temporarily used for building purposes but later to be replaced from building fund coming from the special tax levy)—thirty-five thousand dollars. (*f*) Repair and contingent fund, five thousand dollars. (*g*) Funds to be used in 1904 for purchase of land, twenty-seven thousand dollars.[3]

On April 13, 1904, there was approved an act making appropriations for the ensuing biennial period as follows:—(*a*) For additional support, twenty-five thousand dollars *annually thereafter*. (*b*) For repair and contingent fund, seven thousand five hundred dollars *annually thereafter*. (*c*) For library, twenty thousand dollars. (*d*) For equip-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1898, p. 92.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1900, p. 112.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, p. 141.

ment and supplies, twenty thousand dollars. (*e*) For paving and sidewalks, eight thousand dollars. (*f*) For tunnel and extension, ten thousand dollars. (*g*) For land, twenty-five thousand dollars. (*h*) For engineering building, fifty thousand dollars. (*i*) For dam and water power, ten thousand dollars.[1]

A bacteriological laboratory was established in connection with the medical college of the University in 1904. The act establishing this laboratory was approved April 12, 1904. It provided that for the support of this work the following appropriations be made:—(*a*) For better equipment of the bacteriological laboratory already at the State University, one thousand dollars. (*b*) For salaries and other expenses, five thousand dollars *biennially*.[2]

The last appropriation, herein listed, was made by an act approved April 9, 1906. This act added twenty thousand dollars *annually* to the general support fund. It also made appropriations as follows:—(*a*) For purchase of additional land, twenty-four thousand dollars. (*b*) Additional wing for University hospital, twenty thousand dollars. (*c*) Engineering shops, hydraulic power house, power connections with dam, and equipment, thirty thousand dollars. (*d*) Equipment of natural science building, sixteen thousand dollars. (*e*) General equipment and supplies, eight thousand dollars. (*f*) Paving and sidewalks, two thousand five hundred dollars. (*g*) Support of libraries, five thousand dollars. (*h*) New boiler, three thousand five hundred dollars.[3]

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[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1904, p. 146.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1904, p. 105.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1906, p. 139.

MILLAGE TAX FOR THE STATE UNIVERSITY

March 17, 1896, the legislature enacted a law levying a special tax of one-tenth of a mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State, for the State University. The amount thus raised, up to fifty-five thousand dollars from any one levy, was to be used for the erection, improvement and equipment of such buildings for the University as the Board of Regents might determine upon. This levy was to commence with the regular levy next following the passage of the act, and continue for the four successive following years. The money was to be held by the State Treasurer, to be by him paid out in the same manner as the special University appropriations. Any amount over fifty-five thousand dollars raised by this special tax in any year was to go into the State Treasury to become part of the general revenue of the State.[1]

The next General Assembly, on April 7, 1898, passed an act amending this measure so as to provide for the levy of the one-tenth mill tax for six years, instead of five, as called for by the original law. Of the fifty-five thousand dollars to be raised by the sixth year levy, forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars was to be used in restoring the burned library building and repairing and replacing apparatus injured and destroyed, and in preserving damaged books and property.[2] The levies provided for in these two acts were made in the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901.

March 2, 1900, an act of the legislature was approved

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, p. 117.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1898, p. 45.

providing for a continuation of this levy for a further five years, beginning with 1902.[1] But before this levy was made (i. e., April 7, 1902), the legislature enacted a measure repealing the former act, and as a substitute for the levy of one-tenth mill providing for a levy of one-fifth mill on the dollar of assessed valuation upon the taxable property of the State. This levy, like the former one, was for the erection, repair and improvement of such necessary buildings as the Board of Regents should decide upon. The first levy was to be made in 1902, and successive levies in each of the following four years.[2]

The Thirty-First General Assembly continued this fifth of a mill tax for University buildings by an act approved April 10, 1906. This special tax will continue up to and including the levy for the year 1911. One feature of the act of 1906 is the provision that the legislature is to have an oversight of the expenditure of the funds raised by the levy. It provides that no part of such money shall be expended for buildings until estimates of cost, plans and specifications of such buildings have been submitted to the General Assembly for its approval. An exception to this provision lies in the further provision that any deviation from these plans and specifications (such deviation not costing more than twenty-five thousand dollars, or any emergency building, the need for which may arise between the sessions of the General Assembly), shall be approved by a majority of the Executive Council of the State.[3]

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[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1900, p. 74.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, p. 122.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1906, p. 140.

The millage tax now places in the hands of the Board of Regents of the University about one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the erection of buildings.

The receipts for the University from this millage tax during the successive biennial periods have been as follows:

TABLE NO. XVI[1]

June 30, 1897, ($\frac{1}{10}$ mill) . . .	27,583.72
June 30, 1899, ...	111,494.47
June 30, 1901, ...	108,713.28
June 30, 1903, ($\frac{1}{10}$ mill, '01, $\frac{1}{5}$, '02) .	145,697.06
June 30, 1905, ...	247,826.87
Total to June 30, 1905, . .	$641,315.40

The following table shows in condensed and tabulated form the total amount of State support granted to the State University, dividing this total under the heads of general support, special appropriations, and building appropriations.

TABLE NO. XVII[2]

STATE AID TO THE STATE UNIVERSITY

YEAR	GEN. SUPPORT	SPECIAL AP'NS	BUILDING AP'NS	TOTAL STATE AID
1858		3,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00
1859				
1860				
1861				
1862				
1863				
1864				
1865				
1866		8,000.00	13,000.00	21,000.00
1867				
1868				

[1] See *Reports of the State Treasurers.*

[2] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, pp. cxvii–cxviii.

YEAR	GEN. SUPPORT	SPECIAL AP'NS	BUILDING AP'NS	TOTAL STATE AID
1869	$ 8,287.83			$ 8,287.83
1870	5,156.08			5,156.08
1871	17,656.09			17,656.09
1872	7,750.00			7,750.00
1873	45,950.00			45,950.00
1874	5,750.00			5,750.00
1875	23,000.00			23,000.00
1876	17,250.00			17,250.00
1877	11,864.24			11,864.24
1878	35,592.76			35,592.76
1879	25,000.00			25,000.00
1880	25,000.00			25,000.00
1881	20,000.00			20,000.00
1882	25,000.00		$20,000.00	45,000.00
1883	25,000.00		20,000.00	45,000.00
1884	20,000.00	$ 2,450.00	29,800.00	52,250.00
1885	28,000.00	2,450.00	29,800.00	60,250.00
1886	28,000.00	24,000.00		52,000.00
1887	28,000.00	24,000.00		52,000.00
1888	28,000.00	4,000.00		32,000.00
1889	48,000.00	6,000.00		54,000.00
1890	48,000.00	6,000.00		54,000.00
1891	49,949.14	14,632.75	24,387.93	88,969.82
1892	45,580.64	11,720,43	19,534,04	76,835.11
1893	55,410.13	19,773.41	5,455.69	80,639.23
1894	50,657.82	16,605.22	175.36	67,438.40
1895	53,402.28	14,956.11	20,446.98	88,805.37
1896	53,000.00	12,320.78	20,000.00	85,320.78
1897	65,500.00	12,113.74	16,500.00	94,113.74
1898	65,500.00	9,331.29	45,400.00	120,231.29
1899	75,500.00	34,298.00	27,000.00	136,798.00
1900	75,500.00	19,750.00	80,000.00	175,250.00
1901	125,500.00	16,000.02	77,375.00	218,875.02

YEAR	GEN. SUPPORT	SPECIAL AP'NS	BUILDING AP'NS	TOTAL STATE AID
1902	$125,500.00	$37,999.98	$ 25,275.00	$188,774.98
1903	160,500.00	10,900.00	113,000.00	284,400.00
1904	160,500.00	67,000.00	96,080.64	323,580.64
1905	168,624.99	51,877.14	124,000.00	344,502.13
Totals	$1,856,882.00	$429,178.87	$817,230,64	$3,103,291.51

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

We have seen in the preceding pages how the State has made and is making use of two methods of granting State aid to the University—legislative appropriations and a special millage tax. These two methods are also used in supporting the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which is located at Ames.

As was noted above in the discussion of land grants, Iowa in accepting the Federal land grant for agricultural colleges agreed to found and maintain such an institution. To carry out the terms of this agreement, the General Assembly enacted a law, March 22, 1858, providing for the establishment and support of an Agricultural College and Farm. By this law was created all the machinery for supporting and governing the College. Not only were the proceeds of the Five Section Grant and the Agricultural College Grant appropriated for the benefit of the College, but the policy was entered upon of making special appropriations from the State Treasury for this purpose. By section 12, there was appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury of the State, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase and improvement of land for the College and Farm.[1]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 173-179.

The next State appropriation for the Agricultural College was made by an act approved March 22, 1864. By it the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to aid in the erection of a permanent building for the College. This money was for the commencement of a building the entire cost of which was not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.[1]

At its next meeting the General Assembly, by an act approved April 2, 1866, provided for carrying on the work of constructing a permanent building for the Agricultural College. This act appropriated the sum of ninety-one thousand dollars "for the purpose of completing the Agricultural College buildings, and for the payment of the indebtedness against the same." This money was to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the College, and was to be drawn from the State Treasury from time to time upon their order, in sums not exceeding ten thousand dollars. Each amount so drawn was to be expended before any additional sum should be drawn. One section of the act was to the effect that "neither the Trustees, Building Committee, nor any member of the same, nor the Superintendent, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for labor or material on the College building."[2]

The appropriation for the next biennial period was made by an act approved April 3, 1868. By it the amounts appropriated and their purposes were as follows:—(*a*) For procuring and placing a heating apparatus, cooking range, and the necessary fixtures belonging thereto, ten thousand dollars. (*b*) For the purpose of erecting three dwelling

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, pp. 69–71.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1866, pp. 120–121.

houses for the use and occupancy of the professors employed in the College, said buildings to be erected on the College Farm under direction of the building committee elected by the Board of Trustees, twelve thousand dollars. (*c*) For procuring water, constructing cisterns, and providing clocks and bell, two thousand dollars. (*d*) For grading and laying out grounds, procuring and planting trees, and erecting the necessary outbuildings, one thousand dollars. (*e*) To pay for extra work on the college building and expenses therewith connected, three thousand dollars. (*f*) For the use of the College Farm, to be expended by the Board of Trustees, for the following named purposes, to-wit: (1) For tile draining of farms, one thousand dollars; (2) for hog-house, corn-crib, and hen-house, eight hundred dollars; (3) for stable, granary, and tool-house, twenty-five hundred dollars; (4) for shed for farm machinery, and cellar for roots, seven hundred and fifty dollars; (5) for furniture for farm house, fifteen hundred dollars; (6) for horses and harness, five hundred dollars; (7) for safe to preserve books and records, etc., twelve hundred dollars; (8) for farm implements, repairing, fencing, etc., twelve hundred dollars; (9) for procuring road on south side of farm, three hundred dollars. The total amount carried by the act was thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Provision was made that if the amount appropriated for any of the objects named should be insufficient for such object, the surplus remaining from any other object might be used to supply such deficiency. The money was to be expended under direction of the Board of Trustees of the College, drawn from the State Treasury upon warrants issued by the Auditor of State, upon the re-

quisition of the President of the Board of Trustees. It was required of the Trustees that they should make a full report to the next General Assembly, showing in detail the manner in which this money had been expended.[1]

At this same meeting of the legislature another act was passed, approved April 8, 1868, by which the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated to complete the Iowa State Agricultural College building.[2]

At the next session of the General Assembly a law was enacted, approved April 13, 1870, by which appropriations for the Agricultural College were made as follows:—(*a*) For extending and completing the wings of the College building, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. (*b*) For building and completing a laboratory, five thousand dollars. (*c*) For the erection and completion of a workshop for the students, five thousand dollars. (*d*) For the erection of a building over the gasometer, five hundred dollars. (*e*) For farm improvements, two thousand dollars. (*f*) For purchasing seeds and plants for experimental grounds, five hundred dollars. (*g*) For the purpose of tile-draining, one thousand dollars. (*h*) For professors' dwelling houses, four thousand five hundred dollars. The total amount appropriated by this act was $68,500. It was to be drawn from the State Treasury and expended in the same manner as that appropriated by the preceding legislature.[3]

The appropriation for the next biennial period was made by an act approved April 17, 1872. The amounts and pur-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1868, pp. 107–109.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1868, pp. 259–260.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1870, pp. 156–157.

poses for which they were to be used were the following:—(*a*) For supplying the College building with water, five thousand dollars. (*b*) For fixtures for the new wing, five hundred dollars. (*c*) For the main laboratory building, twenty-five thousand dollars. (*d*) For improvement of orchard, vineyard, and nursery, one thousand dollars. (*e*) For farm, barns, stock, and other farm improvements, seven thousand dollars. The total of these several sums was $38,500.[1]

A special act for the relief of the Agricultural College was passed by the next legislature and approved February 17, 1874. By it five thousand five hundred dollars was set aside "to protect the interests of the agricultural college and the state" in certain lands known as the Rankin property in Polk County.[2] Certain liens upon this real estate were thus removed. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was also made by an act approved March 19, 1874, for the erection of a physical laboratory building.[3]

Other appropriations by this legislature, made March 17, 1874, were in the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of making certain repairs on the Agricultural College and farm house, and supplying furniture for the same, as set forth in the report of a visiting committee which had been appointed to visit the institution.[4]

The next act making appropriations for the Agricultural College was under date of March 17, 1876. The total

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1872, pp. 68–69.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, pp. 5–6.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, pp. 67–68.

[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, p. 37.

amount carried by it was $24,820, divided as follows:—(*a*) For engine house and air ducts, five thousand dollars. (*b*) For heating apparatus complete, fifteen thousand dollars. (*c*) For rebuilding brick walls, one thousand four hundred dollars. (*d*) For repainting building exterior, five hundred dollars. (*e*) For changes and repairs to water closets, six hundred dollars. (*f*) For repairs to interior woodwork, four hundred dollars. (*g*) For painting interior woodwork, five hundred dollars. (*h*) For new gutters and conductors, four hundred twenty dollars. (*i*) For repairs to plastering, one thousand dollars.[1]

The next act making appropriations for the Agricultural College, approved March 23, 1878, provided for the following sums:—(*a*) For constructing a sewer for the use of the College building, one thousand four hundred seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents. (*b*) For horticultural laboratory, two thousand five hundred dollars. The total amount appropriated was $3,972.25.[2]

The next General Assembly enacted a law, March 20, 1880, by which appropriations were made as follows:—(*a*) For a building to be occupied by the schools in agriculture and veterinary science and the botanical department, six thousand dollars. (*b*) For buildings to be used as feeding barns by the professor of experimental farming, eight hundred dollars. (*c*) For swine-houses, corn-cribs, and poultry-houses, one thousand two hundred dollars. (*d*) For two boarding cottages, three thousand five hundred dollars. (*e*) For needed repairs upon College buildings and for necessary

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1876, pp. 113–114.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1878, p. 86.

expenses incurred in the management of College lands, the sum of one thousand dollars *annually thereafter.* (*f*) For fitting the building vacated by the schools in veterinary science and the botanical department, so that such building could be used for a boarding-hall and for the department of domestic economy, five hundred dollars.[1] The entire sum carried by this act was thirteen thousand dollars. This act deserves especial attention in that it first provides for an *annual* appropriation for the Agricultural College.

An act making appropriations for the next biennial period was approved March 14, 1882. The purposes for which the various amounts were to be used were as follows:—(*a*) For two professors' residences, five thousand dollars. (*b*) For a boarding cottage and an addition to one already erected, six thousand five hundred dollars. (*c*) For a building to be occupied by the mechanical and civil engineering department, five thousand dollars. (*d*) For sheep barns, six hundred dollars. (*e*) For experimental creamery, with ice-house and cold storage room, one thousand dollars. (*f*) For three cottages for farm foreman, foreman in horticulture, and for farm laborer, two thousand one hundred dollars. (*g*) For repairs on highway to Ames, provided citizens contribute as much, three hundred dollars. (*h*) For a hospital for veterinary department, five hundred dollars. (*i*) For experimentation in agriculture and horticulture, an *annual* appropriation of one thousand five hundred dollars. The total amount appropriated by this act was $31,000.[2]

The appropriations for the next biennial period, made by

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1880, pp. 57–58.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1882, pp. 77–78.

an act approved April 5, 1884, were as follows:—(*a*) For building to be occupied by the mechanical and civil engineering departments, with proper fixtures, seven thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) For two buildings for the school of veterinary science, ten thousand dollars. (*c*) For gasometer and repairs of gas works or electric lights, thirty-five hundred dollars. (*d*) For house and barn on north farm, fifteen hundred dollars. (*e*) For pump house and water supply, eight hundred dollars. (*f*) For purchase of house occupied by Professor Budd, and addition to same, twenty-eight hundred dollars. (*g*) For building to contain fire-proof vaults and office of treasurer, secretary and president, three thousand dollars. (*h*) For one professor's residence, three thousand dollars. The sums total $32,100.[1]

The next General Assembly appropriated, by an act of April 5, 1886, five thousand three hundred dollars, to be used as follows:—(*a*) For engine for electric light system and improvement thereof, twenty-three hundred dollars. (*b*) For renewing gas supply and for laboratory extension, five hundred dollars. (*c*) For general repairs and contingent fund—not more than one-half to be drawn during the year 1886— twenty-five hundred dollars.[2]

The next act, approved April 9, 1888, appropriated funds for the following purposes:—(*a*) For removing privies and water closets from main building and placing the same in outside towers, three thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) For water supply for college hospital and professors' houses on college grounds, one thousand dollars. (*c*) For repair-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, p. 173.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, p. 86.

ing boiler and machinery in electric light and mechanical departments, five hundred dollars. (*d*) For repairs and improvement, one thousand dollars *annually*, added to the already existing appropriation of one thousand dollars, making two thousand dollars. The total of these sums was $7,000.[1]

The next General Assembly in 1890—April 24th—appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the Agricultural College. This amount was to be used for the following purposes:—(*a*) For repairs on main College building and the two boarding halls, five thousand dollars. (*b*) For boiler, boiler and engine house, and steam heating apparatus for engineering hall, five thousand dollars. (*c*) For enlargement and repair of the chemical and physical laboratory building, two thousand dollars. (*d*) For the repair and improvement of farm buildings, including erection of swine house and corn cribs, two thousand dollars. (*e*) For appliances for protecting College building against fire, one thousand dollars. (*f*) For building for museum, library, chapel and recitation rooms, and remodeling main building, thirty-five thousand dollars. Not more than one-third of this money was to be drawn during 1890, and the balance in two equal installments, the first on or after May 15, 1891, and the second on or after October 15, 1891.[2]

At the next meeting of the General Assembly a law was enacted, making appropriations as follows:—(*a*) For an assembly room and for repairs and improvements, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) For completion of cream-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, p. 164.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1890, pp. 109–110.

ery and repair of barns, five thousand dollars. (*c*) For building for agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science and agricultural chemistry, thirty-five thousand dollars. (*d*) For repairing an extension of steam heating and electric light plant, three thousand dollars. (*e*) For repairing an extension of water works, one thousand dollars. This act was approved April 8, 1892.[1]

The twenty-fifth General Assembly entered more fully upon the plan of appropriating a certain and considerable amount not only for one biennial period, but as an *annual* appropriation. By an act approved March 29, 1894, this General Assembly enacted that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated *annually thereafter* for repairs, general improvements, and current expenses at the Iowa State Agricultural College. The first of these annual payments was to be made September 1, 1894. This act further appropriated the following sums:—(*a*) For an experimental barn, four thousand dollars, not more than one-half to be drawn before October 15, 1894. (*b*) For a ladies' hall, forty-five thousand dollars, the first half not to be drawn until on or after April 15, 1895, and the second half not to be drawn until on or after October 15, 1895.[2] At the next meeting of the legislature, the act, approved April 10, 1896, making appropriations for the Agricultural College carried the following amounts:—(*a*) Emergency fund for deep well, fifteen thousand dollars. (*b*) Equipment of water works, twenty-one thousand dollars. (*c*) Greenhouse, six thousand dollars. (*d*) Forge shops and foundry with fixtures, five

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1892, pp. 117–118.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1894, pp. 142–143.

thousand dollars. (*e*) Farm barns, four thousand dollars. (*f*) Sewerage disposal system, thirty-five hundred dollars. The total amount thus appropriated, in addition to the annual appropriation made by the preceding General Assembly, was $54,500.[1]

An act was approved two years later, April 6, 1898, by which the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated to be used for building a carpenter shop on the Agricultural College grounds.[2]

The Twenty-Eighth General Assembly, by an act approved April 6, 1900, increased the amount of the *annual* appropriation, by the addition of twenty-five thousand dollars *annually thereafter*, for repairs, general improvements, and current expenses. This sum was to be paid in quarterly installments, the first installment being paid July 1, 1900. By this act further appropriations were made, as follows:—(*a*) For president's residence, ten thousand dollars. (*b*) For horse barn and stock pavilion, twelve thousand dollars. (*c*) For purchase of pure bred stock, ten thousand dollars. (*d*) For general engineering hall, eighty-five thousand dollars. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the sum for "general engineering hall" was not to be available before November 1, 1901. At the next session of the legislature, April 12, 1902, there was added to the general support fund the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars *annually thereafter*; also ten thousand dollars *annually thereafter* for the support of the experiment station. Further appropriations, to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars, were made for the following

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, pp. 137–138.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1898, p. 89.

purposes:—(*a*) For commencing barn, five thousand dollars. (*b*) For the purchase of live stock, five thousand dollars. (*c*) For commencement of a central building, thirty-five thousand dollars.[1]

April 13, 1904, there was approved an act making appropriations for the Agricultural College. There was added to the general support fund the sum of fifty thousand dollars *annually thereafter*, and for the support of the experiment station, fifteen thousand dollars *annually thereafter*. Further appropriations made by this act were:—(*a*) For the central building, ninety-five thousand dollars, to be used (1) for restoring dome, twenty-two thousand dollars, (2) for restoration of granite for base and steps, twelve thousand dollars, (3) for heating, lighting, plumbing and fixtures, twenty-nine thousand dollars, and (4) for furnishings, thirty-two thousand dollars. (*b*) The sum of fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, to be used (1) for central heating plant and chimney, twenty-five thousand dollars, and (2) for equipment for central heating plant, tunnel to central building and Morrill hall, and for wreckage of old building and transfering boilers to new building, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. (*c*) The sum of eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars, to be used (1) for dairy building, forty-five thousand dollars, (2) for equipment of dairy building, ten thousand dollars, (3) for land, twenty-two thousand dollars, (4) for herd, equipment of dairy farm, seven thousand dollars, and (5) for poultry and equipment of dairy farm, five hundred dollars. (*d*) The sum of seven thousand dollars to be used for good roads experimentation. (*e*) The

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, p. 141.

sum of six thousand dollars for the benefit of the engineering department. (*f*) The sum of four thousand five hundred dollars *annually thereafter* for the additional support of the repair fund.[1]

The appropriation for the Agricultural College for the present biennial period was made by an act approved April 9, 1906. It added to the *annual* endowment fund the sum of thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars, to be divided as follows:—(*a*) For general support, twenty-five thousand dollars. (*b*) Support of engineering department station, three thousand five hundred dollars. (*c*) Purchase of books and periodicals, two thousand four hundred dollars. (*d*) Good roads experimentation, five thousand dollars. This bill also appropriated twenty-six thousand six hundred dollars for the following purposes:—(*a*) Equipment of college departments, five thousand dollars. (*b*) Buildings and equipment of dairy farm and poultry plant, ten thousand dollars. (*c*) Purchase of additional land, eleven thousand dollars. (*d*) Cataloger for five years, per year six hundred dollars.[2]

MILLAGE TAX FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The millage tax for the State University proved to be so satisfactory as a means of raising funds for the erection of buildings for that institution that the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly, February 28, 1900, enacted a law establishing a similar millage tax for the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. By this law it was enacted that there should be levied upon the assessed valuation of the

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1904, pp. 145–146.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1906, pp. 138–139.

taxable property of the State a special tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar of such valuation. The money thus raised was to be used for the erection, improvement, and equipment of buildings for the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The Board of Trustees of that college was given power to say as to what buildings were to be erected with these funds. This levy was to commence with the first general levy after the passage of the act, and should continue for four successive years thereafter. The proceeds of the tax, to the amount of fifty-five thousand dollars in any one year, were to be carried into the State Treasury to the credit of the Agricultural College. Any amount above such a sum was to go into the State Treasury for general purposes.[1] It was the intention that the money thus raised should be in lieu of any and all appropriations for erection, improvement, and equipment of necessary buildings for the College during the five year period, except such as were provided for in section 1 of chapter 152 of the acts of this same General Assembly.

When the next Assembly met it seemed that the amount of money raised by this special tax was not sufficient to meet the needs of the institution, and consequently, on April 7, 1902, a law was enacted which repealed the law of February 28, 1900. Instead of the former levy of one-tenth mill, this act provided for a levy of one-fifth mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State to be collected, cared for, and expended in the same way and for the same purposes as were set down in the previous law.

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1900, p. 75.

This one-fifth mill levy was to be first made in the year 1902, and in the four successive years thereafter.[1]

The Thirty-first General Assembly, by an act approved April 10, 1906, continued the levy of one-fifth mill on the dollar of taxable property of Iowa for a further five year period. The first levy under this new law is to be that for the year 1907. The General Assembly established the same limiting restrictions as to the expenditure of the funds arising from this special tax as was established in regard to the University special tax. No part of such funds was to be expended without first submitting to the General Assembly for its approval estimates of costs, plans, and specifications of the building contemplated. Provision was made, however, that there might be deviation from the estimated cost of an approved building, or any emergency building, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, if such deviation should be necessary between sessions of the legislature. Such expenditure must have first secured a majority vote of the Executive Council of Iowa. This act also authorized the erection at Ames of a new building, to be known as the Hall of Agriculture, and to cost including heating, lighting and plumbing, not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Estimates of cost, plans and specifications of this building were to be approved by a majority of the Executive Council.[2]

The following table shows the amounts raised during the successive biennial periods by the millage tax for the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, p. 123.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1906, pp. 140–141.

TABLE NO. XVIII[1]

June 30, 1901, ($\frac{1}{10}$ mill) . . .	$ 30,498.91
June 30, 1903	143,964.61
June 30, 1905	247,688.16
Total to June 30, 1905 . .	$422,151.68

Following is a table showing the entire amounts of State aid to the Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts since 1858. The amounts for each year and the total amounts are shown for each of the following items; viz. (*a*) general support, (*b*) buildings, improvements, repair, etc., (*c*) experiment station, and (*d*) total.

TABLE NO. XIX[2]

STATE AID TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

YEAR	GEN. SUPPORT	BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, REPAIR, ETC.	EXP. STATION	TOTAL
1858		$27,000.00		$27,000.00
1859				
1860				
1861				
1862				
1863				
1864		20,000.00		20,000.00
1865				
1866		91,000.00		91,000.00
1867				
1868		47,750.00		47,750.00
1869				
1870		68,500.00		68,500.00
1871				
1872		38,500.00		38,500.00
1873				

[1] See *Biennial Reports of State Treasurers.*

[2] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, pp. cxix–cxx.

YEAR	GEN. SUPPORT	BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, REPAIR, ETC.	EXP. STATION	TOTAL
1874		$ 14,742.36		$ 14,742.36
1875		13,597.64		13,597.64
1876		20,995.00		20,995.00
1877		3,925.00		3,925.00
1878				
1879		3,972.25		3,972 25
1880		10,937.98		10,937.98
1881		3,276.50		3,276.50
1882		13,549.12		13,549.12
1883		13,087.34		13,087.34
1884		14,707.86		14,707.86
1885		28,295.36		28,295.36
1886		5,150.00		5,150.00
1887		5,150.00		5,150.00
1888		6,000.00		6,000.00
1889		6,000.00		6,000.00
1890		10,918.73		19,918.73
1891		38,672.04		38,672.04
1892		39,989.33		39,989.33
1893		30,419.38		30,419.38
1894		28,588.45		28,588.45
1895		46,278.12		46,278.12
1896		36,912.63		36,912.63
1897		37,232.10		37,232.10
1898		20,039.86		20,039.86
1899		30,202.69		30,202.69
1900		25,243.78		25,243.78
1901	$ 25,000.00	100,625.28		125,625.28
1902	25,000.00	113,088.77		138,088.77
1903	60,000.00	140,924.06	$10,000.00	210,924.06
1904	80,000.00	142,017.51	13,125.00	235,142.51
1905	100,416.66	241,693.14	25,000.00	367,109.80
Totals	$290,416.66	$1,538,982.28	$48,125.00	$1,877,523.94

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The act by which a State Normal School was established, approved March 17, 1876, provided for legislative appropriations for such Normal School. The sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars was set aside for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. This sum was divided as follows:—(*a*) For necessary improvement and repairs, three thousand dollars. (*b*) For salaries of teachers and employes, ten thousand dollars. (*c*) For contingent expenses, fifteen hundred dollars. Beside this money, the State turned over to the State Normal School the buildings at Cedar Falls which had been used for a soldiers' orphans' home.[1]

At the next meeting of the General Assembly a law was enacted, March 25, 1878, which appropriated the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars for the maintenance of the School for the next biennial period. This money was to be paid in eight quarterly installments, the first one to be made July 1, 1878.[2]

The amount of the appropriation for the next two years was twenty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars. The act making it was approved March 20, 1880. The amount specified was to be used for the following purposes:—(*a*) For the payment of teachers, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, to be paid in eight equal quarterly payments commencing July 1, 1880. (*b*) For repairs and improvements, two thousand dollars, to be paid in two equal annual payments to be made July 1, 1880, and July 1, 1881. (*c*) For library

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1876, pp. 118–120.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1878, pp. 129–130.

and apparatus, one thousand dollars to be paid July 1, 1880. (*d*) For contingencies, one thousand dollars.[1]

The next General Assembly enacted a measure, March 14, 1882, by which forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the State Normal School. The items for which this money was to be used were as follows:—(*a*) For teachers' salaries, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. (*b*) For repairs and improvements, two thousand dollars. (*c*) For library and apparatus, one thousand dollars. (*d*) For contingent expenses, one thousand dollars. (*e*) For a new building, the plans and specifications to be approved by the Executive Council, thirty thousand dollars. Not more than one-half of the total amount appropriated was to be drawn during the year 1882.[2]

The legislative appropriations for the next biennial period, made by an act approved April 1, 1884, fixed twenty-seven thousand dollars as the amount to be expended for the Normal School as follows:—(*a*) For teachers' salaries, nineteen thousand dollars. (*b*) For repairing boilers, three thousand dollars. (*c*) For general repairs and improvements, twenty-eight hundred dollars. (*d*) For school furniture, one thousand dollars. (*e*) For library and apparatus, one thousand dollars. (*f*) For contingent fund, one thousand dollars. The act specified the dates at or after which these several amounts were to be drawn from the treasury.[3]

The next legislature, by an act approved April 9, 1886, made appropriations for the State Normal School for the

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1880, pp. 60–61.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1882, pp. 83–84.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, pp. 123–124.

following purposes:—(*a*) For salaries, twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars. (*b*) For apparatus, one hundred dollars. (*c*) For steam-heating, two hundred dollars. (*d*) For repairs and fire escapes, one thousand dollars. (*e*) For coal sheds, two hundred dollars. (*f*) For sewerage, one hundred and fifty dollars. (*g*) For contingent fund, one thousand dollars. The entire sum appropriated was $25,200.[1]

The act making the next biennial appropriations for the Normal School was approved April 11, 1888. The amount appropriated was thirty thousand two hundred dollars. This was to be used for purposes as follows:—(*a*) For teachers' fund, twenty-three thousand dollars. (*b*) For a regular contingent fund, two thousand three hundred dollars. (*c*) For library and chemical apparatus, one thousand dollars. (*d*) For a new piano, four hundred dollars. (*e*) For repairs to steam heating apparatus, five hundred dollars. (*f*) For repairs of old building, two thousand dollars. (*g*) For sewerage and ventilation, one thousand dollars. Not more than half of this money was to be drawn during 1888, and the balance in two equal installments, the first on or after April 1, 1889, and the second on or after July 1, 1889.[2]

By another act, approved the same date, the directors of the Normal School were directed to contract with the City of Cedar Falls for water supply, and to provide necessary apparatus and means for using such water. For these purposes, the sum of seven thousand one hundred dollars was appropriated from the State Treasury.[3]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, p. 133.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, p. 162.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, p. 163.

In 1890, by an act approved April 16, the legislature first made use of the plan of making appropriations *annually thereafter* for the Normal School. At this time there was appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars *annually* as endowment fund for the payment of teachers, and twenty-five hundred dollars *annually* for a regular contingent fund. The money of both these funds was to be drawn quarterly. In addition to these funds, this act appropriated seventeen thousand six hundred dollars for the following purposes:—(*a*) For library and apparatus, four thousand dollars. (*b*) For repairs on buildings and for boilers and steam heating, five thousand dollars. (*c*) For platform scales, one hundred dollars. (*d*) For President's cottage and furnishing same, six thousand dollars. (*e*) For cold storage room, five hundred dollars. (*f*) For laundry and appliances, one thousand dollars. (*g*) For water rents and water, one thousand dollars.[1]

A law enacted by the next General Assembly, April 9, 1892, added two thousand five hundred dollars to the *annual* fund for the payment of teachers, and five hundred dollars *annually* to the contingent fund. Additional special appropriations, amounting to seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars, were as follows:—(*a*) For library and apparatus, fifteen hundred dollars. (*b*) For repairs and steam heating, nine thousand dollars. (*c*) For water rents, twelve hundred dollars. (*d*) For military instruction, one thousand dollars. (*e*) For sewerage, five thousand dollars.[2]

Special appropriations for the next biennium, made by an

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1890, pp. 110–111.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1892, pp. 132–133.

act approved March 30, 1894, were as follows:—(*a*) For librarian, one thousand dollars. (*b*) For military instruction, one thousand dollars. (*c*) For additional repair and contingent fund, five thousand dollars. (*d*) For teachers' fund, additional, ten thousand dollars. (*e*) For library and apparatus, three thousand dollars; and for a new building, thirty thousand dollars. The total sum specially provided was fifty thousand dollars.[1]

The law making appropriations for the next biennial period, approved April 17, 1896, carried with it forty-eight thousand dollars for the State Normal School. The uses and amounts of the various sums were:—(*a*) Additional for teachers' fund, twenty-two thousand dollars. (*b*) Additional contingent fund, twelve thousand dollars. (*c*) Library, one thousand dollars. (*d*) For repairs, two thousand dollars. (*e*) Librarian and assistant, one thousand dollars. (*f*) Military instruction, one thousand dollars. (*g*) Addition to boiler house, new boilers and steam heating, three thousand dollars. (*h*) Sewer, five thousand dollars. (*i*) Library furniture, five hundred dollars. (*j*) Biological laboratory and apparatus, five hundred dollars.[2]

For support and maintenance of the Normal School during the next biennium, the following appropriations were made by an act approved April 7, 1898.—(*a*) For repairs, two thousand dollars. (*b*) For library, one thousand dollars. (*c*) For librarian and assistant, one thousand dollars. (*d*) For military instructor, one thousand dollars. (*e*) For additional teachers' fund, nine thousand dollars. The total

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1894, pp. 144–145.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, pp. 145–146.

amount of these special appropriations was fourteen thousand dollars.[1]

The next General Assembly made further additions to the *annual* appropriations, for the payment of teachers, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars additional *annually*, and for contingent expenses, five thousand dollars additional *annually*. Special appropriations were made to the amount of one hundred twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars, for the following purposes:—(*a*) For other expenses, three thousand dollars. (*b*) For repairs, three thousand dollars. (*c*) For library, three thousand dollars. (*d*) For military instruction, sixteen hundred dollars. (*e*) For librarian and assistant, twenty-two hundred dollars. (*f*) For summer term, twelve thousand dollars. (*g*) For a new building, one hundred thousand dollars. The law making such provisions was of the date April 6, 1900.[2]

The next legislature, by an act approved April 12, 1902, made further *annual* appropriations for the Normal School, to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. This sum included for the payment of teachers, seven thousand five hundred dollars additional *annually*, and for contingent expenses, five thousand dollars *annually*. An *annual* appropriation of seven thousand dollars for summer term was also made. This act also made special appropriations amounting to $45,269.35, to be expended as follows:—(*a*) For repairs, three thousand dollars. (*b*) For library, three thousand dollars. (*c*) For military instruction, sixteen hundred dollars. (*d*) For librarian and assistants, four thousand dol-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1898, p. 91.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1900, pp. 112–113.

lars. (*e*) For repairs on buildings, three thousand dollars. (*f*) For grading and improvement of grounds, five hundred dollars. (*g*) For street paving, three thousand dollars. (*h*) For extension of heating plant, seven thousand seventy-three dollars and twenty-nine cents. (*i*) For extension of water mains and fire protection, one thousand ninety-six dollars and six cents. (*j*) For furnishing buildings, ten thousand dollars. (*k*) For janitors, firemen, and fuel, two thousand dollars. (*l*) For additional boilers and heating capacity, seven thousand dollars.[1]

The next legislature added thirty-five thousand dollars to the *annual* appropriation for the Normal School. As specified in the appropriating act, approved April 13, 1904, twenty thousand dollars of this amount was for the payment of teachers, and fifteen thousand dollars for contingent expenses. The special appropriations were in the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, for the following purposes:—(*a*) For librarian and two assistants, five thousand dollars. (*b*) For library, five thousand dollars. (*c*) For improvement of grounds, three thousand dollars. (*d*) For fuel, three thousand seven hundred fifty dollars. (*e*) For engineer, firemen, and night watchman, one thousand two hundred fifty dollars. As had been the case with several preceding appropriations, part of these sums were immediately available, while part were to be drawn only on or after some specified future date.[2]

At the last meeting of the legislature an act was passed and approved April 9, 1906, as a result of which the *annual* appropriation for the State Normal School was increased

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, pp. 140–142.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1904, pp. 145–147.

by six thousand dollars. This amount was to be divided (*a*) for payment of teachers, five thousand dollars, and (*b*) for summer term, one thousand dollars. The same act also made special appropriations to the amount of six thousand dollars. The division of this sum was to be as follows:— (*a*) For librarian and two assistants, two thousand dollars. (*b*) For library, twenty-five hundred dollars. (*c*) For paving, permanent walks, and improvement of grounds, fifteen hundred dollars.[1]

MILLAGE TAX FOR NORMAL SCHOOL

Four years after the millage tax was first used for the State University, two years after the law was passed establishing such a tax for the Agricultural College, the General Assembly, April 9, 1902, enacted a law providing a similar tax for the State Normal School at Cedar Falls. By this act one-tenth of a mill tax was to be levied upon each dollar of assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State, the money to be used for the erection, repair and improvement, and equipment of such necessary buildings as the Board of Trustees should decide upon. This levy was to be made first with the levy for State purposes in 1902, and for four successive years thereafter. This money was to be held by the Treasurer of the State, to be drawn upon requisition of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School.[2]

The special millage tax had proved very satisfactory in the cases of all three of the State educational institutions, and at the expiration of the five years for which it had been established for the Normal School the General Assembly

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1906, pp. 138–139.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, pp. 72–73.

renewed it for a second period of five years. This was done by an act approved April 10, 1906. The first levy under this new law will be in 1907. The same conditions as to approval by the General Assembly of estimates of cost, plans and specifications of buildings to be erected were established as before noted in the cases of the millage taxes for the State University and the Agricultural College.[1] The millage tax now brings into the Normal School treasury approximately one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars biennially for building purposes.

The amounts raised for the State Normal School by this special levy are shown, by biennial periods, by the following table:

TABLE NO. XX[2]

June 30, 1903	$ 32,645.78
June 30, 1905	123,272.08
Total to June 30, 1905, . .	$155,917.86

The following table shows the amount of support received by the Iowa State Normal School during each biennial period, the various columns of the table showing the amounts received (*a*) for general support, (*b*) as special miscellaneous funds, (*c*) as special building funds, and (*d*) the total State appropriations received.

TABLE NO. XXI[3]

STATE AID TO NORMAL SCHOOL

BIENNIUM	SUPPORT	SPECIAL MISC. FUNDS	SPECIAL BUILDING FUNDS	TOTAL
1876–'77	$ 5,750.00	$ 3,000.00		$ 8,750.00
1877–'79				

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1906, p. 142.

[2] *Biennial Reports of State Treasurers.*

[3] *Census of Iowa*, 1905, p. cxxi.

BIENNIUM	SUPPORT	SPECIAL MISC. FUNDS	SPECIAL BUILDING FUNDS	TOTAL
1879–'81	$ 14,600.00	$ 2,000.00		$ 16,600.00
1881–'83	15,598.50	4,000.00	$ 29,972.62	49,571.12
1883–'85	22,750.00	4,800.00		27,550.00
1885–'87	22,800.00	1,650.00		24,450.00
1887–'89	28,550.00	12,000.00		40,550.00
1889–'91	25,675.00	11,833.31		37,508.31
1891–'93	52,191.51	15,566.69		67.758.20
1893–'95	61,097.23	5,059.40	13,700.00	79,856.63
1895–'97	89,159.52	10,763.52	24,986.97	124,910.01
1897–'99	106,180.06	11,200.00		117,380.06
1899–'01	133,827.36	10,615.40	56,839.07	201,281.83
1901–'03	184,498.73	50,323.53	79,859.48	314,681.74
1903–'05	233,013.74	17,423.48	139,233.70	389,670.92
Totals	$995,691.65	$160,235.33	$344,591.84	$1,500,578.82

AID TO COUNTY INSTITUTES

The Seventh General Assembly passed an act, approved March 12, 1858, reorganizing the system of public instruction in Iowa. In this act it was provided that whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire to assemble to hold a teachers' institute of not less than six working days duration, the State Superintendent should appoint a time and place for holding such meeting. For procuring teachers and lecturers for such institute, the Superintendent was to receive from the State Treasury a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for any one institute. This was to be transmitted to the County Superintendent of the county in which any such institute might be held, to be paid out as the institute might direct. This act appropriated one thousand dollars per annum for meeting the expense of teachers' institute.[1]

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, pp. 57–88.

This was an act passed by the State legislature. But the new Constitution, adopted August 3, 1857, had stipulated that the Board of Education should have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and all other educational institutions receiving aid from the school or university fund. There was reserved to the legislature only the power to alter, amend, or repeal such acts, rules and regulations.[1] Hence the Supreme Court of the State decided, December 9, 1858, that, as the General Assembly possessed no primary power to pass laws providing for the public instruction of the State until the Board of Education was elected and organized, this act, in so far as it provided for a system of education for the State, was unconstitutional, and therefore void.[2]

When, however, the Board of Education met on December 24, 1858, they enacted this same act in most of its essential features, except that the duties set down in the former act as devolving upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction should devolve upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.[3] The annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for institutes stood, as made by the act of the legislature of March 12, 1858.

On March 19, 1864, the legislature abolished the Board of Education. Provision was then made that, whenever the County Superintendent of any county should give reasonable assurance to the Superintendent of Public Instruction that twenty teachers desired to assemble to hold an institute

[1] *Constitution of 1857*, Art. ix, Part first, Sec. 8.

[2] *Iowa Reports*, Vol. VII, pp. 262–287.

[3] *Journal of the Board of Education*, 1st Session, p. 29.

in such county, to be not less than six working days in duration, a time and place for such a meeting should be appointed. There was appropriated by this act a sum not to exceed fifty dollars annually for one such institute in each county. This money was to be used by the County Superintendent to defray the expenses of the institute. If any balance remained it was to be paid into the county treasury, and be credited to the Teachers' Fund.[1]

In 1874, March 19, it was provided that each County Superintendent should hold annually a normal institute for the instruction of teachers and those who might desire to teach. It was to be held at such time as most of the schools in the county were closed. To defray the expenses of the institute, one dollar was to be paid for each certificate issued, and one dollar registration fee for each person attending. It was further provided that the County Superintendent should monthly, and at the close of each institute, transmit to the County Treasurer all moneys so received, including the State appropriation, to be designated the "institute fund." Furthermore, power was given to the Board of Supervisors to appropriate any additional sum which they might deem necessary for the further support of such institute. All disbursements from this fund were to be only for services rendered or for expenses incurred in connection with the normal institute, and could be made only upon the order of the County Superintendent.[2] This is the law relative to county institutes which is in force at the present time. Under its provisions an annual institute is held in each of the

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, pp. 53–56.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1874, p. 45.

ninety-nine counties of the State. The numbers of institutes held in Iowa under these various laws are as follows:—

TABLE NO. XXII

1858—20	1874—92; 1 did not get $50	1890—99
1859—14	1875—99; 2 did not get $50	1891—99
1860—34	1876—98; 2 did not get $50	1892—99
1861—43	1877—99	1893—99
1862—44	1878—99	1894—99
1863—62	1879—99	1895—99
1864—63	1880—99	1896—99
1865—59	1881—98	1897—99
1866—67	1882—99	1898—99
1867—67	1883—99	1899—99
1868—65	1884—99	1900—99
1869—74	1885—99	1901—99
1870—78	1886—99	1902—99
1871—78	1887—99	1903—99
1872—83	1888—99	1904—99
1873—85	1889—99	1905—99

The following table, compiled from the reports of the Auditor of State, gives the amounts of money expended by the State for the support of county institutes during the successive biennial periods:

TABLE NO. XXIII

November 6, 1859	$ 1,799.60
November 3, 1861	3,400.00
November 1, 1863	4,850.00
November 4, 1865	6,250.00
November 2, 1867	6,650.00
November 1, 1869	6,550.00
November 4, 1871	8,600.00
November 1, 1873	8,150.00

October 30, 1875	10,250.00
September 30, 1877	9,950.00
September 30, 1879	9,850.00
September 30, 1881	9,900.00
June 30, 1883	5,500.00
June 30, 1885	9,700.00
June 30, 1887	10,450.00
June 30, 1889	9,250.00
June 30, 1891	10,650.00
June 30, 1893	10,900.00
June 30, 1895	8,650.00
June 30, 1897	9,900.00
June 30, 1899	10,300.00
June 30, 1901	10,100.00
June 30, 1903	10,250.00
June 30, 1905	10,200.00
Total	$202,049.60

It would be interesting and of considerable value to investigate the expenditure of the money granted by the State to county institutes, but it is not the function of this paper to discuss the expenditure of educational money. The county institute in Iowa is reaching more or less efficiently a large number of rural teachers who perhaps would not otherwise receive any special educational training for their teaching work.

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THE BEGINNINGS OF LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN IOWA[1]

Many of the liquor laws of early Iowa were inherited from the Territories within which the Iowa country had been included. From 1836 to 1838 Iowa formed a part of the original Territory of Wisconsin,[2] which in turn (from 1834 to 1836) had been included in the Territory of Michigan.[3] In 1805 the Territory of Michigan had been carved out of the Old Northwest Territory. Thus, in tracing the liquor legislation of early Iowa, the beginnings must be looked for in the statutes of the Old Northwest.

LAWS OF THE OLD NORTHWEST

In all the laws passed by the Governor and Judges from 1787 to 1802 the subject of intemperance, or the selling of intoxicating liquors, is touched upon but five times.[4] A close analysis of those five enactments does not, however, indicate that they were inspired by any strong moral sentiment against the drinking of spirituous liquor. It is true that no tavern or inn-keeper was permitted without a license to sell liquors except in certain quantities and under certain conditions. But this does not necessarily mean that intemperance was considered an evil; for at that time a license was required before a store-keeper could sell any sort of

[1] This paper is confined to the period prior to the establishment of State government in 1846.

[2] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 78.

[3] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 60.

[4] Chase's *Statutes of Ohio*, Vol. I, pp. 103, 104, 114, 165, 244.

merchandise. The statutes are, in the main, directed against the selling of intoxicating liquors to Indians or to private soldiers without the consent of a commissioned officer.

It is evident, therefore, that the purpose of the laws enacted by the Governor and Judges of the Old Northwest Territory was not so much to suppress intemperance as to raise revenue and protect the community against dangers which might arise from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors by certain classes of the population.

THE MICHIGAN PERIOD

When the laws relating to the selling of liquor passed by the Governor and Judges of the Old Northwest Territory are compared with those enacted later by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan a marked advance is observed. During the period when Michigan was a Territory (from 1805 to 1836) the subject of intoxicating liquors was directly legislated upon twenty-four times,[1] besides being treated incidentally in several other acts.

A careful reading of the Michigan laws discloses a rising sentiment against intemperance. Drunkenness was coming more and more to be regarded as both dangerous and immoral. This is most clearly shown in the acts forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday, or at any time in the vicinity of any religious gathering, or to minors. Owners of stage coaches were not allowed to employ as drivers persons addicted to strong drink. Habitual drunkenness could be punished by a term in the house of correction or by whipping.

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[1] *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. I, pp. 40, 79, 91, 180, 195, 201, 254, 407, 588, 792, 923; Vol. II, pp. 232, 299, 578, 584, 607, 640, 672, 717, 723; Vol. III, pp. 847, 869, 1172; Vol. IV, p. 57.

Perhaps the most notable feature of this legislation is the fact that the price of a license and the penalty for selling without a license were greater than before. The maximum price of a license was increased from sixteen to twenty-five dollars,[1] and the maximum penalty for selling without a license from five dollars to two hundred dollars.[2] Moreover, the attitude toward selling liquor to the Indians had changed. The fine was made higher, and in addition all articles or money received from Indians in exchange for intoxicating liquor must be returned to them. This seems to indicate a more altruistic attitude toward the Red Man; for evidently the purpose is not merely to protect the Whites from intoxicated Indians, but also to protect the Indians themselves.

Thus it will be seen that by the time Michigan became a State (in 1836) there was a fairly comprehensive code of liquor laws and a fairly well developed public sentiment against intemperance as an immoral practice.

THE WISCONSIN PERIOD

This period, which extends from 1836 to 1838, shows no marked development in liquor legislation. Only two laws on the subject were enacted during this time and they contain nothing new.[3] The laws of Michigan were extended over Wisconsin Territory by a provision of the organic act establishing the latter Territory. In a compilation of the most important of these laws six are found which refer to intoxicating liquor.[4] It is evident, therefore, that but little

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. I, p. 43.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. I, p. 407.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836, pp. 113, 384.

[4] *Laws of Michigan and Wisconsin*, pp. 207, 208, 210, 211, 283, 288.

attention was given to the temperance question during the Wisconsin period. Indeed, there seems to have been a return to the earlier idea, which prevailed in the Old Northwest, of license for the sole purpose of securing revenue.

THE PERIOD OF THE TERRITORY OF IOWA

The foregoing outline of the liquor laws passed by the Territories of which the Iowa country had been a part suggests the beginnings of a temperance sentiment. It remained, however, for the legislature and the people of the Territory of Iowa to develop these sentiments and to enlarge the scattered and somewhat primitive enactments into an adequate code of laws. The eight years of the Territorial period (from 1838 to 1846) witness a more active temperance feeling than any other period of equal length during the history of Iowa. The liquor laws passed during these eight years form the basis for subsequent legislation.

Iowa became a Territory on July 4, 1838,[1] at which time the beginnings of the temperance agitation that was in the next few years to sweep over the entire Territory may, indeed, be detected. On Friday evening, April 27, 1838, a temperance society was organized at Fort Madison.[2] A constitution was drawn up and adopted and officers were elected. Samuel B. Ayres was made President; Henry Eno, Vice President; and Philip Viele, one of the Directors. These men all figure prominently in early Iowa politics, and they are excellent representatives of the class of citizens who were leading the temperance movement. The Fort Madi-

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 102.

[2] *The Fort Madison Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 5, May 2, 1838.

son society consisted of about fifty members; and its avowed object was to discourage the use, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

About this time a temperance society seems also to have been organized among the settlers along the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Madison.[1] The chief promoter of this society was Mr. Cartwright, a circuit rider. His efforts were successful and a large organization was effected.

The formation of these societies is an indication that public sentiment against intemperance was increasing. It is a significant fact that the leaders in the movement were in most cases men who held prominent political positions or were well known in the business world.

In Robert Lucas, the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa, the cause of temperance found a staunch supporter. In his first message to the legislature (November 12, 1838) Lucas took a firm stand against both intemperance and gambling. He said in part: "These two vices may be considered the fountains from which almost every other crime proceeds, as the statistical reports of many of the penitentiaries conclusively show. They have produced more murders, robberies, and individual distress, than all other crimes put together. . . . . Could you in your wisdom devise ways and means to check the progress of gambling and intemperance in this Territory, you will perform an act that would immortalize your names and entitle you to the gratitude of posterity."[2]

Again in the same message, in stating the principles which

[1] *The Fort Madison Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 5, Wednesday, May 2, 1838.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 83.

would guide him in nominating persons for offices within the Territory, the Governor said: "I shall at all times pay a due respect to recommendations; but cannot conscientiously nominate to office any individual of *bad moral character*, or, that may be addicted to *intemperance* or *gambling*, if known to me. These vices are so contaminating in their character, that all public officers in my opinion should be clear of even a suspicion of being addicted to them."[1]

The rising temperance sentiment and the recommendations of Governor Lucas were followed by important legislation by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory. The matter of selling intoxicating liquor is first mentioned in the acts incorporating the towns of Bloomington[2] (now Muscatine) and Davenport.[3] The authorities in these towns were given the power to regulate the retailing of ardent spirits within the limits of the corporations, provided, however, that their regulation did not conflict with the general laws of the Territory regarding the selling of intoxicating liquor. The proceeds from all licenses were to be appropriated for the use of the corporation.

The next enactment was "An Act to prevent the selling of spirituous liquors to Indians."[4] This act imposed a fine of not more than one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, with costs of suit, for every offense, and further provided that the offender must return to the Indians any article received in exchange for liquor. Moreover, all legal officers

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 92.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 250.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 268.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 274.

were required, under penalty of forfeiting their office, to report all violations of this law which came within their knowledge.

Then came "An Act for assessing and collecting county revenue.[1] According to section one of this act the price of a grocery license was fixed at $100 in incorporated towns and $50 in other places. A "grocery" as here used meant a place where intoxicating liquor was sold. Section two forbade any tavern-keeper to retail spirits without securing a grocery license.

Two more laws, of minor importance, were passed by the First Legislative Assembly. One of these provided for the punishment of venders of unwholesome liquors and provisions by a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than thirty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.[2] The other law prohibited the sale of liquor within two miles of a worshipping congregation, unless the seller possessed a license and sold at his regular place of business. The fine for each offense was not to exceed fifty dollars and was to be "appropriated to the education of any poor orphan child, or children of the proper county."[3]

These, then, are the laws passed by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa. Viewed alone they show no great advance over the statutes of Michigan Territory; but taken in connection with the feeling which was beginning to be manifested against intemperance, they stand for progress in liquor legislation.

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[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 401.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 457.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 514.

During the year 1839 the temperance movement continued to spread throughout the Territory, although the idea of complete prohibition by law does not seem to have entered the minds of reformers at this time. The following words from a Burlington newspaper illustrate the attitude of those active in the cause: "If ever intemperance is banished from our country it will be through the agency of temperance societies and the active coöperation of men whose philanthropic hearts glow with love for suffering humanity. It is only by united and harmonious effort that any thing can be effected in the temperance cause. . . . . Next to the immortal interests of the soul, we believe the temperance cause to be the most important subject which can engage the attention of rational and accountable man."[1]

Of the temperance societies organized during the year 1839, perhaps the most influential was the one formed at Burlington. The first impulse to the movement was given by Mr. Timothy Turner, the "Apostle of Temperance," who delivered two lectures at the Methodist church of that town in July, 1839.[2] But the real beginning of organization for temperance reform in Burlington seems to have been a "Temperance Convention" that was held on November 14, 1839.[3]

This convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives and was attended by many prominent men. Judge Charles Mason of the Supreme Court was chairman of the meeting, and Joseph T. Fales, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, acted as secretary. Governor Robert Lucas

[1] Burlington *Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 23, November 7, 1839.

[2] Burlington *Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 7, July 18, 1839.

[3] Burlington *Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 25, November 21, 1839.

addressed the convention at considerable length in favor of organizing a temperance society. Accordingly, a constitution consisting of a preamble and twelve articles was drafted and adopted. The society thus formed was called "The Iowa Territorial Temperance Society." Governor Lucas was elected President; Judge Mason, Vice President; and Dr. J. M. Robertson, Secretary. Gen. J. D. Learned was chairman of the Executive Committee, and Jos. T. Fales occupied the same position on the Corresponding Committee. Two sessions of the Society were held in the hall of the House of Representatives on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, December 25, 1839.[1] Philip Viele and S. B. Ayres were present at these meetings, as delegates from the temperance society at Fort Madison. Thus it will be seen that Burlington, then the capital of the Territory, became the center of an active temperance movement.

Governor Lucas continued to take an active interest in the cause of temperance. In his second annual message (November 5, 1839,) he made a rather startling recommendation regarding liquor legislation.[2] He said that while gambling had been disposed of by statute, intemperance was unchecked and was in many cases protected by the existing license laws. In his opinion the raising of revenue by license to sell intoxicating liquors partook of the character of legalizing indulgences to commit crime. He held the vender of spirits "morally accountable for all the crimes and wretchedness produced by the use of such ardent spirits, or other intoxicating liquors vended by them, whether wholesale or retail."

[1] Burlington *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 31, January 2, 1840.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, pp. 116–118.

He then stated his belief "that the most effectual mode to suppress this greatest of all evils (intemperance) would be to submit it entirely to the control of public opinion." This was followed by the recommendation that the legislature pass a law repealing all license laws then in force in the Territory and leave the whole matter entirely to the control of public opinion. Lucas believed that this would be an effectual check upon the liquor traffic. However, if the legislature did not deem the foregoing recommendation expedient, he suggested that a law be passed giving the voters in each county the right at each annual election to vote upon the question of whether or not there should be licenses granted within that county. The principle of local option is here first enunciated.

It is evident that the legislature at its second session did not deem Governor Lucas's recommendation expedient; for no laws were passed which carried out his suggestion of leaving the matter to the control of public opinon; nor was the local option idea adopted. However, several acts on the subject of selling liquor were passed. The first of these was of considerable length and was entitled "An Act regulating Grocery License."[1] In this act a grocery was defined as follows: "A grocery shall be deemed to include any house or place where spirituous or vinous liquors are retailed by less quantities than one gallon." The price of a license was fixed at from twenty-five to one hundred dollars at the discretion of the board of county commissioners, with the additional provision that the applicant for a license was required to execute "a bond to the said board in the penalty of one

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 27.

hundred dollars," that he would keep an orderly house. The fine for selling intoxicating liquors without a license was placed at from fifty to one hundred dollars for each offense.

The two other instances in which the subject of the liquor traffic was touched upon were in connection with acts incorporating the towns of Salem[1] and Dubuque[2] The provisions were very similar to those already noticed in the acts incorporating Bloomington (now Muscatine) and Davenport.

During the year 1840 there seems to have been a lull in the temperance agitation. The newspapers contained but little on the subject and there is no evidence that any new societies were formed. The attention of the people was centered on other things. During the early part of the year the all-important subject was the Missouri Boundary War. Toward the close of the year the threatening attitude of the Sac and Fox Indians caused alarm in the northern counties. Even Governor Lucas neglected to mention the subject of temperance in his message to the legislature, so busy was he with affairs which required more immediate attention.

In the legislature the matter of selling liquor was touched upon incidentally in four acts. Three of these instances are found in acts incorporating Farmington,[3] Nashville,[4] and Iowa City,[5] and provide merely that the authorities within these towns should have the power of regulating licenses within their respective corporations. The other mention is in "An

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 74.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 125.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 35.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 90.

[5] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 99.

Act to provide for assessing and collecting County Revenue."[1] The price of a license was fixed at not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and no inn-keeper was permitted to sell intoxicating liquor without a license. Thus from the standpoint of liquor legislation nothing of general importance was enacted during the year 1840.

During the following year, however, there was less political excitement in the Territory and interest in the temperance cause revived. On February 22, 1841, a meeting was held at Fairfield and a "County Temperance Society" was organized for Jefferson County.[2] Alexander A. Wilson was elected President; Geo. B. Hitchcock, Vice President; and H. B. Notson, Secretary. The following pledge, which is typical of the pledges of the various societies, was signed by each member. "We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to abstain from the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, medical, and sacramental purposes, and not to allow their use in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, nor for persons in our employment, and in all suitable ways to discourage their use in the community".

A meeting of the citizens of Round Prairie, a settlement in the northern part of Des Moines County, was held on April 3rd.[3] It seems that a temperance society had, at some previous time, been organized at that place, but for some reason it had ceased all activity. At this meeting the Society was reorganized and thirty-eight new members were

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 65.

[2] Burlington *Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 41, March 11, 1841.

[3] Burlington *Hawkeye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. II, No. 45, April 8, 1841.

added, making sixty-seven in all. Judge Rankin was chosen President, and Peter B. Bell, Secretary.

That there was an active interest in the temperance question at Dubuque is shown by the following extract from a Dubuque newspaper: "The Temperance cause is now in a full tide of successful experiment here. . . . We hope that the good which has been done will only be an incentive to more zealous efforts, until this giant evil, which is perilling every interest of society be driven from the land."[1] At Dubuque the work was carried on chiefly by the Catholic Temperance Society.

The society at Bloomington was especially energetic during this year. Robert Lucas again showed his interest in the temperance cause by delivering an address at a meeting held September 6, 1841.[2] In December of the same year Mr. Fisher made a speech before the Society. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Fisher advocated statutory enactments abolishing the liquor traffic. To this recommendation the editor of the *Bloomington Herald* took exception. In an editorial of December 31, 1841, he said in part: "To this we object. The power to abridge a man's rights so as to compell him to be temperate is not conceded, and if it were, in our opinion, the better plan would be to persuade people to abstain, by the use of the many forcible arguments which can be produced. By this means, the intemperate can again acquire a reputation for virtue, while by the other plan, his virtuous principles are rendered inactive, unappreciated, because he *dare* not violate the law. Give virtue, say we, a

[1] *The Miner's Express*, Vol. I, No. 18, December 9, 1841.

[2] *Bloomington Herald*, Vol. I, No. 46, September 10, 1841.

chance to show itself, and then it reaps its reward." This editorial seems to voice the general sentiment of the time in regard to prohibition by law.

John Chambers, the second Governor of the Territory of Iowa, was as much opposed to intemperance as was Lucas. He devoted his attention, however, to a different phase of the question, namely, that of endeavoring to check the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. His attitude toward this traffic is clearly indicated by these words in his first message (December 8, 1841):

"It is proable that for a long time we shall remain subject to the evils and inconveniences of having an Indian population on our borders—evils and inconveniences resulting principally from their excessive and growing fondness for intoxicating drink, with which they are supplied by a depraved and vicious portion of our citizens, who, defying alike the the laws of morality and of their country, furnish them the means of degradation and destruction, with a full knowledge and perfect disregard of its murderous effects upon them. . . . Humanity shudders and religion weeps over the cruel and unrelenting destruction of a people so interesting, by means so dastardly and brutal, that the use of the rifle and the sword, even in a time of profound peace with them would be comparatively merciful."[1]

There was a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, but the only penalty imposed for violations was a moderate fine. The traffic was so profitable that this law was largely disregarded. Governor Chambers recommended that im-

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 254.

prisonment should be added to the existing penalty, and that all commercial intercourse of any sort between the Whites and the Indians should be forbidden.

In spite of the wide-spread temperance agitation during this year and the active interest taken by the new Governor, no liquor legislation of importance was enacted by the legislature which met in December, 1841. The matter was merely touched upon in acts incorporating the towns of Davenport,[1] Fort Madison,[2] and Keosauqua,[3] and in "An Act to amend an act, for the incorporation of the town of Bloomington."[4]

The temperance movement in Territorial Iowa may be said to have reached its height in 1841. While interest in the question did not appreciably diminish for many years, yet there was no distinct advance made until long after Iowa had become a State. Especially is this true of liquor legislation; for during the remaining years of the Territorial period but few important laws on the subject were passed. And since the years from 1841 to 1846 exhibit no marked progress or change of methods in dealing with the liquor problem, this period may be best viewed as a whole.

Early in 1842 a society known as the Washington Temperance Society was organized at Burlington. Previous to the city election in February, 1842, this Society announced W. W. Wallbridge as its candidate for City Recorder.[5] In an editorial of February 11, the editor of the *Bloomington Herald* severely condemned this action. He said, in part:

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 43.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 77.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 109.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 120.

[5] *Bloomington Herald*, Vol. III, No. 16, February 11, 1842.

"If it be the purpose only of the Washington Society to reform the drunkard, and lead the young to avoid the monster ere they have acquired an appetite for the poison, we can hold up both hands for its success; but if it is to be converted into a political machine for the election of its members to office, we must raise our voice in condemnation of such principle." Thus the effort to force the temperance question into politics met with pronounced disapproval.

At Davenport the temperance reformers were particularly active and seem to have brought about excellent results, as the following article would indicate:

"Almost every newspaper that we receive has something to say of the progress of temperance, in the respective towns of their publication. Shall we not say something of the temperance of our own smiling village? For the honor then of our town, and we trust our friends in the distance will notice it to induce moral immigration, *Davenport contains no coffee-houses.*

" 'Put it in your paper,' observed a stranger, to us—a passenger in the most recent boat detained at our wharf—'put it in your paper, sir, as one of the most favorable items, connected with your beautiful town, that one of our passengers traversed it all over in search of liquor, but could not obtain a drop.' We comply with his injunctions."[1]

The Scott County Temperance Society was formed on February 15, 1842,[2] with headquarters at Davenport, and on May 31st of the same year a Washingtonian Temperance Society was organized.[3] In January, 1843, the executive

[1] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 21, January 13, 1842.

[2] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 27, February 24, 1842.

[3] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. I, No. 41, June 2, 1842.

committee of the Davenport Temperance Society made a somewhat extended report, summing up the results of the Society's labors since its organization in 1839. This report reveals remarkable progress in the four years.[1] However, after 1843 the temperance movement in Davenport lacked the vitality of its earlier years.

At Iowa City a temperance society was organized on September 4, 1842.[2] This society, however, does not appear to have been as energetic as some of the others. Iowa City was now the capital of the Territory, and its people were perhaps more deeply interested in the question of statehood and the other political problems of the day than in the matter of intemperance.

At Burlington the temperance workers, who were so energetic in the earlier years, seem to have ceased activities almost entirely from 1841 to 1844. This great change may be largely explained by the fact that the temperance cause at that place had lost its most earnest supporter, Robert Lucas, who left Burlington soon after he was removed from the office of Governor. Early in 1844 there was a revival of sentiment against intemperance. The revival began on Washington's birthday, and for several days following meetings were held which were largely attended. Among those who addressed these meetings were: Judge Williams, Philip Viele, and other men of prominence. Between two and three hundred people signed the pledge at this time.[3]

During the period from 1841 to 1846 Governor Chambers

[1] *The Davenport Gazette*, Vol. II, No. 22, January 19, 1843.

[2] *Iowa Standard*, Vol. II, No. 41, September 10, 1842.

[3] Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, Vol. V, No. 40, February 29, 1844.

continued to urge upon the legislature the necessity of passing more stringent laws in regard to selling liquor to Indians. In his message of December 7, 1842, he said:

"In my last annual message I took occasion to call the attention of the Legislature to the inefficiency of the law to prohibit and punish the sale of intoxicating liquors to our Indian neighbors; but no further legislation on the subject was then deemed necessary, and the offence has continued to be perpetrated, with very few exceptions, with entire impunity, and is increasing in frequency. I deem it, therefore, an imperative duty again to invoke your deliberative consideration of the matter. The crime not only involves a breach of positive law, and a most pernicious and degrading disregard of the principles of morality and religion, but tends to produce collisions between our frontier inhabitants and the Indians, affecting life and the destruction of property, and may lead to conflicts of a more extensive and dangerous character, without some more effectual means of suppressing it than at present exist can be devised."[1]

Again, in his message of 1843, Chambers devoted considerable space to the matter of selling intoxicating liquor to the Indians. He said: "The laws prohibiting this offence impose only pecuniary penalties for a breach of them, and the frauds and extortion practiced upon the Indians by the offenders, enable them, in case of conviction, to pay the penalties imposed, and still prosecute their infamous traffic with a large profit."[2]

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, pp. 265–266.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, pp. 272–273.

Finally, in his message of 1845, Governor Chambers made a last appeal in behalf of the unfortunate Red Man. In speaking of the degeneracy of the Winnebago Indians, he said: "They have become perhaps the most degraded of all the western tribes—they have no longer the habits of the Red Man—the chase is almost abandoned and the Council fires, if kindled at all, seem only intended to light up the wretched scene of their drunkenness and debauchery."[1]

Little attention, however, appears to have been paid to these recommendations; for during the Territorial period no laws were passed on the subject of selling liquor to the Indians except the one already noted, which was enacted in 1839. Indeed, after 1841 no liquor laws of importance were passed until 1846. With the exception of clauses in acts incorporating towns or cities, the matter was touched upon only once during this interval. This one instance was "An Act for the prevention of certain Immoral Practices,"[2] section two of which prohibited the sale of liquor on Sunday, except as medicine, and imposed a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars for each offense.

Of the acts incorporating towns passed during this period, the only one worthy of notice is an amendment to the act incorporating Farmington.[3] This amendment is interesting because of the fact that it is the only instance during the Territorial period in which the principle of local option was applied. The electors of the town of Farmington were giv-

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 284.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 63.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 113.

en the right, at every annual election, to vote for or against licensing groceries within the limits of the corporation.

The last liquor law of the Territorial period was passed January 17, 1846. It was entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to regulate Grocery License,' approved January 4th, 1840."[1] This act gave the county commissioners power to require every person wishing to keep a grocery in the county, whether in an incorporated town or not, "to take out a county license, all laws giving exclusive rights to any city or incorporated town to the contrary notwithstanding." Furthermore, the fine for selling without a license was fixed at from thirty to fifty dollars, the proceeds to be used for the common schools.

The temperance agitation of the Territorial period speaks well for the morality of Iowa's pioneers. In some measure it accounts, perhaps, for the absence in early Iowa of much of the lawlessness common to frontier communities. The liquor laws of this period formed a starting point for subsequent enactments.

DAN ELBERT CLARK

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 25.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB 1896–1906

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CLUB

For some time previous to the fall of 1896 the idea of the organization of a club which would be to the Political and Social Sciences at The State University of Iowa what the Baconian Club was to the Natural Sciences had been cherished by Professor Isaac A. Loos, the founder of the Political Science Club. Under discouraging circumstances and amid prophecies of failure he nevertheless resolved to make the experiment. Accordingly, he invited a few interested persons to his own home on the evening of October 9, 1896. Since that time it has been customary to hold the first meeting in each academic year at the home of the founder.

Four meetings of the Political Science Club were held prior to January 1, 1897, when a definite organization was decided upon. A record of these first four meetings is preserved in the hand writing of Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh. The following are recorded as present at the first meeting: "President Schaeffer, Chancellor McClain, Professor Loos, Professor Hayes, Professor Wilcox, Professor McConnell, Professor Wilson, Professor Currier, Assistant Professor Shambaugh, The Rev. Dr. Bullock, Mr. Rich (Librarian), Mr. Davis (Editor), Instructor Kelly, Instructor Plum, Instructor Merritt, Instructor Treimer, Mr. Van Law (Fellow), and Mr. Brock (Fellow)." Professor W. C. Wilcox read the paper of the evening on *What is Political Science.*

By January, 1897, the Political Science Club had an acknowledged membership, though no one had as yet been formally admitted. On January 11, 1897, a business session of the Club was held in the Political Science rooms (then in the Old Stone Capitol), and the record shows that the following members were present: "Rev. Dr. Bullock, Chancellor McClain, Professors Hayes, McConnell, Loos, and Wilcox, Librarian Rich, Assistant Professor Shambaugh, and Instructors Kelly, Dorcas, Merritt, and Plum." The meeting was called to order by Professor Loos, who was made temporary Chairman. Instructor Plum was made temporary Secretary. Professor Loos stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss plans for definite organization. Dr. Bullock's motion that the Club organize under the name of "The Political Science Club of The Iowa State University" was carried, as was also Chancellor McClain's motion that the temporary officers hold office until further provision be made.

Professor Wilcox moved the appointment of four members who, with the President as chairman, should act as an Executive Committee. The motion prevailed and the following were named: Chancellor McClain and Professors Wilcox, McConnell, and Hayes. Mr. Rich moved that the Executive Committee be directed to report at their discretion a draft of a constitution and by-laws.

Thus, at the end of three months the Political Science Club had an acknowledged membership of about fifteen persons and a definite organization but had as yet no written constitution.

The second annual business meeting records little of in-

terest outside of the reëlection of old officers and the establishment of alternate Monday evenings as the time for holding the regular meetings of the Club.

At the third annual business meeting progress was reported from the Executive Committee; Professor Loos was reelected President; and Professor Shambaugh was elected Secretary.

At the fourth annual meeting (January 8, 1900) Professor Loos was elected President for the fourth time and Dr. Patterson was elected Secretary. At this meeting the present Constitution of the Club was adopted. It reads as follows:

WHEREAS a Political Science Club was organized at the University of Iowa in November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, of which the following named persons have been recognized members:

Charles A. Schaeffer
George E. MacLean
Amos N. Currier
Emlin McClain
Laenas G. Weld
Isaac A. Loos
Elmer A. Wilcox
Harry G. Plum
Herbert C. Dorcas
Fred D. Merritt
Harry E. Kelly
Comfort H. Van Law
Samuel Hayes
Joseph J. McConnell
William C. Wilcox
Martin J. Wade
Benjamin F. Shambaugh
Harry S. Richards
William R. Patterson
Percy L. Kaye
Joseph W. Rich
Abe E. Swisher
M. A. Bullock

And WHEREAS, the following named persons have served as officers:

Isaac A. Loos, President
Benj. F. Shambaugh, Secretary
H. G. Plum, Secretary

Isaac A. Loos
Emlin McClain
Samuel Hayes
Joseph J. McConnell
William C. Wilcox
Benjamin F. Shambaugh
H. G. Plum

} Members from time to time of Executive Committee

Now on this 8th day of January, 1900, for purposes of more definite organization we, the undersigned, members of the Political Science Club, do adopt the following written constitution:

ARTICLE I

This organization shall continue to bear the name: The Political Science Club of the University of Iowa.

ARTICLE II

Any person may become a member of the Club upon the nomination of the Executive Committee, the ballot of the Club taken at its annual meeting, and the signing of the Constitution. No person shall become a member who receives three or more negative votes.

All whose names appear in the Preamble and who now reside in Iowa City are members of the Club by signing the Constitution.

ARTICLE III

The officers of the Club shall be a President, a Secretary, and members of the Executive Committee. These officers shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected. The election of officers shall take place at the regular annual business meeting and shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE IV

The ordinary business of the Club shall be conducted by the Executive Committee which shall consist of five members, namely: The President, the Secretary, and three other members chosen by the Club.

ARTICLE V

The regular business meeting of the Club shall be held in the month of January of each year at the call of the President. Special

meetings to fill vacancies in office may be held at the call of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

This constitution may be amended by the vote of three-fourths of the members of the Club.

Up to January 7, 1907, the following have signed the Constitution:

George E. MacLean	Henry E. Gordon
Amos N. Currier	Rev. E. M. Barrett
Emlin McClain	S. E. Thomas
Laenas G. Weld	J. E. Conner
Isaac A. Loos	Duren J. H. Ward
Samuel Hayes	Geo. L. Cady
J. J. McConnell	Charles Noble Gregory
W. C. Wilcox	Paul S. Peirce
M. J. Wade	Frank E. Horack
Benj. F. Shambaugh	Merton L. Ferson
H. S. Richards	Barry Gilbert
Elmer A. Wilcox	Margaret A. Schaffner
H. G. Plum	Lawrence M. Byers
Frederick E. Bolton	George R. Burnett
W. R. Patterson	James Burt Miner
H. C. Dorcas	J. C. Monnet
A. E. Swisher	M. G. Wyer
Percy Lewis Kaye	F. C. Ensign
Arthur Fairbanks	C. W. Wassam
J. W. Rich	Horace L. Strain
C. E. Seashore	Lewis H. Haney

In the minutes of the fifth annual meeting, held on January 14, 1901, we find the first record of the admission of new

members. At this meeting Rev. E. N. Barrett, Professor F. E. Bolton, Mr. J. E. Conner, and Mr. S. E. Thomas were elected to membership. Professor W. C. Wilcox was elected President and Dr. Patterson was reëlected Secretary.

At the sixth annual business meeting the following new members were elected: Assistant Professor C. E. Seashore, Professor Arthur Fairbanks, Professor H. E. Gordon, Rev. D. J. H. Ward, Rev. G. L. Cady, and Dean Charles Noble Gregory. Professor Hayes was elected President and Professor Bolton was elected Secretary.

The seventh annual business meeting was held on January 19, 1903. Professor Shambaugh was chosen President; and Professor Bolton was reëlected Secretary. The following new members were elected: Dr. Margaret Schaffner, Dr. Paul S. Peirce, and Dr. Frank E. Horack.

At the eighth annual business meeting in January, 1904, Professor Plum was elected President and for the third time Professor Bolton was elected Secretary. Professor L. M. Byers, Professor Barry Gilbert, and Mr. M. L. Ferson were admitted as new members.

At the ninth annual business meeting the Club elected Professor Bolton, President, and Dr. Horack, Secretary. The members admitted at this meeting were Professor J. F. Brown, Col. Geo. R. Burnett, Dr. Jas. B. Miner, Mr. M. G. Wyer, and Mr. J. C. Monnet. It was voted for the second time that the President give a retiring address at the first meeting after the annual business meeting.

The tenth annual business meeting was held January 8, 1906, at which meeting Dean Gregory was elected President

and Dr. Horack was reëlected Secretary. Professor F. C. Ensign, Mr. C. W. Wassam, and the Rev. Horace L. Strain were admitted to membership.

It was at the tenth annual meeting that steps were taken looking toward the collection of data relative to the history of the Club. A motion was passed that "The Executive Committee be instructed to prepare and publish a pamphlet relative to the organization and history of the Club and that they be empowered to levy an assessment upon members for that purpose." The instructions to the Executive Committee remained unexecuted from January 8, 1906, to October 30, 1906, and might still have remained so had not the Secretary inadvertently called the Committee's attention to the situation at a meeting on October 30, 1906. The Executive Committee at once voted that the Secretary prepare such a paper in accordance with the instructions of the Club and present the same at the second meeting in November.

THE YEARLY PROGRAMS OF THE CLUB

The first and by far the greatest difficulty encountered in attempting to write the history of this Club was due to the lack of a complete and consecutive record of the regular meetings in each year, showing the place of meeting, the name of the reader, and the title of the paper read. From the first annual business meeting in January, 1897, the Record Book is silent as to any other meetings until November 15, 1897. From November 15, 1897, to May 2, 1898, a complete program for the year is recorded, showing the place of meeting, the name of the reader, and the title of the paper. From October 15, 1898, to January 7, 1899, the record is complete; but for the remainder of the academic

year it is a blank. For the academic year 1899–1900 only three papers are recorded; and this record shows intrinsic evidence of being *ex post facto*. The program for the academic year 1900–1901 is again very incomplete. The record itself is proof of the fact that it is *ex post facto;* for on April 8, 1901, the Executive Committee held a meeting and the Secretary records that a motion prevailed directing the Secretary to incorporate in the minutes of this meeting the titles of papers read since the last meeting of the Committee, together with the name of the reader and place of meeting. The papers from February 18 to April 1 were then inserted.

The accuracy of some of the matter that is recorded may be questioned. Indeed, one of the charter members is authority for the statement that several of the earlier Secretaries, overcome with remorse at their sins of omission, tried in various ways to reconstruct the programs during their terms of office. That this was done is evidenced in the Record Book by references made to the *Vidette Reporter* and the *S. U. I. Quill.*

Beginning with October, 1901, the record of meetings and papers read is complete to date.

The problem that confronted the writer at the outset was, therefore, the reconstruction of the program for the earlier years of the Club's existence. It seemed imperative to look through the files of the University and city papers. The result of this search has supplied fourteen omissions and given clues to others. By conferring with the older members, whose interest was also aroused, other omissions were filled and clues supplied. Professors Loos and Wilcox had kept some memoranda of meetings which filled up several

gaps; and Mrs. Currier's diary was of great assistance in locating many of the meetings in time and place.[1]

THE CUSTOMS OF THE CLUB

The history of the Political Science Club would be incomplete without some account of its customs, understandings, and usages; for from the beginning the Club has been governed mostly by unwritten law and has developed through custom. A glance at the constitution of the Club will show that it provides simply for organization and nothing more. It names officers but prescribes no duties; and as there are no written by-laws of the Club its policies must be sought in its customs.

Upon the President of the Club has fallen the duty of providing a place of meeting, of selecting a reader for the occasion, and of giving notice to the members of such meeting.

The duties of the Secretary consist in keeping a record of the date and place of meeting, the reader and the title of the paper read, and recording the minutes of the annual business meetings. The Club has never had a Treasurer or treasury.

The policy inaugurated by the founder of the Club of holding the meetings at the homes of the members met with favor from the first; while the suggestion, made in the middle of the first year of the Club's existence, to hold the meetings in the University lecture rooms proved very unpopular. Only one such meeting was held. The policy of meeting at the homes of the members is now regarded as a firmly fixed policy of the club.

That the meeting should begin promptly at eight o'clock

[1] The yearly programs for the past decade as recorded and reconstructed from the sources indicated will be found below at the end of this paper.

is another unwritten law which has been rather rigidly enforced, though not without some difficulty.

It has generally been understood that membership in the Club meant not only a willingness to entertain the Club but also the ability to read a paper. The papers read have as a rule been within the field broadly outlined by the name of the Club. Free and open discussion of the papers has always been invited and encouraged. The custom of applauding the reader of the paper is of recent origin and is much regretted by the older members, since it is feared that papers may be written with a view to provoking applause. Applause has usually been given to guests who have read papers before the Club. A return to fundamental principles in the matter of applause is much desired by the older members. A number of the papers read before the Club have subsequently appeared in print.

The custom of serving refreshments at the close of the discussion dates from the first meeting. Indeed, the refreshment problem was one upon which an early agreement or understanding was reached, namely; that the hostess would not be expected to serve anything beyond sandwiches, pickles, and coffee.

The presence of women at the meetings of the Club is also a custom which developed gradually and is now recognized as firmly established. In only one instance, however, is the presence of women recorded. Among those listed as present at the meeting on January 24, 1898, are the names of Lieutenant Ely and wife and Mr. Rich and wife. At first the hostess invited two or three of the wives of the members to assist in serving the refreshments; and it is stated (upon the

authority of the Professor of History) that at first they remained in the kitchen, or at least out of sight, during the reading of the paper and the discussion which followed.

Later as more women were invited they sat in silence on the back row of seats in the same room with the members; while still later as the number of women attending the meetings increased, the Club, following the tendencies of other educational institutions in the Middle West, adopted the present policy of complete segregation.

In the second or third year of the Club's existence it was felt by some that the presence of women tended to embarrass free discussion, and so the experiment was tried of meeting without them. This proved as unpopular as meeting in the lecture rooms of the University, and the women were again invited and urged to attend the meetings. At first they came only on special invitation; but later the President of the Club in announcing the next meeting would extend a general invitation to the women to attend. This custom has been abandoned, and as one of the charter members remarked "for good and for bad, the women have surely acquired a constitutional status in the Political Science Club." Indeed, one woman, Dr. Margaret Schaffner, was for two years a member of the Club, read a paper, and took part in the discussions of the Club.

It may be safely asserted that the Political Science Club is the only Club in the University which has had and maintained the active working interest of the Presidents of the University since its organization.

The Political Science Club is a fine illustration of an institution which has grown through the processes of evolution,

developing mostly through customary or unwritten law. In the opinion of the writer the success of the Club has been due not alone to the high character of the members and the excellencies of the papers read, but to the happy combination of academic and social features.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB 1896–1907

Prior to Organization—President, I. A. Loos; Secretary, B. F. Shambaugh.

Elected at the first Annual Business Meeting, January 11, 1897—President, I. A. Loos; Secretary, H. G. Plum; additional members of Executive Committee, Emlin McClain, W. C. Wilcox, J. J. McConnell, and Samuel Hayes.

Elected at the Second Annual Business Meeting, January 10, 1898—President, I. A. Loos; Secretary, H. G. Plum; additional members of Executive Committee, Emlin McClain, W. C. Wilcox, and Samuel Hayes.

Elected at the Third Annual Business Meeting, January 9, 1899—President, I. A. Loos; Secretary, B. F. Shambaugh; additional members of Executive Committee, Emlin McClain, W. C. Wilcox, and Samuel Hayes.

Elected at the Fourth Annual Business Meeting, January 8, 1900—President, I. A. Loos; Secretary, W. R. Patterson; additional members of Executive Committee, Emlin McClain, J. J. McConnell, and W. C. Wilcox.

Elected at the Fifth Annual Business Meeting, January 14, 1901—President, W. C. Wilcox; Secretary, W. R. Patterson; additional members of Executive Committee, I. A. Loos, J. J. McConnell, and Samuel Hayes.

Elected at the Sixth Annual Business Meeting, January 20, 1902—President, Samuel Hayes; Secretary, F. E. Bol-

ton; additional members of Executive Committee, B. F. Shambaugh, I. A. Loos, and W. C. Wilcox.

Elected at the Seventh Annual Business Meeting, January 19, 1903—President, B. F. Shambaugh; Secretary, F. E. Bolton; additional members of Executive Committee, Samuel Hayes, I. A. Loos, and J. W. Rich.

Elected at the Eighth Annual Business Meeting, January 11, 1904—President, H. G. Plum; Secretary, F. E. Bolton; additional members of Executive Committee, I. A. Loos, B. F. Shambaugh, and C. E. Seashore.

Elected at the Ninth Annual Business Meeting January 9, 1905—President, F. E. Bolton; Secretary, F. E. Horack; additional members of Executive Committee, I. A. Loos, L. M. Byers, and C. E. Seashore.

Elected at the Tenth Annual Business Meeting, January 8, 1906—President, Charles N. Gregory, Secretary, F. E. Horack; additional members of Executive Committee, I. A. Loos, H. E. Gordon, and W. C. Wilcox.

Elected at the Eleventh Annual Business Meeting, January 7, 1907—President, I. A. Loos; Secretary, Merton L. Ferson; additional members of Executive Committee, B. F. Shambaugh, Charles N. Gregory, and W. C. Wilcox.[1]

[1] At the conclusion of this paper, which was read at the home of Professor and Mrs. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, on November 19, 1906, the ex-presidents of the Club (Professors Loos, Wilcox, Hayes, Shambaugh, Plum, and Bolton) each gave a short address appropriate to the occasion, and the Club presented to its founder, Professor I. A. Loos, a beautiful loving cup bearing the following inscription:

"[*Front*] Presented to Isaac A. Loos, Founder of the Political Science Club, by the members, November Nineteenth, 1906. [*Reverse*] The Political Science Club, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1896–1906."

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1896–1897 Oct. 9	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	What is Political Science
Nov. 2	Home of Chancellor and Mrs. McClain	Prof. I. A. Loos	The Politics of Aristotle
Nov. 16	Home of Prof. and Mrs. McConnell	Prof. S. Hayes	The Common Law
Dec. 14	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Dr. M. A. Bullock	The Civil Code of Moses
Jan. 11	*First Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*
Jan. 26	Political Science Lecture Room	Dr. B. F. Shambaugh	The Political Ethics of Herbert Spencer
Mar. 15 *	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Chancellor E. McClain	The Reason of the Law and the Doctrine of Precedent
1897–1898 Nov. 15	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. Jesse Macy, of Grinnell	Education and Democracy
Nov. 29	Home of President and Mrs. Schaeffer	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	Some of the Psychological and Ethical Aspects of Political Science
Dec. 13	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Mr. C. H. Van Law	Allegiance
Jan. 10	*Second Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*
Jan. 17	*Adjourned Session of*	*Second Annual*	*Business Meeting*
Jan. 24	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Mr. H. G. Plum	The Historical Development of the State
Feb. 7	Home of Judge and Mrs. Wade	Mr. H. E. Kelly	Burke as a Political Philosopher
Feb. 22	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Prof. I. A. Loos	Some Aspects of Modern Socialism
Mar. 7	Home of Chancellor and Mrs. McClain	Mr. H. C. Dorcas	Education as a State Function
Mar. 21	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Prof. L. G. Weld	Economic Sciences from the Standpoint of Physical Sciences
Apr. 4	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Prof. S. Hayes	The Registration of Land Titles
Apr. 18	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld	Chancellor Emlin McClain	Government Regulation of Commerce
May 2 †	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt	Mr. F. D. Merritt	The Quantitative Theory of Money

* It is believed that the program for the year 1896–1897 is complete as here given.

† Last meeting of the year 1897–1898.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB[1]

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1898–1899 Oct. 25	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	The New School of History
Nov. 7	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Mr. J. W. Rich	Some Financial Legislation and Fiscal Operations of the Civil War
Nov. 21	Home of Dr. and Mrs. Bullock	Chancellor Emlin McClain	Some Considerations as to the Government by the United States of Annexed Territory
Dec. 5	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Judge M. J. Wade	The Theory of Penalties
Jan. 9	*Third Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*
Jan. 23	Home of Prof. and Mrs. McConnell	Mr. A. E. Swisher	The Growth of Corporations and Corporate Law
Feb. 6	Home of Chancellor and Mrs. McClain	Dr. W. R. Patterson	Pawn shops in Europe and America
Feb. 20 *	Home of Judge and Mrs. M. J. Wade	Dr. P. L. Kaye	The Early English Colonies in North America
Apr. 3 †	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld		
Apr. 17 †	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier		
1899–1900 Oct. 2	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Mr. J. W. Rich	Confederate Finances
Oct. 16	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. L. G. Weld	The Discovery of the Mississippi
Oct. 30	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	Politics and Philosophy
Nov. 13	Home of Chancellor and Mrs. McClain	Prof. H. S. Richards	Government by Injunction
Nov. 27 ‡	Home of Prof. and Mrs. McConnell	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	Modern Europe as the Residuary Legatee of the French Revolution
Jan. 8	*Fourth Annual Busi*	*ness Meeting*	*held at the University*
Jan. 15	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Prof. I. A. Loos	Government by Philosophers: a study in the Republic of Plato
Jan. 24	Home of Pres. and Mrs. MacLean	Miss Jane Addams of Chicago	The 19th Ward of Chicago

[1] The programme of the year 1898–1899 has been the most difficult to reconstruct.

* No evidence that meetings were or were not held during March.

† Recorded in Mrs. Currier's diary; but the reader and the title of paper are not given.

‡ Meetings were probably omitted in December.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1899–1900 Feb. 5	Home of Judge and Mrs. Wade	Dr. W. R. Patterson	The State Board of Control
Feb. 19	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Prof. S. Hayes	Trusts, their Origin and Probable Future
Mar. 5	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld	Chancellor Emlin McClain	French Philosophy and The Declaration of Independence
Mar. 19	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Prof. I. A. Loos	Classification of Trusts
		Mr. A. E. Swisher	Some Features of Commerical Conquest
		Prof. A. N. Currier	The Philippine Question
		Prof. E. A. Wilcox	The Pioneer Combination
Apr. 2	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Judge M. J. Wade	The Federal Control of Trusts
Apr. 16	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Dr. P. L. Kaye	The Roman Provincial Administration
May 7 *	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Rev. Mr. G. L. Cady	The Limits of Heredity
1900–1901 Oct. 22	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. J. J. McConnell	Some Tendencies in Modern College Education
Nov. 5	Home of Dr. and Mrs. Barrett	Prof. E. A. Wilcox	A chapter out of Practical Politics—a Study in the Contemporary Political Situation of the State of Rhode Island
Nov. 19	Home of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cady	Prof. H. G. Plum	The Economic Causes of the Reformation
Dec. 3	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Dr. D. J. H. Ward	The Rise of the Science of Man
Dec. 17	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld	Judge M J. Wade	Some Practical Problems in Sociology and Politics
Jan. 7	Home of Chancellor and Mrs. McClain	Prof. I. A. Loos	A Review of the History of the Club and Comments on Higher Commercial Education
Jan. 14	*Fifth Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*
Jan. 21	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Mr. J. E. Conner	The Bureau of South American Republics
Feb. 4	*Meeting omitted—John*	*Marshall Day,*	*observed by the University*

* Last meeting of the year 1899–1900.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1900–1901 Feb. 18	Home of Judge and Mrs. Wade	Judge Emlin McClain	The Reputed Unwritten Constitution of the United States
Mar. 4	Physical Laboratory	Mr. J. W. Rich	Missions of California (illustrated)
Mar. 18	Home of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cady	Dr. W. R. Patterson	Causes of Agrarian Discontent in the Middle West
Apr. 1	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Mr. S. T. Tamura	The Mission of Japan
Apr. 15	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	Frontier Land Clubs or Claim Associations
Apr. 29 *	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Prof. L. G. Weld	LaSalle in the Mississippi Valley
1901–1902 Oct. 7	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	Anarchism
Oct. 21	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Prof. W. R. Patterson	The County Care of Paupers
Nov. 4	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Mr. A. E. Swisher	The Annexation of Canada
Nov. 18	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Prof. Samuel Hayes	The Articles of Confederation
Dec. 2	Home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Wilcox	Judge M. J. Wade	The Articles of Confederation
Dec. 16	Home of Judge and Mrs. Wade	Prof. J. J. McConnell	The Relation of Preparatory Schools to the University
Jan. 13	Home of Dean and Miss Gregory	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	The Possible Solutions of the Eastern Question
Jan. 20	*Sixth Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*
Jan. 27	Home of Pres. and Mrs. MacLean	Dean Chas. N. Gregory	The Uses and Abuses of Money in Politics
Feb. 10	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Gordon	Prof. F.K. Saunders, of Yale	Some Recent Excavations
Feb. 24	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Prof. H. S. Richards	Inheritance Taxation
Mar. 10	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Prof. I. A. Loos	The Relativity of Economic Doctrine
Mar. 24	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld	Rev. Dr. D. J. H. Ward	Anthropology as a Branch of Study

* Last meeting of the year 1900–1901.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1901–1902			
Apr. 7	*Meeting omitted on ac*	*count of Death of*	*Doctor Middleton*
Apr. 21*	Home of Dr. and Mrs. Ward	Prof. E. A. Wilcox	Some Legal Aspects of Trusts
1902–1903			
Oct. 6	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. F. E. Bolton	Some Facts and Fictions Concerning Educational Values
Oct. 20	Home of Dean and Miss Gregory	Prof. L. G. Weld	The French in the Ohio Valley
Nov. 3	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Bolton	Prof. Arthur Fairbanks	Political and Industrial Greece of today
Nov. 17	Home of Prof and Mrs. Fairbanks	Mr. J. W. Rich	A Hoop for the Barrel, or the Evolution of the Protective System in the United States
Dec. 1	Home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Wiloox	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	A Brief History of The State Historical Society of Iowa
Dec. 15	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Prof. H. G. Plum	The Teutonic Order in Prussia
Jan. 12	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Prof. S. Hayes	The Clearing House
Jan. 19	*Seventh Annual Busi*	*ness Meeting held*	*at the University*
Jan. 26	Home of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cady	Dean Chas. N. Gregory	Sir Samuel Romilly and Law Reform
Feb. 9	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Rev. Mr. G. L. Cady	Is Crime Increasing
Feb. 23	Home of Pres. and Mrs. MacLean	Prof. I. A. Loos	A Report on the Michigan Meeting Called to Discuss the Question of Higher Commercial Education
Mar. 9	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Prof. H. E. Gordon	The Higher Education of Women in Spain
Mar. 23	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Judge Emlin McClain	John Marshall as a Constructive Statesman
Apr. 6	*Meeting Postponed*		
Apr. 20	Home of Judge and Mrs. Wade	Prof. A. N. Currier	A New England Hill Town Fifty Years Ago
May 4†	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Seashore	Dr. Paul S. Peirce	The Freedmen's Bureau
1903–1904			
Oct. 12	*Meeting postponed on*	*account of lect*	*ure by Sir Frederick Pollock*

* Last meeting of the year 1901–1902.

† Last meeting of the year 1902–1903.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1903–1904			
Oct. 26	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Dr. D. J. H. Ward	An investigation of Some Mounds in Johnson County Iowa
Nov. 9	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Bolton	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	The Two Conventions (Paris and Philadephia)
Nov. 13 *	Home of Pres. and Mrs. MacLean	Prof. T. Gregory Foster of London	The English Education Act of 1902
Nov. 23	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Prof. A. N. Currier	Roman Commerce in the first Christian Century
Dec. 7	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Dr. F.E. Horack	The Recognition of Belligerency
Dec. 21	Home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Wilcox	Dean Chas. N. Gregory	Lawyers and their Training
Jan. 11	*Eighth Annual Busi*	*ness Meeting held*	*at the University*
Jan. 18	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	The Present Status of Political Science
Feb. 1	Home of Dr. Horack	Prof. H. G. Plum	The Equipment of a Modern University Library
Feb. 15	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Prof. F. E. Bolton	Imitation
Feb. 29	Home of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cady	Prof. I. A. Loos	Compulsory Insurance Laws in Germany
Mar. 14	Psychological Lecture Room	Prof. C. E. Seashore	Anthropometric Measurements in Hearing
Mar. 28	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Mr. A. E. Swisher	Taxation of Property
Apr. 11	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Rev. Mr. G. L. Cady	The Code of Hammurabi
Apr. 25 †	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferson	Dr. F. R. Rutter	Sugar Beets and Sugar Production
1904–1905			
Oct. 10	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Judge Emlin McClain	The History of Law
Oct. 24	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	The Relation between Geography and History
Nov. 7	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Bolton	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	Assembly Districting and Apportionment in Iowa
Nov. 21	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Prof. A. N. Currier	Dartmouth College Fifty Years Ago

* Special meeting.

† Last meeting of the year 1903–1904.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1904–1905			
Dec. 5	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Prof. L. M. Byers	The Right to be let Alone
Dec. 19	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Dean Chas. N. Gregory	The Development of International Law
Jan. 16	*Ninth Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*
Jan. 16	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Prof. H. G. Plum	The Relations Between England and Scotland During the Reign of Elizabeth
Jan. 30	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Patterson	Dr. G. L. Cady	The Relation of Economics to the Family
Feb. 13	Home of Col. and Mrs. Burnett	Prof. H. E. Gordon	The Greasers
Feb. 27	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld	Dr. D. J. H. Ward	Psychogeny
Mar. 13	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Gilbert	Mr. J. W. Rich	The Bookkeeper and his Art
Mar. 27	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Mr. J. C. Monnet	Some phases of the Political Philosophy of Thos. Jefferson
Apr. 10	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Fairbanks	Dr. Margaret Schaffner	The Doctrine of Conspiracy in Early Labor Disputes
Apr. 24	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Monnet	Prof. W. R. Patterson	The Adulteration of Foods and Drink
May 8 *	Home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Wilcox	Dr. F. E. Horack	The Competition for Corporate Fees
1905–1906			
Oct. 9	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. E. A. Wilcox	The Government Control of Corporations
Oct. 23	Home of Dean and Miss Gregory	Mr. A. E. Swisher	An International Court
Nov. 6	Home of Judge and Mrs. McClain	Prof. C. E. Seashore	Hypnotism
Nov. 20	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich	Dr. Paul Carus of Chicago	The Nature of the State
Dec. 4	Home of Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox	Dean Chas. N. Gregory	Benjamin Disraeli
Dec. 18	Home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Swisher	Dr J. B. Miner	The Ethics of Football
Jan. 8	*Tenth Annual Business*	*Meeting held at*	*the University*

* Last meeting of the year 1904–1905.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

DATE	PLACE OF MEETING	READER	TITLE OF PAPER
1905–1906			
Jan. 15	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Currier	Prof. Arthur Fairbanks	Religion in the Greek Middle Ages
Jan. 29	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Gordon	Prof. F. E. Bolton	Heredity
Feb. 12	Home of Judge and Mrs. Wade	Pres. Geo. E. MacLean	Can there be a Coördination of the Examining, Certificate and Accrediting (including school inspection) System for Admission to College looking toward a Common or National Administration in the Interests of Students, Colleges, and the Preservation of Standards
Feb. 26	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Weld	Judge Emlin McClain	Wm. G. Hammond
Mar. 12	Hall of Liberal Arts (Public)	Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago	The Social Tendencies of Modern Industry
Mar. 26	Home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Wilcox	Prof. I. A. Loos	The Premises, Logical Method and Problems of Sociology
Apr. 9	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Hayes	Prof. W. C. Wilcox	The Progressive Collapse of Napoleon III
Apr. 23*	Home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferson	Prof. B. F. Shambaugh	The Story of the Lucas Papers
1906–1907			
Oct. 8	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Loos	Prof. Barry Gilbert	The Relation Between the Common Law and Morality
Oct. 22	Home of Dean and Miss Gregory	Judge H. M. Towner	The Drift Toward Socialism
Nov. 5	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Bolton	Dr. L. H. Haney	The Relation of the Railway to Society and Government during the First Half of the 19th Century
Nov. 19	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Shambaugh	Dr. F. E. Horack	A History of the Political Science Club
Dec. 3	Home of Prof. and Mrs. Seashore	Prof. H. G. Plum	Leopold von Ranke and his Interpretation of History
Dec. 17	Home of Pres. and Mrs. MacLean	Mr. M. L. Ferson	The Chicago Board of Trade

FRANK EDWARD HORACK

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

* Last meeting of the year 1905–1906.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE IOWA TERRITORIAL DOCUMENTS

The following bibliography contains the titles of the publications issued by Iowa during the Territorial period which extended from 1838 to 1846. These publications, as will readily be seen, are in the main legislative documents. The legislative branch of the Territorial government realized that the new commonwealth to be needed laws which were passed in plenty and placed on the pages of the occasional codes or annual volumes of session laws, while at the same time the minutes of their deliberations were amply spread upon the pages of the *Journals* of the two houses. The energies of the executive departments seem not to have been expended in the art of composing reports. Such reports as the executive departments made to the legislature were usually brief and found their way into the body of the *Journals* as a part of the deliberations of the law-making body. The judicial branch of the government necessarily moved slowly as it was compelled to await the appearance of causes on its calendar. Its business while important was necessarily limited, and but few publications emanated from this source. The publications of the Constitutional Conventions form an interesting and important class by themselves.

On looking over the pages of the *Journals* of both houses one is impressed with the liberality of the legislature in ordering reports and documents printed. Just what an order to print really meant is not exactly apparent in many cases.

Many communications, reports of committees or of officers were ordered printed; and frequently the number of copies was stated so as to indicate that the documents were for perusal at leisure by the legislators. The Governor's messages were ordered printed in comparatively large editions; and yet not one copy is now known to be preserved where it would naturally be expected. The holocaust of these minor publications is appalling to the ambitious collector. However, it is doubtful if any important or interesting history has been lost where the original legislative *Journals* have been preserved because of the prevailing habit of including in the *Journals* the various reports and communications submitted. This practice doubtless led the officials to discard the minor prints whenever they were included in the more important ones. On the other hand an order to print in many cases may have meant nothing more than to include in the *Journal* when it was issued, or at best this may have been all that was accomplished.

A perusal of this bibliography will give to the craftsman many hints of the character of the productions of the provincial press. It will readily be seen that the capacity of the print shop was very limited and but a few pages could be issued at a time. An examination of the publications themselves shows the primitive methods employed. The editing is limited to essentials. The handicraft is such as to give results only in quantity and frequently shows the practice of subterfuges, and it is apparent that the folios were arranged and the volumes as a whole stitched by hand and a folder of thick colored paper with an imprinted title used as a cover. Such volumes unless garnered by the appreciative would

naturally invite early destruction, as subsequent volumes usurped their place in practical affairs. As it is, but few copies of any of the Territorial publications are known to exist, and in some cases the actual number is one.

In making up this bibliography all available material in public depositories or in private hands has been examined. No items have knowingly been omitted. At the end of the bibliography is given a list of the references to public documents found in the *Journals*.

It is to be hoped that this list may facilitate the discovery of heretofore unknown material.

T. J. FITZPATRICK

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

COUNCIL JOURNALS

Journal | of | the council | of the | first legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at the city of Burlington, on the twelfth day of Novem- | ber, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. | ═══ | Du Buque: | Russell & Reeves, printers. | ..... | 1839. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–226.

Collation: [title, p. 1, page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–217; page [218] blank; index, pp. [219]–226.

In the body of the work may be found the following communications: [message of Governor Robert Lucas], pp. 4–15; standing rules, pp. 16–20; [speech of Jesse B. Browne accepting the presidency of the council], p. 21; [communication from Wm. B. Conway], p. 23; [resignation of Andrew F. Russell], p. 24; joint rules of both houses, pp. 26–27; [resignation of Sam'l. C. Reed], p. 29; [communication from Wm. B. Conway], pp. 30–31; [communication from Wm. B. Conway on the expenditure of public money], pp. 32–35; [communication of Robert Lucas on public expenditures], pp. 36–38; [report of committee on military affairs], pp. 38–39; [communication of Wm. B. Conway transmitting publications], pp. 43–44; [communication from Wm. B. Conway transmitting the seal], p. 45; [memorial to congress on a university], p. 46; [communication from James G. Edwards], pp. 48–49; [communication from Wm. B. Conway on seals], p. 51; [communication

from Charles Mason on a code of jurisprudence], p. 51; [memorial to congress on a university], pp. 54–55; [communication from James G. Edwards transmitting laws], p. 64; [communication from L. Judson on the transmission of maps of the Territory of Iowa], p. 68; [report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Miners' Bank of Du Buque], pp. 96–98; [veto of an act regulating the intercourse between the legislative and executive departments of the territory of Iowa], p. 110; [communication from Wm. B. Conway on withdrawal of papers], p. 117; [veto of Robert Lucas of an act to incorporate the city of Du Buque], pp. 150–152; [report of the committee on territorial affairs concerning relations with the executive], pp. 190–193; [veto of Robert Lucas of an act to authorize the legislative assembly to punish for contempt and to privilege its members from arrest], pp. 214–215.

Journal | of | the council | of the | second legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | Begun and held at the City of Burlington, on the Fourth day of No- | vember, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. | —— | Burlington: | James G. Edwards, printer. | —— | 1839. [1840] |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–221. Note error in date.

Collation: [title p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–188; appendix, [A] Governor's message, pp. [189]–202; report of the judiciary committee of the council on so much of the governor's message as relates to the election of delegate to congress and county recorder, Mr. Parker, chairman, pp. 203–204; order of daily business in the council, p. 204; standing rules, pp. 205–209; joint rules of both houses, pp. 209–210; correspondence relative to seals, pp. 210–214; index, pp. [215]–221.

In the body of the journal may be found: [remarks of Stephen Hempstead on accepting the presidency of the council], pp. 11–12; [letter of W. W. Chapman on resolutions and memorials], p. 14; [report of the directors of the penitentiary], pp. 16–19; [letter of R. C. Tilghman on highway from Du Buque to Missouri], p. 29; [letter of Robert Lucas], p. 43; [communication from Charles Weston accepting the position of fiscal agent for the territory], pp. 57–58; [letter of Robert Lucas], p. 65; [letter of Robert Lucas], p. 93; [communication from James Clarke on public funds], pp. 101–102; [letter of Robert Lucas], pp. 103–104, and also p. 113, p. 135, p. 152, p. 170, pp. 178–179, and p. 185; [remarks of Stephen Hempstead], pp. 186–188.

Journal of the council. | —— | Wednesday morning, July 29, 1840. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1], 2–7. Page [8] blank. Text follows the sub-title. This is evidently a copy of the daily journal issued by the council and is the only copy of the file known to the writer. The journal of the special session of the council as well as the house for 1840 have heretofore supposed not to have been printed until issued in 1902 by the Historical Department of Iowa. In all probability the entire journals were published. A confirmation of this view may be found in Council Journal, third legislative assembly, page 9, where the

Secretary of the Territory is requested to furnish each member of the council with a copy of the Journal of the Council of the first, second, and third sessions. The third session here could refer only to the second extra session.

Journal | of the | council | of the | Second Legislative Assembly | of the | territory of Iowa. | At the Special Session which Convened at the City | of Burlington, July 13, 1840. | —— | published by the | historical department of Iowa. | 1902. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–v, [1], 2–114. Although not a territorial publication the above title is given a place for the reason that the volume covers a period for which it has been supposed there was no official publication. The House Journal for the same period is bound with this volume.

Journal | of | the council | of the | third legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | *Begun and held at the City of Burlington, on the Second day of Novem-* | *ber, one thousand eight hundred and forty.* | —— | Bloomington: | Russell & Hughes, printers. | ..... | 1841. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–263. The above is the inner title.

The cover title reads:

Journal of the council | of the | third legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at the city of Burlington, on the | second day of November, one thousand | eight hundred and forty. | —— | Bloomington: | Russell & Hughes, printers. | —— | 1841. |

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative asembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–208; appendix, pp. [209]–251; [A] report of the joint committee of the council and house of representatives, appointed to examine into the condition of the Iowa penitentiary, pp. [209]–212; [B] report of the majority of the joint committee of the council and house of representatives, appointed to examine into the condition of the public buildings at Iowa City, pp. 212–233; [C] report of the minority of the joint committee of the council and house of representatives, appointed to examine into the condition of the public buildings at Iowa City, pp. 234–241; report of the director of the Iowa penitentiary, at Fort Madison, pp. 241–244; order of daily business in the council, p. 245; standing rules, pp. 245–249; joint rules of both houses, pp. 250–251; page [252] blank; index, pp. 253–263.

In the body of the work are the following communications: [remarks of M. Bainbridge on accepting the presidency of the council], pp. 4–5; [annual message of Robert Lucas], pp. 10–15; [annual report of the librarian, M. Reno], p. 18; [annual report of the acting commissioner on public buildings, C. Swan], pp. 18–22; [report of the committee on territorial library], pp. 45–47; [report of the committee on public buildings], pp. 52–53; [report of the committee on public buildings], pp. 61–64; [report of select committee on the office of superintendent

of public instruction], p. 66; [report of the committee on public buildings], p. 69; [report of minority committee on vice and immorality], pp. 84–85; [protest of J. W. Parker], p. 86; [explanation of Ed. Johnston], p. 87; [report of select committee on mineral lands], pp. 118–119; [valedictory address of President M. Bainbridge], p. 208.

Journal | of | the council | of the | fourth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on the sixth day of December, | one thousand eight hundred and forty-one | —— | Bloomington: | Jno. B. Russell, printer. | ..... | 1842. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–308.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–254; appendix, report of the territorial agent to the legislature of Iowa Territory, pp. [255]–258; page [259] blank; an abstract of sales of lots in Iowa City, made by the former acting commissioner on public buildings; showing to whom sold, the amount received on each lot by the acting commissioner, and the amount of principal and interest received on the same by the territorial agent, together with the amounts yet due on each lot; also, showing the date at which the last payment on the lots becomes due, pp. 260–266; page [267] blank; list of lots sold in Iowa City by the territorial agent, showing the minimum price and the price for which each lot was sold; the date and number of lots; the amount received and the amount yet due on the respective lots; also, the date at which the several notes become due, pp. 268–269; report of the superintendent of public buildings at Iowa City, pp. 270–271; report of the director of the penitentiary, pp. 272–274; report of the superintendent of the penitentiary, pp. 274–278; report of the superintendent of public instruction, pp. 278–188 [288]; report of the warden of the penitentiary, pp. 289–291; report of the committee on common schools, pp. 291–293; report of the select committee to whom was referred a bill regulating grocery license, pp. 294–295; order of daily business in the council, p. 296; standing rules, pp. 296–300; joint rules of both houses, pp. 300–301; page [302] blank; index, pp. [303]–308.

In the body of the journal the following may be found: [remarks of J. W. Parker on accepting the presidency of the council], pp. 5–6; [annual message of John Chambers], pp. 10–15; [message of John Chambers on the subject of title deeds to lots in Iowa City], pp. 20–21; [report of O. H. W. Stull on the debts of the territory], pp. 88–89; [report of the committee on the judiciary], p. 90; statement of the affairs of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, Jan. 1, 1842, by T. O. Martin, cashier, p. 137; [report of committee on territorial affairs concerning charges against Chauncy Swan], pp. 215–216.

Journal | of | the council | of the | fifth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on Monday the fifth day | of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. | —— | Davenport: | Alfred Sanders, printer. | :::::::::: | 1843. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–235.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–185; appendix, rules of the council, pp. [186]–190; joint rules of both houses, pp. 190–191; report of the territorial agent, pp. 192–194; correspondence [of territorial agent], pp. 195–196; application of the citizens of Iowa City, for lot No. 10, p. 196; report of the superintendent of public buildings, pp. 197–198; report of the director of Iowa penitentiary, pp. 198–200; report of the warden of the Iowa penitentiary, pp. 200–203; [exhibits, accounts, inventory of property of the penitentiary, etc.], pp. 203–212; librarian's report, p. 213; treasurer's report, p. 214; report of the superintendent of public buildings, made in compliance with a resolution of the legislative council, requesting him to furnish a detailed estimate of the amount necessary to complete the capitol, pp. 214–217; report of the committee on the judiciary, p. 217; report on the subject repealing the charter of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, made to the council on the 16th day of February, 1843, by Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, pp. 218–222; opinion of General Wilson [on the vested rights of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque], pp. 223–224; pages 225–226 never issued; index, pp. [227]–235.

The following appear in the body of the journal: [annual message of Governor John Chambers], pp. 8–12; [communication from Jos. T. Fales], p. 17; [invitation from Silas Foster], p. 18; [veto of a memorial in regard to the Sac and Fox Indians by Governor John Chambers], pp. 49–50; [valedictory of President John D. Elbert], pp. 184–185.

Journal | of the | legislative council, | of the | fifth [sixth] general assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City on Monday, the fourth day of December, | one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. | —— | Burlington: | printed by James G. Edwards. —— | 1844. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–266. Note error in title.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–222; appendix, rules of the council, pp. [223–227; joint rules of both houses, pp. 227–229; auditor's report, pp. [230]–242; index, pp. [243]–266.

In the body of the journal are the following communications: [letter of S. C. Trowbridge, postmaster at Iowa City], p. 5; [annual message of Governor John Chambers], pp. 6–10; [report of Edwin Guthrie, warden of the penitentiary], pp. 18–20; [report of John M. Colman, territorial agent], pp. 24–27; [report of M. Reno, territorial treasurer], pp. 32–39; [report of John W. Coleman, territorial agent on the tools on hand], pp. 40–41; [report of committee on territorial affairs on a memorial to congress on a constitution and state government], pp. 46–47; [report of select committee on land for the endowment of a university], pp. 128–129; [valedictory address of the President, Thomas Cox], pp. 221–222.

Journal | of the | council | of the | seventh legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City on Monday the

fifth day of | May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. | —— | Iowa City: | Williams & Palmer, printers. | ..... | 1845. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–231. The above is the inner title.

The cover title reads:

Journal | of the | council | of the | seventh legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City on Monday the fifth | day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred | and forty-five. | —— | Iowa City: | Williams & Palmer, printers. | ..... | 1845. |

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–179; p. [180] blank; appendix, pp. [181] –223; rules of the council, pp. [181]–186; standing committees, p. 186; joint rules of both houses, pp. 186–188; report of the territorial agent, pp. 188–190; report of the warden of the Iowa penitentiary, pp. 190–196; report of the territorial treasurer, pp. 196–204; report of the auditor of public accounts, pp. 205–217; report of Mr. Hempstead, chairman of the committee on incorporations, pp. 217–221; report of Mr. Shelby, chairman of the committee on military affairs, made to the council on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1845, pp. 222–223; page [224] blank; index, pp. [225]–231.

In the body of the journal may be found the following: report [of the committee on elections with reference to James Brierly vs. William Patterson], pp. 8 –9; [remarks of S. C. Hastings on accepting the presidency of the council], p. 10; [annual message of Governor John Chambers], pp. 13–18; [letter of Governor John Chambers to John C. Edwards, Governor of Missouri], pp. 19–20; [remarks of P. B. Bradley on the death of James Leonard], p. 67; [resolutions on the death of James Leonard], p. 68; [report of the committee of the judiciary on the estate of David Duke], pp. 132–133; [veto message of Governor John Chambers on an act to submit a constitution], pp. 140–144; [veto message of Governor John Chambers on an act to adjudicate titles to the Half Breed tract in Lee county], p. 170; [valedictory address of the president, S. C. Hastings], pp. 178–179.

Journal | of the | council | of the | eighth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of December, | one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. | —— | Dubuque: | printed by George Greene. | :::::::::::::::: | 1846. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–282. The above is the inner title, the cover title is identical save there are fifteen colons preceding the last line while there are sixteen in the corresponding place on the inner title, also a period is placed at the end of the seventh line.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the council of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–232; appendix, rules of the council, pp. 233–238; standing committees, pp. 238–239; joint rules of both houses, pp. 239–241; report from the committee on the judiciary, 241–249; communication [from Jesse Williams relative to legislative expenses of the last session unpaid, &c.], pp. 249–250; report [of state auditor], pp. 250–254; report of the territorial treas-

urer, [report on indebtedness], pp. 255–256; [annual] report of the territorial treasurer, pp. 257–262; memorial in regard to the reserved mineral lands, drawn up by the Hon. D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque county, and passed the Iowa Legislature on the 17th Dec., pp. 262–266; index, pp. [267]–282.

The following occur in the journal: [address of Stephen Hempstead on accepting the presidency of the council], pp. 6–7; [annual message of Governor James Clarke], pp. 11–18; [remarks of Laurel Summers on the death of Samuel R. Murray], pp. 26–27; [report of committee to examine into the affairs of the Iowa penitentiary], pp. 47–57; [report of Jesse Williams, secretary of Iowa, in regard to congressional appropriations], pp. 97–110; [remarks of Henry M. Shelby on the death of Joseph M. Robertson], p. 111; [message of Governor James Clarke on the disputed boundary line between Iowa and Missouri], pp. 156–158; [valedictory address of President Stephen Hempstead], p. 232.

HOUSE JOURNALS

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | first legislative assembly | of the | Territory of Iowa, | begun and held at the city of Burlington, on the twelfth day of | November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. | ═══ | Burlington: | Clarke & M'Kenny, printers. | ..... | 1838. [1839] |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–314. Note error in date.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the first legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, pp. [3]–293; appendix, document–no. 1, rules for the government of the house of representatives of the Territory of Iowa, pp. 293–297; document–no. 2, joint rules of both houses, pp. 297–298; document–no. 3, [report of select committee on contested election of Jabez A. Burchard, Jr. vs. Samuel R. Murray], pp. 298–300; document–no. 4, [report of minority committee on Burchard vs. Murray], pp. 300–301; document–no. 5, [report of the committee on the] Miners' Bank of Du Buque, pp. 301–303; page [304] blank; index, pp. 305–314.

In the body of the journal occur the following communications: [message of Governor Robert Lucas], pp.4–14; [remarks of William H. Wallace on accepting the speakership of the house], p. 15; [communication fromWm. B. Conway, secretary of the Territory], p. 19; [communication from Wm. B. Conway on a proposed expenditure of public money], pp. 25–28; [Conway's communications on maps, badge of mourning], p. 30; [communication by Charles Mason], p. 31; [communication by Conway concerning copies of the acts of the Michigan legislature], p. 37; [memorial to congress on the removal of the Sacs and Foxes], p. 39; [memorial to congress concerning the appointment of sheriffs and justices of the peace], p. 56; [memorial to congress praying for an appropriation of land for the erection of a penitentiary], pp. 56–57; [a memorial to congress on the subject of granting to miners the right of pre-emption to mineral lots], pp. 61–63; [a memorial to congress on the subject of making an appropriation for the survey and improvement of the Wabesipinecon, Maquoketa, Turkey, and Skunk rivers, and the Musquetine

slough], pp. 63–65; [report of the committee on expenditures], pp. 70–71; [communication from Conway on expenditures], pp. 79–81; [letter of Conway to Lucas], p. 82; [letter of Lucas to Conway], pp. 82–83; report [of majority committee on the Conway communications], pp. 85–86; [minority committee report], pp. 86–88; [memorial to postmaster general], p. 92; [communications from Conway], p. 105; p. 110; [communication of Conway stating his position with reference to the disbursement of funds], pp. 113–117; [memorial to congress concerning the settlers on the 16th section of public lands], p. 119; [memorial to congress on the subject of a railroad from Fort Madison to the Des Moines river], pp. 130–131; [memorial to congress objecting to the absolute veto power of the governor], p. 143; [memorial to congress for money to defray expenses of a survey of a railroad leading westward from the town of Rockingham], pp. 146–147; [veto message by Robert Lucas], pp. 150–151; [proposed memorial to congress to survey Skunk river], pp. 153–154; [veto message by Robert Lucas], p. 154; [veto message of Robert Lucas], pp. 181–182; [report of the committee on vetoes], pp. 183–187; [memorial to congress on the subject of school lands], p. 209; [memorial to congress on the subject of granting school lands in the Lee County], p. 215; [communication of Wm. B. Conway on the acts, resolutions, and memorials approved by Robert Lucas], pp. 219–223; [communication from Robert Lucas on the location of the capital of the Territory], pp. 234–235; [proposed memorial to congress praying for the establishment of a post route from the Mississippi river by way of Mt. Pleasant to the county seat of Jefferson County], p. 236; [communication of Wm. B. Conway concerning the disbursement of public funds], p. 237; [communication of Wm. B. Conway with correspondence over variances with Robert Lucas], pp. 241–246; [memorial to congress requesting the removal of Robert Lucas], pp. 257–259; [communication of Robert Lucas concerning appointments], p. 265; [veto message of Robert Lucas on the compensation of sheriffs], p. 272; [communication from Conway relative to procuring stationery for the use of the legislature], pp. 279–282; [communication from Conway requesting duplicate copies of resolutions], p. 282; [valedictory of William A. Wallace, speaker of the house], pp. 291–292.

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | second legislative assembly | of the | Territory of Iowa, | begun and held at the city of Burlington, in the county of Des | Moines, on the fourth day of November, one thou- | sand eight hundred and thirty-nine. | —— | Burlington: | printed by J. Gardiner Edwards. | —— | 1840. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–285.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the second legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–244; appendix, no. 1, memorial to congress on the subject of post roads in Iowa, pp. [245]–246; no. 2 preamble and joint resolutions relative to the unsurveyed lands, pp. 246–247; no. 3, memorial to the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled [on the improvement of the Iowa and Cedar rivers], p. 247; no. 4, memorial to the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the Congress of the United States [on the improvement of the

Skunk river], p. 248; no. 5, memorial for a donation of land for literary purposes, pp. 248–249; no. 6, memorial to congress for establishing another land district in this territory, pp. 249–250; no. 7, memorial to the congress of the United States on the subject of amending the organic law of the Territory of Iowa, p. 250; no. 8, [memorial for a road from Burlington to Indian Agency], p. 251; no. 9, a preamble and resolutions to the congress of the United States asking for an appropriation for the improvement of a territorial road on the Des Moines river, pp. 251–252; no. 10, memorial to congress for the improvement of the roads therein mentioned, pp. 252–253; no. 11, a memorial to the President of the United States in relation to the Sioux half breed reservation on Lake Pepin, p. 253; no. 12, memorial for the survey of the harbor at the town of Du Buque, pp. 254–255; no. 13, joint resolution, requesting our delegate in congress to urge the passage of a law for a post road, p. 255; no. 14, memorial to congress for an appropriation for a road opposite Burlington in the Mississippi bottom, p. 256; no. 15, memorial to congress on the subject of a turnpike road from the city of Burlington via Mount Pleasant to Fairfield, p. 257; no. 16, joint resolution on the subject of post offices, &c., pp. 257–258; no. 17, memorial for the speedy settlement of the Du Buque land claim, p. 258; no. 18, a memorial to congress for an appropriation to remove obstructions on the Rapids of the Mississippi, pp. 259–260; no. 19, a resolution requesting our delegate in Congress to use his exertions to procure additional mail facilities on the route leading from Davenport to Du Buque, p. 261; no. 20, preamble and resolution for the benefit of the former sheriffs, p. 261; no. 21, memorial to congress for an appropriation to improve roads from Iowa City to Prairie Du Chien and from Du Buque to the county seat of Delaware county, pp. 261–262; no. 22, memorial to congress for an appropriation for a road from Keokuk via West Point to Mount Pleasant, pp. 262–263; no. 23, joint resolution relative to a post route, p. 263; no. 24, resolution relative to an appropriation to defray the expenses of the extra session of the legislative assembly, p. 263; no. 25, memorial to the Hon. Amos Kendall, post master general of the United States, pp. 263–264; rules for the government of the house of representatives, pp. [265]–270; joint rules of both houses, pp. 270–271; page [272] blank; index, pp. [273]–285.

In the body of the journal are the following communications: [remarks of Edward Johnson on accepting the speakership of the house], p. 4; [annual message of Governor Robert Lucas], pp. 9–22; [veto message], pp. 25–26; [report of Mr. Biggs, from a committee on the improvement of Des Moines river], pp. 34–35; [report from the select committee on the subject of the printing of the laws of the first legislative assembly], pp. 46–48; [report of the committee of the judiciary in regard to what laws in the Michigan and Wisconsin statutes are in force in the Territory], pp. 51–52; [report of the committee on territorial affairs], pp. 65–68; [communication of C. Swan on the subject of the location of the seat of government], pp. 90–94; [communication by Charles Weston relative to the papers on file in the secretary's office relative to the locating of the seat of government], p. 95; [approval by Robert Lucas], p. 105; [Robert Lucas on the difficulty between Iowa and Missouri], pp. 110–111; [approval by Robert Lucas], p. 113; [veto by Robert Lucas of public printer bill], p. 117; [report of the acting commissioner for the erection of public buildings at Iowa City], pp. 121–125; [approval by Robert Lucas], p. 128; p. 131; [communication by Robert Lucas], p. 132; [veto by

Robert Lucas], pp. 132–133; [approval by Robert Lucas], p. 143; [report of the committee on corporations on the subject of Geo. W. Jones praying for a ferry charter], pp. 151–152; [report of the committee on corporations on the subject of the memorial of the trustees of the town of Du Buque praying for the repeal of the charter granting Timothy Fanning to keep a ferry], p. 158; [acknowledgment by Robert Lucas of the receipt of certain acts and resolutions], p. 162; p. 165; [report of committee on Territorial affairs on the subject of the expenses of the Territory], p. 169; [acknowledgment of receipt of certain acts by Robert Lucas], pp. 177–178, pp. 183–184; p. 190; p. 200; pp. 202–203; p. 206; p. 216; p. 219; p. 232; p. 235; and p. 242; and a joint resolution, p. 76; [valedictory of the Speaker, Edward Johnson], pp. 243–244.

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | Second Legislative Assembly | of the | territory of Iowa. | At the Special Session which convened at the City | of Burlington, July 13, 1840. | —— | published by the | historical department of Iowa. | 1902. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–ii], iii, [iv], [1], 2–116. Not a territorial publication but it covers a period for which the official publication seems lacking. The Council Journal for the same period is bound with this volume.

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | third legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at the city of Burlington, on Monday the second day of No- | vember, one thousand eight hundred and forty. | —— | Dubuque: | Wm. W. Coriell, Printer. | ..... | 1841. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–330. The above is the inner title.

The cover title reads:

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | third legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at the city of Burlington, on Monday the second day of | November, one thousand eight hundred and forty. | —— | Dubuque: | Wm. W. Coriell, printer. | ..... | 1841. |

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the Iowa legislature, pp. [3]–296; appendix, a memorial to congress for an appropriation to improve and continue the military road from Dubuque to the Missouri line, pp. [297]–298; a memorial to congress to amend the organic law of the Territory of Iowa, pp. 298; a memorial to congress for an appropriation to continue the construction of the Agency road, p. 299; a memorial to congress for an appropriation to improve the territorial road from the city of Burlington to the town of Fairfield in the county of Jefferson, p. 300; a memorial asking for an additional land district, pp. 300–301; a memorial to the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled [asking a change in the location of the military road leading from Dubuque to the southern boundary of Iowa, pp. 301–302; a memorial to congress for the benefit of Jeremiah Smith, Jr.,

pp. 302–303; a memorial to congress on the subject of post roads, pp. 303–304; a memorial to the honorable John M. Niles, post-master general, pp. 304–306; a memorial for an appropriation to improve the rapids of the Mississippi river, pp. 306–307; a joint resolution requesting our delegate in congress to use his influence to have the office of Governor made elective by the people, p. 308; preamble and resolution asking our delegate in congress to use his influence to obtain an appropriation to erect a bridge across Big Cedar Creek in Jefferson county, p. 308; rules of the house of representatives, pp. [309]–315; census of Iowa, pp. 315–317; page [318] blank; index, pp. [319]–330.

In the body of the journal are the following communications: [message of Governor Robert Lucas], pp. 9–14; [annual report of the acting commissioner of public buildings at Iowa City by C. Swan], pp. 18–22; [report of the committee on expenditures], p. 24; [communication from James G. Edwards], pp. 24–25; [report of the auditor of public accounts], pp. 28–33; [report of the secretary of the Territory], pp. 44–47; [report of the committee on the judiciary], pp. 62–63; [report of the committee on public buildings], p. 80; [report of the committee on corporations], p. 88; [report of the committee on finances], pp. 107–108; [report of the committee on incorporations on the subject of establishment of a seminary of learning at Columbus City], pp. 135–137; [report of the select committee on the militia law], pp. 138–139; [report of select committee to visit the penitentiary], pp. 157–160; [report of the standing committee on expenditures on the subject of the claim of T. S. Parvin for services], pp. 162–163; [report of select committee appointed to examine the recorded journals of the house], p. 177; [report of the committee on the judiciary], p. 182; [report of the majority joint committee appointed to visit and examine the public buildings at Iowa City], pp. 190–211; [report of the minority joint committee appointed to visit and examine the public buildings at Iowa City], pp. 211–218; [report of select committee on the subject of certain citizens of Clinton county praying for the passage of a law to allow said county to elect a member to the house of representatives], p. 220; [report of the committee on territorial affairs], p. 228; pp. 237–238; [report of select committee on the boundary line between Henry and Desmoines counties], p. 245; [report of select committee on petitions praying for privilege to build dams across Skunk river], p. 252; [report of committee on enrolled bills], pp. 294–296; [valedictory of the speaker pro tempore], p. 296.

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | fourth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa. | begun and held at Iowa City, on Monday the sixth day of December, | one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. | —— | Dubuque: | Wilson & Keesecker, printers. | :::::::::::::::: | 1842. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–294.

Collation: [title, p. 1, page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the Iowa legislature, pp. [3]–284; index, p. [285]–294.

In the body of the journal occur: [message of John Chambers with appendix], pp. 11–16; [communication from the governor on the subject of the sale of lots in

Iowa City], pp. 21–23; [veto of governor relative to carrying the mail from Iowa City to Keosauqua], p. 29; [report from the] office of territorial agent, pp. 35–38; page [39] blank; an abstract of sales of lots in Iowa City, made by the former acting commissioner on public buildings; showing to whom sold, the amount received on each lot by the acting commissioner, and the amount of principal and interest received on the same by the territorial agent, together with the amounts yet due on each lot: also, showing the date at which the last payment on the lots became due, pp. 40–49; list of lots sold in Iowa City by the territorial agent, shewing the minimum price, and the price for which each lot was sold; the date and number of lots; the amount received, and the amount yet due on the respective lots; also, the date at which the several notes became due, pp. 50–51; page [52] blank; [annual report of the superintendent of public buildings at Iowa City], pp. 53–54; [report from the committee on claims in the election contest of James K. Moss vs. Thomas Cox], p. 61; [report from committee on roads and highways], p. 75; [communication from Chauncey Swan, superintendent of public buildings], pp. 80–82; [communication from Jesse Williams from the] office of territorial agent, pp. 82–84; [report from the committee on claims on the subject of the bills for the printing of the session journals], pp. 98–100; [report from the committee on agriculture], p. 116; [report from the superintendent of the penitentiary], pp. 125–127; [report from the committee on public instruction], pp. 131–132; [report from the committee on agriculture], pp. 136–137; [report from the committee on military affairs on the subject of exempting the Quakers from bearing arms], pp. 138–140; [report from the committee on the judiciary on the subject of regulating weights and measures], p. 176; [report from the special committee on printing bills], pp. 186–189; [protest of James W. Morgan against the passage of a bill compelling the Miners' Bank of Dubuque to resume specie payments], p. 191; [report from the committee on the judiciary on laws regulating blacks and mulattoes], p. 224; [veto of Governor John Chambers upon an act appointing an acting commissioner at Iowa City], p. 231; [report from the select committee on public printing], pp. 234–237; [report from the committee on military affairs on the subject of proposed militia laws], pp. 243–244; [report from the committee on enrollments], pp. 282–283.

Journal | of the | house of representatives, | of the | fifth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of Decem- | ber, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by William Crum. | ..... | 1843. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–388.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–338; index, pp. [339]–388.

In the body of the journal are the following communications or reports: [remarks of James M. Morgan on accepting the speakership of the house], p. 9; message from the governor, pp. 12–16; [communication from the clerk, B. F. Wallace], pp. 17–18; [communication from O. H. W. Stull, secretary of Iowa Territory], p. 23; report of the territorial agent, pp. 27–31; application to enter outlot no. 10

for a burial ground, p. 31; report of the superintendent of public buildings, pp. 31–33; [report of the committee on claims on the claim of Wilson & Keesecker], pp. 42–43; [communication of the territorial agent on the repudiation of the capitol script], pp. 56–58; [report of the committee on the judiciary], pp. 61–62; [communication from O. H. W. Stull, Secretary of the Territory], pp. 72–73; treasurer's report, pp. 73–76; [report of committee on capitol script], pp. 84–85; [report of committee on public printing], pp. 121–122; [communication from the auditor of public accounts], p. 131; [report of minority committee on the relief of Walter Butler], pp. 138–139; [report of the committee on the Miner's Bank of Dubuque], pp. 150–156; [minority report of committee on the Miner's Bank of Dubuque], pp. 164–167; [statement of territorial agent of the amount of funds on hand to pay the capitol debt], p. 199; [report of select committee with testimony on the charges of corruption made by Jesse Williams and Thomas Hughes, editors of the Iowa Capitol Reporter], pp. 209–221; [report of the minority committee on the corruption charges, etc.], pp. 225–226; [report of the judiciary committee regarding rate of interest], pp. 252–254; [report of state auditor on condition of the account books of the office], pp. 296–297; [veto of the governor on private divorce bills], pp. 311–313; [valedictory of the speaker, James M. Morgan], p. 388.

Journal | of the | house of representatives, | of the | sixth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa. | begun and held at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, | one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. | —— | Dubuque: | printed by Wilson & Keesecker. | :::::::::::: | 1844. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–316.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–281; page [282] blank; appendix, pp. [283]–306; territorial agent's report, pp. [283]–286; auditor's report, pp. 286–297; abstract of the territorial treasurer's report of December 6th, 1843, p. 298; rules of the house of representatives, pp. [299]–304; joint rules of both houses, pp. 304–305; standing committees, pp. 305–306; index, pp. [307]–316.

In the body of the journal there may be found: [remarks of James P. Carleton on accepting the speakership of the house], pp. 5–6; [message of the governor], pp. 9–13; [report of the judiciary committee on certain petitions for divorce], pp. 41–48; [report of Mr. Thompson on jurisdiction of justices of the peace], pp. 51–53; [report of Mr. Brophy on the charter of the Scott County Hydraulic Company], pp. 59–62; [report of Mr. Rogers on the relief of Malcom Murray], pp. 101–102; [report of Mr. Rogers on a memorial to congress concerning the sale of public lands], pp. 127–128; [report of Mr. Robb on the indebtedness of the Territory], pp. 160–161; [report of Mr. Robb on the relief of George Andrews], pp. 181–182; [report of committee on the proposed division of Lee county], pp. 188–189; [report of the minority committee on the proposed division of Lee county], pp. 196–197; [report of the committee on the Scott County Hydraulic Company], pp. 224–227; [report of Mr. Smith anent the division of Cedar, Linn, and Jones counties into two representative districts], pp. 242–243; [report of committee on township

and county boundaries], p. 264; [report of committee on proposed legislation on the collection of debts], pp. 274–276; [valedictory of the speaker, James P. Carleton], pp. 280–281.

Journal | of the | house of representatives, | of the | seventh legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, one | thousand eight hundred and forty-five. | —— | Fort Madison: | printed by R. Wilson Albright. | ..... | ..... | 1845. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–256.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–240; [appendix], pp. [241]–248; rules of the house of representatives, pp. [241]–246; joint rules of both houses, pp. 246–247; standing committees, pp. 247–248; index, pp. [249]–256.

In the body of the journal the following communications are found: [remarks of James M. Morgan on accepting the speakership of the house], p. 5–6; [message from the governor], pp. 14–18; [communication from the governor with reference to the arrest of William P. Linder], pp. 18–20; [communication from S. J. Burr, secretary of Iowa Territory as to finances], pp. 24–26; [report of the warden of the penitentiary], pp. 27–33; treasurer's report, pp. 37–46; [report of] office of territorial agent, pp. 47–48; [report of the committee on claims], p. 56; report of the committees on territorial affairs, pp. 84–86; [eulogy by Wilson on the late James Leonard], pp. 98–100; [report of] auditor's office, pp. 102–114; [report of committee on the claim of William Green], p. 127; [report of committee of Ways and Means], pp. 143–144; [minority committee report on the relocation of the county seat of Lee county], p. 163; [protest against the submission of the proposed constitution to the people], pp. 166–170; veto of the governor on the bill to resubmit the constitution to a vote of the people, pp. 204–207; [report of the committee on claims], pp. 219–220; [report of committee on the indebtedness of the Territory], pp. 224–225; [report of the committee on claims], p. 230; [valedictory of the speaker, James M. Morgan], p. 240.

Journal | of the | house of representatives, | of the | eighth legislative assembly | of the | territory of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of De- | cember, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. | —— | Keosauqua: | printed by J. and J. M. Shepherd. | —— | 1846. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–293. The above is the inner title.

The cover title reads:

Journal | of the | house of representatives | of the | eighth legislative assembly. | of the | territory of Iowa. | begun and held at Iowa City on the first Monday of De- | cember, one thousand eight hundred | and forty-five. | —— | Keosauqua: | printed by J. and J. M. Shepherd. | ::::::::: | 1846. |

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa, pp. [3]–237; page [238] blank; appendix, auditor's report, pp. [239]-243; treasurer's report [on the indebtedness of the Territory], pp. 243–245; annual report [of the treasurer], pp. 245–250; communications [from Jesse Williams, secretary of Iowa Territory, et al], pp. [251]–262; report of the warden of the penitentary, pp. [263]–264; report of the committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the penitentiary, pp. [265]-274; communication from the governor, pp. 274–276; rules of the house of representatives, pp. [277]–282; joint rules of both houses, pp. 283–284; index, pp. [285]–293.

In the body of the journal occur the following reports: [message of the governor], pp. 10–16; [report of the judiciary committee on the governor's message], p. 25; [report of the committee on expenditures], pp. 27–28; [report of the committee on the judiciary], pp. 37–40; report [of the committee on the petition of Eli Dow for a divorce], p. 73; [report of the committee on claims], p. 83; [Mr. Morgan's eulogy on the late Mr. Robertson], pp. 89–90; [report of the auditor], pp. 190–191; [veto of the governor of the bill for the relief of Samuel C. Reed], pp. 225–226; also [remarks of George W. McCleary on accepting the speakership of the house], p. 5; [letter from S. C. Trowbridge], p. 60; report [of the committee on ways and means], pp. 99–100; [valedictory of the speaker, George W. McCleary], pp. 236–237.

LAWS

The statute laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the first session of the legislative assembly | of said territory, held at Burlington, A. D. 1838–'39. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Du Buque: | Russell & Reeves, printers. | 1839. |

Half sheep, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [i–ii, 1–3], 4–597, [598]. A blue book.

Collation: [title, p. i]; certificate of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, p. [ii]; table of contents, pp. [1–2]; Declaration of Independence, pp. [3]–7; Constitution of the United States, pp. 8–23; an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, pp. 24–31; an act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa, pp. 31–40; laws of Iowa Territory, pp. [41]–514; resolutions, pp. [515]–519; p. [520] blank; appendix, naturalization of aliens, pp. [521]–522; articles of confederation, pp. 522–530; general index to the statute laws of the Territory of Iowa, p. [531]–597; errata, pp. [598].

Laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the session of the legislature commencing | on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1839. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Burlington: | printed by J. H. M'Kenny. | 1840. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–187.

Collation: [title, p. 1; certificate, p. 2]; laws of Iowa, pp. [3]–145; page [146]

blank; resolutions, pp. [147]–161; page [162] blank; titles of acts, pp. [163]–167; page [168] blank; index, pp. [169]–187.

Laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | passed at | the extra session | of the | legislative assembly, | begun and held in the city of Burlington on the first Monday | in July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight | hundred and forty. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Burlington: | printed by J. H. M'Kenny. | 1840. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–63.

Collation: [title, p. 1; certificate, p. 2], laws of Iowa, pp. [3]–52; joint resolutions, pp. [53]–55; page [56] blank; index, pp. [57]–63.

Laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the session of the legislature which commenced on | the first Monday of November, A. D., 1840. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Burlington: | printed by John H. M'Kenny. | —— | 1840–'41. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–135.

The cover title reads:

Laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the session of the legislature which commenced on the first | Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Burlington: | printed by John H. M'Kenny. | 1840–'41. |

Collation: [title, p. 1; certificate, p. 2]; laws of Iowa, pp. [3]–112; joint resolutions, pp. [113]–115; page [116] blank; titles of acts, pp. [117]–121; page [122] blank; index, pp. [123]–135.

Laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the session of the legislature which commenced | on the first Monday of December, A. D., 1841. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Van Antwerp & Hughes. | —— | 1841–'42. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–150.

The cover title reads:

Laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the session of the legislature which commenced on | the first Monday of December, A. D. 1841. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Van Antwerp & Hughes. | —— | 1841–'42. |

These laws are uncertified.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; laws of Iowa, pp. [3]–121; page [122] blank; joint resolutions, pp. [123]–126; titles of acts, pp. [127]–132; index, pp. [133]–150.

Local laws | of the | territory of Iowa, | enacted at the session of the legislature which com- | menced on the first Monday of December, 1843 [1842]. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Hughes & Williams. | —— | 1843. |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–128. Note error in title.

Collation: [title, p. 1; certificate, p. 2], laws of Iowa, pp. [3]–93; page [94] blank; joint resolutions, pp. [95]–99; page [100] blank; titles of acts, pp. [101]–107; page [108] blank; index, pp. [109]–128.

Revised statutes | of the | territory of Iowa, | revised and compiled by a joint committee of the | legislature — session 1842–'43, | and arranged by | the secretary of the territory. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Hughes & Williams. | ..... | 1843. |

Half sheep, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–viii, 1–904. A blue book.

Collation: [title, p. i; certificate of O. H. W. Stull, Secretary of Iowa Territory, p. [ii]; table of contents, pp. [iii]–viii; Declaration of Independence, pp. 1–5; constitution of the United States, pp. [6]–18; amendments to the constitution, pp. [19]–22; an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, pp. [23]–29; organic law, an act to divide the territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, pp. [30]–38; amendments to the organic law, an act to alter and amend the organic law of the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, pp. [39]–40; treaty between the United States of America and the French republic, pp. [41]–44; convention between the United States of America and the French Republic, pp. 44–46; statutes of Iowa, pp. [47]–725; p. [726] blank; joint resolutions, pp. [727]–730; number and title of the acts passed at the late session of the legislature, together with the number and titles of the acts to be reprinted in accordance with the act upon that subject, pp. [731]–738; appendix, naturalization of aliens, pp. [739]–744; explanations of certain terms made use of in the existing laws of Iowa, pp. 745–747; page [748] blank; index, pp. [749]–904.

Laws of Iowa, | passed at the session of | the legislative assembly | which commenced on the 4th of December, 1843. | —— | John Chambers, Governor; | Francis Springer, President pro. tem. of the Council until the 11th | day of January, and | Thomas Cox, President thereafter; | James P. Carleton, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | —— | published by authority. | Burlington: | James Clarke, printer. | .... | 1844. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [ia–iia, i–iii], iv–xi, [xii–xiv], [1]–227. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Collation: pages [ia–iia] blank; [title, p. i; certificate, p. ii]; titles of acts, pp. [iii]–xi; pages [xii–xiv] blank; laws of Iowa, pp. [1]–160; joint resolutions, pp. [161]–170; index, pp. [171]–227.

Laws of Iowa, | passed at the extra session of | the legislative assembly | which commenced on the 17th day of June, 1844. | —— | John Chambers, Governor: | Samuel J. Burr, Secretary of the Territory: | Francis Gehon. President of the Council: | John Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | —— | also, ---the laws of the regular session, | which commenced on the 5th day of May, 1845. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | Williams & Palmer, printers. | ..... | 1845. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–viii, [1]–159. The cover and inner titles are identical. Some of the copies give the last page number as 157 instead of the correct number 159.

Collation: [title, p. i; certificate, p. ii]; titles of acts, pp. [iii]–viii; laws of Iowa [passed at the extra session], pp. [1]–13; joint resolutions, p. [14]; pages [15–16] blank; page [17, title page to laws passed at regular session, 1845]; page [18] blank; laws of Iowa, pp. [19]–106; joint resolutions, pp. [107]–114; laws of Iowa, chapter 69, p. 115; page [116] blank; index, pp. [117]–159.

Laws of Iowa, | passed at the session of | the legislative assembly | which commenced on the 5th day of May, 1845. | —— | John Chambers, Governor; | S. J. Burr, Secretary of the Territory; | S. C. Hastings, President of the Council; | J. M. Morgan, Speaker of the House of Representatives. | —— | published by authority. | Iowa City: | Williams & Palmer, printers. | ..... | 1845. |

Octavo in size and fold, pp. [17]–159. This title is bound in with the preceding one. In some copies the last page number is 157.

Collation: page [17] title page; page [18] blank; laws of Iowa, pp. [19]–106; joint resolutions, pp. [107]–114; laws of Iowa, chapter 69, p. 115; page [116] blank; index, pp. [117]–159.

Laws of Iowa, | passed at the annual session | of the | legislative assembly, | which commenced on the first day of December, | eighteen hundred and forty-five. | —— | James Clarke, Governor: | Jesse Williams, Secretary: | Stephen Hempstead. President of the Council: | George W. McCleary. Speaker of the House of Representatives, | —— | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | A. H. & G. D. Palmer, printers. | :::::::::: | 1846. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–x; [1], 2–148. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Collation: [title, p. i; certificate, p. ii]; titles of acts, pp. [iii]–x; laws of Iowa, pp. [1]–124; joint resolutions, pp. [125]–135; page [136] blank; index, pp. [137]–148.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Constitution | for the | state of Iowa, | adopted in | convention, Nov. 1, 1844. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Jesse Williams. | ..... | 1844. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–24.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank], constitution, pp. [3]–22; ordinance, p. 23–24; memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, p. 24.

Journal | of the | convention | for the | formation of a constitution | for the | state of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of Oc- | tober, eighteen hundred and forty-four. | —— | published by authority. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Jesse Williams. | :::::::::::: | 1845. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–224. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; journal of the convention, pp. [3]–211; constitution, pp. 187–206; ordinance, pp. 207–208; memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, pp. 208–209; appendix, rules of the convention, pp. [212]–215; index, pp. [216]–224.

Journal | of the | convention | for the | formation of a constitution | for the | state of Iowa, | begun and held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of May, | eighteen hundred and forty-six. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Abraham H. Palmer | ::::::::: | 1846. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xxi, [xxii], [23]–120. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Collation: [title, p. i; page ii blank]; the constitution, pp. [iii]–xxi; page [xxii] blank; journal of the convention, pp. [23]–109; page [110] blank; appendix, rules of the convention, pp. [111]–113; page [114] blank; index, pp. [115]–120.

Rules | for the | government | of the | convention. | —— | Iowa City: | A. H. Palmer, printer. | ::::::::: | 1846. |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–8.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; rules, pp. [3]–8.

Constitution | for the | state of Iowa, | adopted in convention, May 18, 1846. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Abraham H. Palmer | :::::::: | 1846. |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–20.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; the constitution, pp. [3]–20; ordinance, p. 20.

SUPREME COURT

Rules | of | practice, | in the | supreme & district courts, | for the | territory of Iowa, | adopted at the July term, 1839. | —— | *Clarke & M'Kenny, Printers.* | —— |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, quarto in fold; pp. [1–3], 4–7, [8]. Presumably printed in 1839.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; rules of practice in the supreme court, pp. [3]–5; rules of practice in Chancery, p. 5; rules of practice in the circuit courts of the territory of Iowa, adopted at the supreme court, July term, 1839, pp. [6]–7; page [8] blank.

Reports | of the | decisions of the supreme court | of Iowa, | from the organization of the territory in July, 1838, | to December, 1839, inclusive. | ═══ | published by order of the legislature. | ═══ | by Wm. J. A. Bradford, | reporter to the supreme court. | ═══ | Galena. | printed by Wm. C. Taylor. | 1840. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold; pp. [1–3], 4–20, [21–24].

Collation: [title, p. 1]; judges of the supreme court, p. [2]; decisions of the court of Iowa, pp. [3]–20; names of cases contained in these reports, pp. [21]; page [22] blank; index, pp. [23–24].

This publication contains the decisions for the July and December terms for the year 1839.

Reports | of the | decisions | of the | supreme court of the territory of Iowa. | cases argued and decided at the July term, 1841. | printed for the use of the legislature. | —— | by Wm. J. A. Bradford, | *Reporter to the Supreme Court.* | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Van Antwerp & Hughes. | ..... | 1841. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold; pp. [i–iii], iv, [5]–62.

Collation: [title, p. i]; judges of the supreme court at the time of making these decisions, p. [ii]; list of cases reported in this number, pp. [iii]–iv; decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, pp. [5]–55; page [56] blank; index, pp. [57]–62.

Reports | of the | decisions of the supreme court | of Iowa. | cases argued and decided at the July term, 1840. | printed for the use of the legislature. | —— | by Wm. J. A. Bradford, | Reporter to the Supreme Court. | —— | Iowa City: | printed by Hughes & Williams. | —— | 1843. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold; pp. [i–iii], iv, [5]–75, [76].

Collation: [title, p. i]; judges of the supreme court at the time of making these decisions, p. [ii]; list of cases contained in this number, pp. [iii]–iv; decisions of the supreme court of Iowa, July, 1840, pp. [5]–67; page [68] blank; index, pp. [69]–75; page [76] blank.

Reports | of | cases | argued and determined | in the | supreme court of Iowa. | —— | by Eastin Morris, | counsellor at law. | —— | vol. i. | —— | Iowa City: | published by Silas Foster. | —— | 1847. |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–vii], viii–xiii, [xiv, 1], 2–544.

Collation: [title, p. i; page ii blank; page iii copyright notice; page iv blank]; preface, p. [5]; page [vi] blank; [history of the] supreme court of Iowa, pp. [vii]–viii; judges and officers of the supreme court, at July term, 1847, p. viii; roll of attorneys of the supreme court of the state of Iowa with their present residences as far as ascertained, p. [ix]; district judges of the state of Iowa, p. [x]; table of cases, pp. [xi]–xiii; page [xiv] blank; cases argued and determined in the supreme court of Iowa, pp. [1]–495; page [496] blank; index, pp. [497]–544.

The cases passed upon cover the period from the July term, 1839, until the January term, 1846, and thus cover the territorial period.

Rules | of | practice | in the | supreme court, | for the | territory of Iowa, | Adopted at the Jan'y Term, | 1843. | —— | Iowa City. | printed by Hughes & Williams. | —— | 1843. |

Paper, 24mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–8, [9–12]. The inner and cover titles are identical.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; rules of practice in the supreme court, pp. [3]–8; pages [9–12] blank.

Rules and forms | in | bankruptcy. | —— |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1], 2–8. The text follows the title. This publication was issued in 1842.

SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY

Communication | from the | secretary of the territory, | made in compliance with a resolution of the house of | representatives, | on the subject of the | liabilities of the territory. | —— | Read Nov. 12,

1840—200 copies ordered to be printed. | —— | Burlington: | J. H. M'Kenny, Pr. | —— | 1840. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–6, [7–8].

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; communication, pp. [3]–6; pages [7–8] blank.

AUDITOR

Report | of the | auditor of public accounts | of the | territory of Iowa. | —— | November 9th, 1840. | —— | Burlington: | J. H. M'Kenny, Pr. | —— | 1840. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–8.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; report, pp. [3]–7; circular, p. 8. A copy is in the Iowa Masonic Library.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY

Catalogue | of the | Iowa territorial library. | —— | MDCCCXXXIX. | —— | Burlington: | printed by James G. Edwards. | —— | 1839. |

Paper, 16mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 5–18, [19–20]. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; catalogue, pp. [3]–18; pp. [19–20] blank.

This catalogue was compiled by T. S. Parvin, the territorial librarian. One hundred copies were ordered printed.—C. J. 2:36; November 21, 1839. A copy is in the Iowa Masonic Library.

Catalogue | of the | Iowa Territorial library. | ═══ | 1845. | ═══ | Iowa City: | printed by A. P. Wood. | ..... | 1845. |

Paper, 16mo or 24mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–18, [19–20]. There is no print on the cover.

Collation: [title, p. 1; page 2 blank]; catalogue, pp. [3]–18; pages [19–20] blank.

This catalogue was compiled by Morgan Reno, the territorial librarian. From a reference in H. J. 7:56, it is ascertained that one hundred copies only were printed. A copy is in the Iowa Masonic Library.

UNIVERSITY

Extract, | from the | laws of Iowa, | in regard to | Iowa City university. | Chapter 41. | —— | Iowa City: | Office of the Watchman. | —— | 1845. |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–8. Law "approved 2d June, 1845." A copy is in the Iowa Masonic Library.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Resolved, That fifty copies of the law of Congress organizing the Territory of Iowa, be printed for the use of the Council.—C. J. 1:15; November 13, 1838.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the Council, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.—C. J. 1:20; November 13, 1838.

Resolved, That Messrs. Clarke and M'Kinney, publishers of the Territorial Gazette, be employed to print on slips, daily copies of the Journal of the proceedings of the Council for the use of the members. —C. J. 1:25; November 15, 1838.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the joint rules be printed for the use of members.—C. J. 1:27; November 15, 1838.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the list of the names of the members of each Standing Committee be printed for the use of the members of the Council.—C. J. 1:27; November 15, 1838.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin be furnished for the use of the Council.— C. J. 1:27; November 15, 1838.

Resolved, That it be a Standing Rule of the Council, that of all bills ordered to a second reading, there shall be twenty-five copies printed for the use of the members, previous to such second reading, except otherwise ordered by the Council.—C. J. 1:46–47; November 23, 1838. This was later amended by striking out the words "shall be" and inserting "a sufficient number of copies printed for the use of the Council and House of Representatives, unless otherwise directed by the Council.—C. J. 1:50; November 26, 1838.

Adopted in bill as an amendment that 400 copies of laws organizing, disciplining, and governing the militia be printed.—C. J. 1:50–51; November 26, 1838. Receded.—C. J. 1:61; November 30, 1838.

Ordered printed 500 copies of report of joint committee to examine the Miner's Bank of Du Buque.—C. J. 1:98; December 17, 1838.

Ordered printed 300 copies of Governor Lucas' veto of bill to regulate intercourse between Legislative and Executive Departments.—C. J. 1:111; December 20, 1838.

Ordered printed 500 copies of report of Committee on Territorial affairs.—C. J. 1:195; January 22, 1838. This was a report on Governor's veto message and it was ordered that $35 be paid for the printing.—C. J. 1:211; January 24, 1839.

Ordered printed 500 copies of bill to authorize the Legislative Assembly to punish for contempt, and to privilege its members from arrest and the Governor's veto.—C. J. 1:215; January 25, 1839.

During the session twenty-two bills were explicitly ordered printed by the Council.

Ordered printed 1000 copies of the Governor's message.—H. J. 1:18; November 13, 1838.

Ordered printed 100 copies of Organic Law.—H. J. 1:19; November 14, 1838.

Ordered printed 100 copies of standing and joint rules of the House —H. J. 1:21–22; November 15, 1838.

Ordered printed twenty-six copies of the election law of Wisconsin as relates to contested elections.—H. J. 1:22; November 15, 1838.

Ordered printed the daily Journal on slips.—H. J. 1:24; November 16, 1838.

Ordered printed a communication from Charles Mason with accompanying documents.—H. J. 1:31; November 17, 1838.

Ordered printed a communication from the Secretary of Territory. —H. J. 1:113; December 15, 1838.

Ordered printed 1000 copies of the report of the committee on vetoes.—H. J. 1:187; January 7, 1839.

Ordered printed 400 copies of the correspondence between Lucas and Conway.—H. J. 1:246; January 18, 1839.

Ordered printed 500 copies of memorial praying for the removal of Governor Lucas.—H. J. 1:262; January 21, 1839.

During the session in addition to the above twenty-four bills and one memorial to congress were ordered printed by the House.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ordered printed 500 copies of the Governor's message.—C. J. 2:8; November 5, 1839.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the joint rules for the government of the Council and of the list of names of the members of each standing committee.—C. J. 2:15; November 8, 1839.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the directors of the penitentiary.—C. J. 2:19; November 9, 1839.

Ordered that fifty copies of all bills introduced in the Council be printed after their first reading.—C. J. 2:21; November 11, 1839.

Ordered printed fifty-five copies of the daily journal of the Council in pamphlet form.—C. J. 2:30; November 18, 1839.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of report of committee on Territorial library with accompanying documents.—C. J. 2:36; November 21, 1839.

Ordered printed 500 copies of report of committee on judiciary.—C. J. 2:77; December 18, 1839.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the Executive Journal of the last session for the use of the Council.—C. J. 2:134; January 7, 1840.

Ordered printed the proceedings of the Council in executive capacity in pamphlet form.—C. J. 2:134; January 8, 1840.

Besides the above the Council explicitly ordered printed thirty-seven bills, eight memorials, and nine resolutions.

Ordered printed 1000 copies of the Governor's Message.—H. J. 2:22; November 5, 1839.

Ordered printed about 50 copies of the rules of the House and joint rules.—H. J. 2:24; November 7, 1839

Ordered that all bills, after their first reading, be printed, unless the House shall otherwise direct.—H. J. 2:29; November 11, 1839.

Ordered printed after their first reading all memorials to the general government and all joint resolutions of a general nature.—H. J. 2:31; November 11, 1839.

Resolved that fifty copies of all bills be printed.—H. J. 2:38; November 14, 1839.

Ordered printed 1000 copies of the report of the committee on territorial affairs.—H. J. 2:42; November 15, 1839.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the report of the committee of the judiciary in regard to the laws contained in the Michigan and Wisconsin statutes and now in force in the Territory.—H. J. 2:52; November 19, 1839.

Ordered that James Clark & Co., editors of the Gazette be requested to print the journals in pamphlet form.—H. J. 2:53; November 20, 1839.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of report of minority committee on Territorial affairs in regard to admission into the union.—H. J. 2:54; November 20, 1839.

Ordered that Messrs. Clarke & McKenny be instructed to print a sufficient number of the journals of this House, to furnish the members of the Council with a copy of the same, and also, to reprint in pamphlet form, the journals of this House from the commencement of the present session.—H. J. 2:55; November 21, 1839.

Ordered printed 1000 copies of report of the committee to which was referred that part of the Governor's message which related to the printing of the Laws of the last session of the Legislative Assembly.—H. J. 2:74; November 28, 1839.

Ordered 1000 copies of the report of commissioner C. Swan on the location of the seat of government with accompanying documents.—H. J. 2:95; December 6, 1839.

Resolved, That James G. Edwards be allowed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for publishing in pamphlet form at the last session of the legislature the laws in relation to justices of the peace

and constables.—H. J. 2:99; December 9, 1839. Referred to committee on expenditures.

Resolved, That 1200 copies of the Preamble and resolutions relative to the difficulty between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri together with the veto message of the Governor be printed. —H. J. 2:113; December 18, 1839.

Ordered printed 100 copies of the report of the commissioner of public buildings.—H. J. 2:125; December 20, 1839.

Ordered printed 1000 copies of the report of Dr. James Davis in relation to the southern boundary of Iowa.—H. J. 2:209; January 13, 1840.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE SECOND SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ordered printed four hundred copies of the Governor's message.— C. J. 2 special: 14; July 15, 1840.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the report of the select committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for admission into the union.—C. J. 2 special: 35; July 21, 1840.

Besides the above two bills were explicitly ordered printed by the Council.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the Governor's message.— H. J. 2 special: 11; July 15, 1840.

Ordered, That a sufficient number of all bills, memorials, and joint resolutions of this House, after the first reading, shall be printed for the use of the Council and House of Representatives until otherwise ordered.—H. J. 2 special: 17; July 16, 1840.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Moved that 1000 copies of the Governor's message be printed.—C. J. 3:15; November 4, 1840.

Resolved that the printing of the Journal in daily slips be dispensed with.—C. J. 3:17; November 5, 1840.

Resolved, That 30 copies of the rules adopted for the government of the Council, together with the joint rules be printed.—C. J. 3:22; November 5, 1840.

Resolved, That when bills shall be ordered printed that 45 shall be the established number.—C. J. 3:26; November 9, 1840.

Ordered printed 100 copies of the report of the director of the penitentiary.—C. J. 3: 53; November 24, 1840.

Resolved, That 100 copies of the report of the committee on public buildings that relates to the penitentiary be printed.—C. J. 3:55; November 25, 1840.

Ordered printed 100 copies of the report and correspondence of the committee on public buildings.—C. J. 3:65; November 27, 1840.

Ordered printed the majority and minority reports of the select committee to whom was referred a bill to prohibit vice and immorality.—C. J. 3:85; December 8, 1840.

Ordered printed 500 copies of report and testimony of committee on public buildings.—C. J. 3:141; December 31, 1840.

During the session the Council ordered printed twenty-six bills and one resolution.

Ordered printed 800 copies of the Governor's message.—H. J. 3: 14; November 4, 1840.

Ordered printed 75 copies of the standing rules.—H. J. 3:14; November 4, 1840.

Ordered printed 100 copies of the report of the Auditor of public accounts.—H. J. 3:33; November 9, 1840.

Resolved that when a bill, memorial or joint resolution is printed there shall be forty copies.—H. J. 3:39; November 11, 1840.

Ordered printed 200 copies of communication of James Clarke, secretary of the Territory on the condition of the financial affairs of the Territory.—H. J. 3:44; November 13, 1840.

Ordered printed 200 copies of the report of the acting commissioner of public buildings at Iowa City.—H. J. 3:49; November 16, 1840.

Ordered printed the report of the committee on finances.—H. J. 3:108; December 8, 1840.

Ordered printed the report of the minority committee on incorporations concerning a seminary of learning at Columbus City.—H. J. 3:135; December 17, 1840.

Ordered printed the report of the select committee on the militia law.—H. J. 3:138; December 17, 1840.

Ordered printed 100 copies of select committee appointed to visit and examine the Penitentiary at Fort Madison.—H. J. 3:157; December 21, 1840.

Ordered printed 200 copies of the majority and minority reports of the joint committee appointed to visit and examine the public buildings at Iowa City.—H. J. 3:218; December 31, 1840.

Besides the above the House expressly ordered printed twenty-one bills and five memorials.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Moved that 2000 copies of the Governor's Message, together with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Council. —C. J. 4:15; December 8, 1841.

Ordered printed twenty-six copies of the rules for the use of the Council.—C. J. 4:22; December 10, 1841.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the report of Jesse Williams, Territorial agent.—C. J. 4:25; December 13, 1841.

Ordered printed fifty copies of report of Chauncy Swan, superintendent of public buildings at Iowa City.—C. J. 4:25; December 13, 1841.

Ordered printed fifty copies of report of the director of the penitentiary.—C. J. 4:26; December 13, 1841.

Ordered printed one hundred additional copies of the report of Jesse Williams, territorial agent, and accompanying documents, and the report of Chauncy Swan, superintendent.—C. J. 4:31; December 14, 1841.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the report of the committee on common schools.—C. J. 4:132; January 31, 1842.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of report of the select committee on the bill amending the act regulating grocery license.—C. J. 4:142; February 1, 1842.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the select committee on a bill to provide for the observance of the Sabbath.—C. J. 4:225; February 15, 1842.

Besides the above the Council ordered printed twenty-six bills and one joint resolution.

Ordered printed one thousand copies of the Governor's message.—H. J. 4:17; December 8, 1841.

Ordered printed sixty copies of the standing and joint rules for the use of the House.—H. J. 4:21; December 9, 1841.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the report of the Territorial Agent and also the report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings for the use of the House.—H. J. 4:35; December 15, 1841. Reconsidered and laid on the table.—H. J. 4:59; December 16, 1841.

Resolved, That the printing of the daily slips for this House be dispensed with during the balance of this session. Lost.—H. J. 4: 88–89; January 6, 1842. To be dispensed with after 11th of January. Laid upon the table.—H. J. 4:97; January 10, 1842. Taken from the table and decided in the affirmative.—H. J. 4:98; January 10, 1842.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the committee on claims on the claims of Russell & Hughes and W. W. Corriell for printing the Council and House Journals.—H. J. 4:98; January 10, 1842.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the report of the Territorial Treasurer.—H. J. 4:101; January 10, 1842.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the superintendent of the Penitentiary.—H. J. 4:125; January 17, 1842.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the Committee on Public Instruction.—H. J. 4:131; January 20, 1842.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the committee on Agriculture.—H. J. 4:135; January 21, 1842.

Ordered printed two hundred and fifty copies of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs.—H. J. 4:137; January 21,1842.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the report of the select committee on public printing.—H. J. 4:234; February 11, 1842.

Beside the above one bill was specifically ordered printed and motions not to print three others were lost. Many statements to dispense with the printing of bills occur. Presumably all bills were to be printed unless otherwise ordered.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ordered printed one thousand copies of the Governor's message.—C. J. 5:12; December 7, 1842.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the standing rules.—C. J. 5:18; December 12, 1842.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the reports of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Territorial Agent.—C. J. 5:24; December 16, 1842. The report of the Territorial Agent was referred to a committee of three to see if it was correctly printed.—C. J. 5: 38; January 3, 1843. Errors reported as accidental misprints.—C. J. 5:40; January 4, 1843.

Ordered printed one thousand copies of the communication from the Superintendent of public buildings.—C. J. 5:62; January 16, 1843.

Beside the above the Council expressly ordered printed eleven bills and one joint resolution.

Ordered printed one thousand copies of Governor's message.—H. J. 5:16; December 7, 1842.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the rules.—H. J. 5:34; December 12, 1842.

Ordered printed forty copies of the report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.—H. J. 5:41; December 14, 1842.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the report of the Territorial Agent. —H. J. 5:41; December 14, 1842.

Ordered printed forty copies of the report of the Territorial Treasurer.—H. J. 5:76; January 4, 1843.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the report of the committee on public printing.—H. J. 5:122; January 18, 1843. Receded.—H. J. 5:124; January 18, 1843.

Joint resolution authorizing William Crum to print 1440 copies of the valuation law, and the act concerning costs and fees, in pamphlet form.—H. J. 5:299; February 13, 1843.

Besides the above the House expressly ordered the printing of fifteen bills.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ordered printed one thousand copies of the Governor's message.—C. J. 6:11; December 6, 1843.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the report of the warden of the penitentiary.—C. J. 6:20; December 11, 1843.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the standing rules.—C. J. 6:23; December 12, 1843.

Ordered printed five hundred copies of the report of the Territorial Agent.—C. J. 6:27; December 13, 1843.

Ordered printed 480 copies of the report of the Territorial Treasurer.—C. J. 6:42; December 19, 1843.

Besides the above the Council expressly ordered printed four bills and one memorial to Congress.

Ordered printed one thousand copies of the Governor's message.—H. J. 6:14; December 6, 1843.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the Territorial Agent. —H. J. 6:24; December 13, 1843.

Ordered printed 480 copies of the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts.—H. J. 6:29; December 16, 1843.

Ordered printed fifty copies of the report of the committee on the judiciary.—H. J. 6:53; January 3, 1844.

Besides the above the House ordered printed eleven bills.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the committee on elections.—C. J. 7:13; May 8, 1845.

Ordered printed fifteen hundred copies of the Governor's message. —C. J. 7:20; May 8, 1845.

Ordered printed twenty-five copies of the rules.—C. J. 7:23; May 9, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the Territorial treasurer. —C. J. 7:28; May 12, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the committee on Military Affairs.—C. J. 7:31; May 13, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the committee on incorporations relative to the Miners' Bank of Dubuque.—C. J. 7:40; May 14, 1845.

During the session the Council explicitly ordered printed six bills of fifty copies of each.

Ordered printed fifteen hundred copies of the Governor's message. —H. J. 7:20–21; May 8, 1845.

Ordered printed thirty copies of the rules.—H. J. 7:27; May 9, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the committee on Territorial affairs.—H. J. 7:86; May 20, 1845.

Ordered printed the report of the Auditor of public accounts.—H. J. 7:114; May 24, 1845.

Besides the above the House ordered the printing of four bills.

PRINTING ORDERED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ordered printed twenty-five hundred copies of the Governor's message.—C. J. 8:18; December 3, 1845.

Ordered printed a communication from the Secretary of the Territory on the subject of the appropriation made by Congress to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, accompanied with communications from the Treasury Department.—C. J. 8:29; December 8, 1845.

Ordered printed one hundred copies of the report of the Treasurer of the Territory.—C. J. 8:39; December 12, 1845.

Ordered printed the report of the select committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the penitentiary of Iowa Territory.—C. J. 8:57; December 15, 1845.

Ordered printed the communication of Jesse Williams, Secretary of the Territory.—C. J. 8:110; January 1, 1846.

Ordered printed the report and memorial of the committee on the Judiciary with reference to the southern boundary of the Territory. —C. J. 8:113; January 2, 1846.

Besides the above the Council expressly ordered printed seven bills.

Ordered printed 2000 copies of the Governor's message for the benefit of the members of the House.—H. J. 8:16; December 3, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the Territorial Treasurer.—H. J. 8:24; December 8, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of the report of the committee on the judiciary as to whether the present session is a regular annual session or a continuation of the session of May last.—H. J. 8: 40; December 12, 1845.

Ordered printed 240 copies of Mr. Wilson's report in regard to the sale of the reserved mineral lands.—H. J. 8:43; December 12, 1845.

Ordered printed the usual number of copies of the Governor's communication.—H. J. 8:142; January 9, 1846.

Besides the above the House ordered printed two bills.

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. Volume IX. Edited by FRANK H. SEVERANCE. 1906. Pp. xiv, 537. Portraits, plates, map.

The leading chapter of this volume is a fifty-one page monograph with the title: *The Johnson's Island Plot*, by F. J. Shepard, which is a narrative and descriptive account of a conspiracy of the Confederates to capture the Federal steamship Michigan on Lake Erie in 1864 and to release the prisoners of war detained on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. The story is constructed mainly from official and private sources and the conflicting or doubtful statements carefully considered. One source of information, *The Woman in Battle*, by L. J. Velazquez, who visited the Island as a spy and plotted with the prisoners, seems to have been overlooked. William E. Griffis contributes an article on *Millard Fillmore and his Part in the Opening of Japan.* Nearly half of the paper is taken up with an epitome of the life and public career of Fillmore and is followed by a recital of early attempts to obtain commercial treaties with Japan. All this is used as a prelude to the main object of the writer which is to bring out the prominence of Fillmore in shaping events and in selecting Commodore Perry to send on a successful treaty-making expedition to Japan. President Fillmore was a man of force and ability and accomplished much under distracting conditions. The sudden disintegration of his party prevented the acquirement of any reward by way of fame during his lifetime. There was much hostile criticism and his efforts misunderstood. To add to the difficulties of the historian there is the fact of the destruction of his public and private papers by the executor of an only son's estate. That these papers were to be preserved to posterity was the wish of the former President, but a blind consummation of the behest of a vexed or irrational mind caused the loss of valuable property. Judicial officiousness has brought

many grievous things to pass. Such reckless Moslem vandalism has no excuse. Some people acquire fame only from their destructiveness.

The Story of Joncaire, his Life and Times on the Niagara, by Frank H. Severance, occupies about one hundred and forty pages. Joncaire was a native of the valley of the Rhone, who was born in 1670 and reached Canada in 1687. He readily acquired the Indian languages, and by 1706 he was advanced to the grade of lieutenant of the marine forces in Canada. In about 1687 he was taken as a captive by the Iroquois and adopted by the Senecas. In 1694 he was returned to the French. He was a member of the French-Indian conference at Montreal, July 18, 1700, and at its close returned to the Indian country to superintend the delivery of the French prisoners. For the next forty years, or until the close of his life, Joncaire remained on the Niagara frontier, living among his adopted people, making their mode of life his own. The annals of the wilderness during these years teem with the intrigues of Saxon court and Norman chiefs for the coveted prize of the monopoly of the fur trade. The French adroitly held control. Their purposes were consummated largely through the self-denying efforts of Joncaire who for these forty years was a dweller in the wilderness, the silent, elusive Norman of the forest, eloquent on occasion, persuasive in crisis, trustful in doubt, he remained ever and always the courageous one who retained the affections of the natives while he labored for the cause of the French. But little is known of the life of Joncaire save what may be gleaned from the archives of the times. He appears at important events, recedes, and disappears. The task the historian has tried to accomplish is to write the life story from the available source material and to make it an important contribution to early regional history.

The Tale of Captives at Fort Niagara, by Frank H. Severance, is a study of the fortunes of prisoners brought to the Niagara mostly by Indians during the Revolutionary period. The introduction of fourteen pages is followed by a biographical dictionary of the cap-

tives of whom there exists some record. The whole forms an interesting contribution to a neglected phase of the Revolution.

Papers Relating to the Burning of Buffalo and to the Niagara Frontier Prior to and During the War of 1812 is a symposium made up of ten papers by various writers who were in some way cognizant of the events incident of the period.

The volume contains a *Memoir of Guy H. Salisbury*, by David Gray. Mr. Salisbury was the first Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society and is given the sobriquet of "The Charles Lamb of Buffalo." There is also a *Memoir of Stephen Louis Le Conteulx de Caumont*, by Martha J. F. Murray. Mr. Conteulx was a native of Rouen, France, and for many years a resident of Albany and Buffalo. The two appendices contain the proceedings of the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Buffalo Historical Society, held January 9, 1906, and the membership and publication lists of the Society.

T. J. Fitzpatrick

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

Proceedings of the Atlantic City Conference for Good City Government, and the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League. Edited by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. 1906. Pp. iv, 502.

The *Proceedings of the Atlantic City Conference of the National Municipal League* is the twelfth and by far the largest volume yet issued by the League. It contains papers and discussions which constitute important contributions to the literature of municipal government.

In speaking of this volume of *Proceedings* the efficient Secretary of the League, Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, says: "With each passing year the appreciation of the value of the League's work increases and furnishes the strongest argument for its continued support. There are many things of a spectacular character which might be taken up and a more brilliant, though briefer,

notoriety achieved, but the League has always preferred to build solidly and for the future. It is, therefore, both pleasing and encouraging to be able to record the fact that there is a growing appreciation of its substantial work in the cause of municipal development and progress. Through its propaganda, through its insistence upon the moral questions involved, and through its services as a clearing house in municipal affairs, it is awakening interest throughout the country; through its committees on uniform accounting, nominations, reform, instruction and research in municipal government, municipal taxation, and municipal charters, it is educating the interest so aroused."

The National Municipal League and its annual Conference for Good City Government stand for the real interests of American cities and should receive the most cordial support of all who are interested in their welfare.

F. E. Horack

The State University of Iowa
Iowa City

Proceedings of the Academy of Science and Letters of Sioux City, Iowa, 1905–6. Volume II. Published by The Academy. 1906. Pp. 171. Portraits.

Another milestone has been reached in the life of a local scientific Society dedicated to mutual improvement and the dissemination of acquired knowledge. Meetings held to exchange ideas resulting from work are interesting and useful, but in the final analysis frequently accomplish nothing of permanent value. When, however, a Society deliberately garners the results of a period of labor and stores it into a volume for distribution something has been done worthy of emulation. The labors and finds of a band of devotees thus become public property so that all who will may avail themselves of the experience of others. To the Society the volume becomes a monument marking a definable period, something to surpass by subsequent exertions.

The volume at hand opens with an article on *Our Collection*, by the Curator, H. C. Powers. For over two decades the Academy has

been accumulating by piece and by lot material for a museum of natural history. The article gives a descriptive account of the important objects acquired. The following paper, *Reminiscences of John H. Charles*, is mainly autobiographical and is edited by F. H. Garver. The article gives a sketch of the life and civic labors of Mr. Charles, his travels, studies, associations with noted men, and a résumé of a nearly fifty year's labor in Sioux City. C. R. Marks gives a short obituary of *George W. Wakefield*, a war veteran and a prominent local jurist. A series of thoughts on some phases of the evolutionary progress of the mind is presented by H. C. Powers under the somewhat startling title of *The Immortal Soul of My Dog*. The accomplishments, legal status, present work, duties, prospects, ethical standing, practicability, and future possibilities of *The State Survey of South Dakota* from a geological and natural history point of view are concisely given by Ellwood C. Perisho. The *Results of the Investigation of the Indian Mound at Broken Kettle Creek*, by W. T. Stafford, is an article in which the author describes the archaeological finds with considerable detail and attempts to reconstruct the daily life of the primitive dwellers. *Prehistoric Skulls*, by Grant J. Ross, is a short article describing the remains of three skeletons exhumed a short time since in Woodbury County, Iowa. The skulls are anomalous in that they are those of a long-headed or dolichocephalic race of dwarfs in contradistinction to those of the North American Indians which are round-headed or bracheocephalic. The point is made that nothing previously has been known concerning a pigmy race as dwellers in North America; but the same type may be found in Africa, Luzon, or northern Japan. Some *Defects in Municipal Government* in Iowa are stated in a series of propositions by Edwin J. Stason. Lines along which improvements may be made are marked out and recommendations are given. A scholarly article on the *Progress and Problems of Solar Physics During the Last Fifty Years*, by David E. Hadden, gives the attainments thus far made in the realm of Astrophysics. *A Three-fold Development* (the inorganic, the organic, and the intellectual, a study in evolution) by H. C.

Powers, is a lengthy article dealing in abstractions on the progress and direction of evolution from chaos to man. The volume closes with an installment on the *Bibliography of Sioux City Authors*, by F. H. Garver, in which ninety new titles are added to the list of ninety-six given in volume I.

Portraits are given of Mrs. Jennie T. Charles, a generous patron of the Academy, and of George W. Wakefield, a former President. The publication is good and reflects much credit. Great skill is requisite to bring a work of this kind to perfection, a result sincerely desired and attainable only through patience and experience. The cover title is about what it should be. But it would have been much better if the inner title had been made the same and the extraneous matter placed on a subsequent page which is left blank. Typographical errors and lapses in English will be too frequently observed by the critical, but the appreciative reader will not complain.

T. J. Fitzpatrick

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association. The Seventh Annual Meeting, with Constitution, By-laws, and List of Members. Published by the New York Historical Association. 1906. Pp. 211, 241. Portraits, plates, maps.

This publication forms volume six of the series issued by the Association. The first fifteen pages consist of preliminary matters along with an epitome of the proceedings of the seventh annual meeting held at Lake George, August 22, 1905. The next eighty pages are given to historical essays on General Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in 1779. The first chapter is a lucid appreciation of the *Character of General Sullivan*, by W. C. Sebring. The writer considers his hero from the standpoint of the individual, his temperament and station, his military position and achievements, his standing among his compatriots, his sagacity in Indian warfare, his retirement from the struggle, and his after life. Incidentally the later Conti-

nental Congress receives a stinging castigation. Francis W. Halsey follows with a chapter entitled *The Primary Causes of the Border Wars.* To Sherman Williams is given the task of composing the chapter on *The Organization of Sullivan's Expedition.* To form the rank and file of the expedition regiments were taken from New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, the whole to be commanded by General Sullivan, a man of true and tried patriotism and bravery, who was the primary choice of General Washington. The object of the expedition under the explicit orders of General Washington was the destruction of the homes and the devastation of the Indian country. Grenvill M. Ingalsbe occupies thirty-four pages in giving a check list of publications bearing upon or referring to the expedition under the title of *A Bibilography of Sullivan's Indian Expedition.* S. P. Moulthrop gives a readable account of the inner life of the Iroquoian Confederacy under the heading of *An Indian Civilization and its Destruction.* The writer believes that the Indian Confederacy was a pure democracy, happy and contented, and possessing the elements of progress and perpetuity developed through laws, customs, and a primitive agriculture. The duration of their Confederacy has exceeded the life of any republic and its destruction through necessity was occasioned by contact with a superior civilization. From a simple home-like life the Iroquois entered the drama of war only to return broken, discomfited, and sorrowful. Since the last treaty with General Washington the Iroquois have kept their peace and friendship inviolate. The expedition from a military point of view is described by William Wait. A portion of the long lost *Webb Journal* of the expedition follows. A short article entitled, *Concerning the Mohawks*, by W. M. Reid, gives some of the legendary lore of the Indians.

Robert R. Livingston, the Author of the Louisiana Purchase, by D. S. Alexander, is a worthy tribute to the memory of the great expansionist who saw a brilliant future for his country. The writer relates with considerable detail the motives and impulses which animated Livingston and notes the various steps in the diplomatic negotia-

tions which ultimately resulted in the transfer of Louisiana. There is also presented the picture of a disappointed man because of the lack of appreciative sympathy from a benefited public. Livingston in his treaty grasped for the greater things, those of lasting benefit, while the temporary advantages to be derived from the successful adjudication of comparatively insignificant claims were to him more worthy of an advocate's thought than the attention of a diplomat; or in any case they were not to stand in the way of an opportune bargain. The result was that the laurels justly his were given by designing politicians to others, while the nettles of discontent occasioned by the rabble clamoring for present benefits were the immediate rewards of his own day and generation. Posterity has dealt kindly with the memory of Livingston and the full mead of praise for his really great work is now given without reserve.

The Birth at Moreau of the Temperance Reformation, by Charles A. Ingraham, is mainly a biographical sketch of Dr. B. J. Clark, the founder of the first temperance society at Moreau on April 13, 1808, interwoven with the early history of the Society, the temperance work of Dr. Benjamin Rush, ethical considerations of intemperance, and an account of a personal visit to the historic sites of the temperance reformation.

The Democratic Ideal, by Milton Reed, is a fine literary composition, having for its central theme a view of social life and of social progress. Like most essays of this character there is given a running commentary on human effort and environment from the days of the dim twilight of antiquity down to the busy days of the active present. Through coöperation, combination, association, and regulation spring the germ of government which works toward the democratic ideal founded upon the three principles of liberty which are equality of rights and of opportunities accompanied with justice. The era of greed and graft is recognized; but it carries with it the antidote of enormous goodness, unparalleled philanthrophy, increasing intelligence, and advancing ethical standards—forces which are drifting all nations toward democratic ideals. The author optimistically believes

that whatever is corrupt will be eliminated during the ascent to the uplands of limitless progress, a goal to which we must and will come.

The Half-Way Brook in History, by J. A. Holden, is an account of the historic events which occurred at a locality situated midway between Fort Edward and Fort William Henry. The events cover the period mainly from 1755 to 1783—a period with a long list of casualties, but notable for two atrocious massacres of the English and Colonials by the French and Indians in the summer of 1756 and in July of 1758. The writer relates with considerable detail the various tragic events in a narrative interwoven with materials from private diaries and other sources. In October, 1905, the New York Historical Association erected a tablet as a marker for the locality of Half-Way Brook, including Fort Amherst and The Seven Mile Post.

Footprints of the Red Men, Indian geographical names in the Valley of Hudson's River, the Valley of the Mohawk, and on the Delaware, their location and the probable meaning of some of them, by E. M. Ruttenber, is an extended monograph of two hundred and thirty-four pages, illustrated with a number of plates depicting some of the localities described. The writer states that he has endeavored to ascertain the localities to which the names belonged as indicated in the official records, to reconstruct the physical features as they were in our territorial history when the laws of nature covered the country with forests that were broken only here and there with limited meadows, fields, and wigwams. Efforts are made to determine the meanings of the aboriginal names which have come down through French, German, and English sources, frequently in a multiplicity of forms. The specific original localities are pointed out as well as the transfers and extensions of names common with the early settlers. The writer concludes that the Indian names are common-place terms with no poetic suggestions of glittering waterfalls or majestic rivers, but simply attributes of some recognizable feature of the landscape.

Minor matters are a few letters of General Washington and of others along with the will of Charles Clinton, the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, membership lists, and related matters.

The volume is fairly good, but a little care would have made it much better. It will be noticed that the serial number of the volume is omitted from the title page. Minor errors seem a little too frequent. The breaking of the serial numbering of the pages in the middle of a volume is a vicious custom, leaving a doubt where any reference in the volume may be. Yet despite these defects the Association is to be heartily congratulated upon the appearance of their latest volume.

T. J. Fitzpatrick

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

McDonald of Oregon, A Tale of Two Shores. By Eva Emery Dye. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company. 1906. Pp. 395.

This latest book of Mrs. Dye's is the story of Ranald McDonald, half English and half Chinook of the Pacific Coast, who as a boy looked with wonder upon a rescued party of ship-wrecked Japanese borne across the Pacific Ocean from the Orient by the mighty sweep of the Japan Current and cast upon the shores of Oregon. As he grew older his boyish wonder became a deep seated passion to see the islands from whence came these little brown men with oblique eyes. He accomplished his purpose and gained access, with results of far reaching historical importance, to the Island Empire which had for centuries closed its gates and opened only its port holes to foreigners.

But the book is not simply the story of an individual and his achievements. It tells the story of that great migration of Americans across the continent in search of homes on the far western coast. And back of it all, appearing time and again through the pages, is the theory of the "age-long drift of Asia eastward," as the author herself expresses it—the theory that the American Indians of the northwest were but the descendants of men who had come to the shores from China and Japan by way of the north Pacific or across Bering Strait.

The volume is divided into four parts or books, together with a conclusion of two chapters. Book one opens with the birth of Ranald

at Fort George on the Columbia River. His father was a trader of the Hudson Bay Company, his mother a Chinook princess. His babyhood he spent in the camp of his Chinook relatives; his boyhood passed in the British pioneer outposts, while his father migrated here and there building new forts and organizing new stations. Finally he arrived at an age when he was sent on a long journey inland, across the Red River, to school in Canada.

Here the author leaves him for a few years while she turns to the tale of that great westward migration of the forties. It is a wonderful tale, dramatically told. From all through the States great companies organized and, gathering in Missouri and Iowa, started on the long transcontinental journey. Caravans of ox-wagons filled with household goods, women, children, and babes (some even born on the way) followed the trail out to the Oregon country beyond the Rockies. Wrecks at swollen streams and in rocky passes, sickness and plague, hunger and thirst, were their common lot. Harassed by the Indians, losing their animals and their way, suffering from exposure to the elements, still they would not turn back. They threw their household goods out upon the plains to lighten the load, buried their dead by the way and pressed on over the mountains and down the Columbia River into Oregon.

But while these pioneers were seeking homes on the far coast of America, Ranald McDonald was planning a journey still further to the westward. Shipping before the mast he sailed into the Pacific on board a whaler, cut loose in a small boat on the coast of Japan, shipwrecked himself, and was landed among the hairy Ainus of the Island Empire. He was on the land of the Japanese at last. He picked up bits of their language, and they came to him day after day to learn his and to ask questions about the great continent across the sea. An American man-of-war came and the Japanese sent McDonald with other captive shipwrecked mariners back to the States. The reports they brought to Washington stirred the country. Commodore Perry with his battle ships sailed for Japan and succeeded in opening the ports, but the interpreters and commissioners on the part

of the Japanese were the pupils whom Ranald McDonald had taught. Here and there over the world McDonald wandered, impelled ever by the spirit of adventure that was born in him. And as he wandered the Americans came into the valleys of his old home upon the Columbia and built towns and organized government. Finally Ranald came back to the land where as a boy he had played with the little Chinook Indians. Here he spent his last years. It was at his request that the author told the story of his life. She gleaned it from his own lips and from the lips of the old traders and from numberless documents and manuscripts relating to these historic matters.

Mrs. Dye has told a story which has been too much neglected in the history and literature of America; and she has told it in such a way that the reader can not help being interested and inspired by that greatest of American movements, the pioneer conquest of a continent.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

State Documents on Federal Relations. The State and the United States. Edited with notes by HERMAN V. AMES. Philadelphia: The Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania. 1906. Pp. 320.

Professor Herman V. Ames, of the University of Pennsylvania, has recently brought together in one volume the various numbers of the series of *State Documents on Federal Relations* which he has been editing for some time. The compilation is a welcomed one, for there is no other publication containing the same class of source material. The documents selected illustrate chiefly the attitude of the several States on the questions of constitutional construction, the "Compact Theory" of the Constitution, the doctrine of "State Rights", State opposition to the Federal judiciary, and the different phases of the slavery controversy. In all one hundred and fifty-five documents are presented in a neat little 12mo cloth volume of three hundred and

twenty pages. The various numbers in which the series was first issued have already won for the present volume an important place as a source book on American constitutional history.

F. E. Horack

The State University of Iowa
Iowa City

AMERICANA AND MISCELLANEOUS

The Territory of Colorado, by Frederick Paxson, appears as a reprint from the October, 1906, number of the *American Historical Review*.

Volume xv of the *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* was distributed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in March, 1907.

A study of the history and present condition of *Distributive Cooperation in New England*, by C. F. Pidgin is given in the *Massachusetts Labor Bulletin* for March, 1907.

Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, published by the State under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, State Historian, volumes v and vi, imprint 1905, brings the series to about the close of the year 1810.

Bulletin 70 of the Bureau of the Census is an illustrated quarto of nearly sixty pages on the subject of petroleum refining, the statistical portion of which is based upon the U. S. census of manufactures taken in 1905.

The *A. L. A. Portrait Index*, 1906, an index to portraits contained in books and periodicals, exclusive of genealogies and local histories, is being issued by the Library of Congress in a style uniform with the A. L. A. Catalog.

Professor Herbert E. Bolton's paper on *The Founding of the Mission Rosario: A Chapter in the History of the Gulf Coast*, appears as a reprint from the *Quarterly* of the Texas State Historical Association for October, 1906.

The *Proceedings* of the U. S. National Museum, volume XXXI, edition 1907, distributed in March, is a volume of over seven hundred pages of original scientific material mainly secured from the staff of the Smithsonian Institution.

The closing numbers of volume XXIV of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* are devoted to a history of economic conditions in *Maryland During the English Civil Wars*, by Bernard C. Steiner.

The *Annual Report* of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1905, imprint 1906, is a volume of nearly six hundred pages which gives besides the operations of the Institution much information of a general nature.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Tehuantepec National Railway, by E. O. Hovey; the *Climate and Boundaries of Virginia*, by G. T. Surface; and *The Kingston Earthquake* appear in the February, 1907, issue of the *Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society.

Two articles of general interest in the *Columbia Law Review* for March, 1907, are: *The Treaty-Making Power and the Reserved Sovereignty of the States*, by Arthur K. Kuhn; and a second installment of *A Historical Sketch of Mohammedan Jurisprudence*, by Abdur Rahim.

The Battle of Spring Hill, Tennessee, by John K. Shellenberger, is a twenty-six page pamphlet on a minor engagement of November 29, 1864. The conflict is of importance as it was the prelude to the engagements at Franklin and Nashville and its study is necessary to a better understanding of the later movements.

In *The American Journal of Sociology* for January, 1907, William I. Thomas contrasts *The Mind of Woman and the Lower Races* with those of the intellectual types of the higher races. Other articles are: *Industrial Insurance*, by C. R. Henderson; *Factory Inspection in the United States*, by Belva M. Herron; a third installment on *The Origins of Leadership*, by Eben Mumford; and *Sociological Significance of the Bible*, by Louis Wallis.

The two contributions in the *Harvard Law Review* for April, 1907, are: *Crucial Issues in Labor Litigation*, a third installment, by Jeremiah Smith in which the element of a third party to a contest in labor disputes is enunciated by court decisions; and *Collateral Attack on Incorporations—De Facto Corporations*, by E. H. Warren.

The general articles in the *Political Science Quarterly* for March, 1907, are: *British Colonial Policy, 1754–1765*, by George L. Beer; *The Alien Contract Labor Law*, by Samuel P. Orth; *The Variability of Wages*, by Henry L. Moore; *Inflation and Prices*, by Ernest Howard; and *The Concentration of German Banking*, by H. A. Schumacher.

Volume VIII of the *Public Papers of George Clinton* was distributed to libraries in March, 1907, though the publication bears the imprint 1905. The present volume consists of the documentary material relating to the efforts for peace, the previous volume ending with the siege of Yorktown. A general index will follow in a subsequent volume

Railway Organization and Working, recently issued by the University of Chicago Press, is a collection of lectures delivered by nearly thirty railway experts before the railway classes of the University of Chicago. The volume of over five hundred pages is edited by E. R. Dewsnup, a former resident of Iowa, and is believed to be a serviceable manual alike to the student of railway economics and the rank and file of railway employees.

Inquiry under Royal Commission into Disputes between the Bell Telephone Company and Employees, Toronto; Building Operations in Canada during 1906; The Fuel Shortage in the West—Methods by which the Situation was relieved; Investigation into the Employment of Child Labour in Ontario; and *Government Employment Bureaus in Ontario*, are some of the industrial questions considered in *The Labour Gazette* for March, 1907.

The historical articles in the March, 1907, issue of *The Ohio Magazine* are a sketch of *Charles H. Grosvenor*, United States Senator

from Ohio, by Charles Dick; a third installment on *Who Invented the Steamboat*, by C. S. Magruder; *Fort Ancient*, a pre-historic fortification, by Albert Kern; *Ernst Haeckel*, a sketch of his life and work, by J. H. J. Upham; *The Last Days of Simon Kenton*, by W. L. Wright; and *The Great Seal of Ohio*, by Opha Moore.

In *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* for February, 1907, are discussed the following subjects: *The Taxation of Corporations in Massachusetts*, by Charles J. Bullock; *Capital and Interest Once More; II. A Relapse to the Productivity Theory*, by E. Böhm-Bawerk; *Constant and Variable Railroad Expenditures and the Distance Tariff*, by M. O. Lorenz; a second installment of *The Socialist Economics of Karl Marx and his Followers*, by Thorstein Veblen; and *Labor Organizations and Labor Politics, 1827–37*, by John R. Commons.

The *Presidential Address* at the third annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, by Albert Shaw, leads in the February, 1907, issue of *The American Political Science Review*. The contributions which follow are: *The Third International Conference of American States*, by Paul S. Reinsch; *General Tendencies in State Constitutions*, by J. Q. Dealey; *Amendment of State Constitutions*, by J. W. Garner; and *Notes on Current Legislation*, by Robert H. Whitten.

The contributions in the March, 1907, issue of *The American Journal of Sociology* are: *The Establishment of Sociology*, by Lester F. Ward; *How Should Sociology be Taught as a College or University Subject*, by Charles A. Ellwood; *Western Civilization and the Birth-rate*, by Edward A. Ross; *Points of Agreement among Sociologists*, by Albion W. Small; *The Fine Arts as a Dynamic Factor in Society*, by J. Odenwald-Unger; *Social Consciousness*, by Charles H. Cooley; *Social Darwinism*, by D. Collin Wells; and *Industrial Insurance*, by C. R. Henderson.

Some Lessons of History, an essay on the philosophy of history and intended to portray the progress of ethical thought, by James F. Rhodes, is the leading article in the *American Historical Magazine*

for March, 1907. Other articles of general interest are: *The Physical Evolution of New York City in a Hundred Years, 1807–1907*, in which is depicted the evolution from the old city to the new city by a study of its streets, public buildings, markets, churches, bridges, institutions, and residences, by J. A. Stevens; and *George Washington's First Experience as a Surveyor*, by Walter Buell.

The letters and documents of George Washington to the Continental Congress were by virtue of an executive order of March 9, 1903, transferred from the Department of State to the Library of Congress and to which have been added the materials previously in the Library. A calendar of these papers has been prepared in a manner similar to the one issued for the Franklin papers by John C. Fitzpatrick. This publication, issued by the Library of Congress, forms a volume of seven hundred and forty-one pages with thirty-one facsimile reproductions of various papers.

The Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1619–1624, the originals of which are in the Library of Congress, have been transcribed and edited for publication. The work will appear in two quarto volumes of over thirteen hundred pages. The editor, Susan M. Kingsbury, has prepared an historical and bibliographical introduction of over two hundred pages, and Professor Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia, has written the preface. The edition is limited to fifteen hundred copies, and, although a government publication, none are for free distribution, but are for sale at four dollars per set.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for January, 1907, considers solely the subject of *Child Labor*. The causes of the employment of child labor occasioned by poverty and parental dependence, the revulsion against child labor brought about through education and ethic impulse, the physical effects of premature toil, child labor in the mines and generally in hte Ohio valley, child labor legislation, the laws, and public schools, are some of the related subjects discussed by various students of the social problem. This issue begins volume XXIX and has a supplement

of sixty-four pages which is a handbook for 1907 on child labor legislation and contains the schedules of existing statutes and the standard child labor law that is believed to embody the best provisions of the most effective measures at present in force. The compilation is by Josephine C. Goldmark.

Of interest is *The Journal of American History*, the inaugural number of which appeared in January, 1907. This first issue is a quarto of one hundred and ninety pages of two columns each, with a large number of illustrations. The editor is Francis T. Miller, of New Haven, Conn. The avowed purpose of the promoters of this quarterly is to relate the life stories of men and to chronicle events that have entered into the building of the western continent, to reproduce rare prints and works of Americana, to publish original researches in authoritative sources of American, British, and European archives, as well as to print private journals, diaries, and hitherto unpublished documents, fugitive papers, reminiscences and memoirs, folk-lore, and traditions. The publication is to appear under the auspices of the Associated Publishers of American Records. Some of the included contributions in the first issue are: a history of the *American Flag*, the story of its evolution, by Mrs. Henry Champion; *To the American People, the Voice of the States Expressed in Personal Messages from the Governors*, a series of ten articles by various executives from Maine to Hawaii; *The Miracle of the First Steamboat*, a tragedy of the American genius, John Fitch, by Seymour Bullock; the *Memoirs of a Southern Congressman*, who ranged the borderland with Daniel Boone, from an old manuscript left by Felix Walker; *Personal Letters of Pioneer Americans; The Centenary of an American Poet*, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by Louis A. Gudebrod; *Philosophy of Death in Early America*, from a manuscript left by Rev. Joseph Webb; *Adventures of American Seaman*, from the journal of Samuel Hoyt; *Experiences in Early Wars in America*, from the journal of Peter Pond; *Pioneer Life on American Frontier*, by Lyman E. Munson; *The First American Soldiers*, by Spencer P. Mead; *Letters of a Sergeant in War of 1812*, William B. Harlow;

First Champion of Universal Peace, a tribute to the memory of Elihu Burritt, by David N. Camp; *Book-Lovers of 1738*, one of the first libraries in America, with some of the proceedings of the Association and an inventory of the books, by M. W. Hooker; and *Contemporary Thought in America*, a series of editorials by various publicists on subjects of imminent import.

IOWANA

The *Library Bulletin* of the Iowa Masonic Library began its tenth year and volume with the quarterly issue for January, 1907.

The Middletonian for March, 1907, has for the leading article a *History of the College of Medicine* of The State University of Iowa, by Walter L. Bierring.

The Telegraph-Herald (Dubuque, Iowa) for March 24, 1907, is a "greater Dubuque edition", and contains much information concerning the city and its industries.

The Winterset Madisonian (Winterset, Iowa) for November 1, 1906, is a semi-centennial edition of thirty-two pages, printed on book paper, containing a large amount of local history.

The Citizen vs. the City is the title of a paper read by Professor Thomas H. Macbride at the ninth annual meeting of the League of Iowa Municipalities and issued in an eight page pamphlet.

Program, Iowa Day, an account of the dedicatory exercises of the monuments at Vicksburg National Military Park, Thursday, November 15, 1906, is an elegantly illustrated booklet of thirty-six pages.

The *Transactions of the Grand Chapter of Iowa* (Masonic), 1903 to 1906 inclusive, forms volume ten of the series. The publication comprises about a thousand pages and is illustrated with nearly fifty portraits.

Volume 1, number 1, of *The Public Service Review*, a monthly journal published in the interests of the county officers and abstracters

of the northwest, was issued at Iowa City, January 15, 1907. The publication is a royal quarto of about twenty pages per number, containing materials pertinent to the affairs of the public service.

Reminiscences of John H. Charles, by F. H. Garver, is a reprint of thirty-four pages from the 1906 *Proceedings* of the Sioux City Academy of Science and Letters. Mr. Charles was an active promoter of the interests of the Sioux City Academy.

The Iowa Engineer for January, 1907, is devoted entirely to the proceedings of the third annual convention of the Iowa Association of Cement Users. The meetings were held at Ames, January 23–25, 1907. The officers of the Association for the year 1907, are: George H. Carlon, of Oskaloosa, President; D. P. Faus, of Waterloo, Vice President; Ira A. Williams, of Ames, Secretary; and George R. Ross, of Grinnell, Treasurer.

The general articles in the October, 1906, number of the *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* under the Board of Control are: *Dentistry and the Care of the Teeth in State Institutions*, by Max E. Witte; *The Present Status of the Public Care of Epileptics in the United States, with Special Report from the State of Kansas*, by M. L. Perry; *An Interesting Type of Feeble-Minded Savants*, by A. R. Schier; *Practical Store-Keeping at State Institutions*, by Edward C. Cook; and *The Warden's Relation to Current Prison Reforms*, by N. N. Jones.

Dedicating in Dixie, by Ernest A. Sherman, is an interesting and finely illustrated volume of one hundred and thirty-two pages issued in February, 1907, by the Record Printing Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The volume is composed of a series of articles descriptive of the tour of Governor Albert B. Cummins and Staff, the members of the Vicksburg, Andersonville, Chattanooga, and Shiloh Monument Commissions and invited guests, through the South for the purpose of dedicating Iowa Memorials on Southern battle fields and cemeteries, November 12th to November 25th, 1906. The book is well written, elegantly printed, and worthy of the attention of any one interested in Iowana.

Under the title of *Essentials of Economics for High Schools*, Professor L. W. Parish, of the Iowa State Normal School, has issued a pamphlet of one hundred and nineteen pages, comprising Part I of a text book on elementary economics. Part II, completing the work, will appear in a short time. The work contains questions, exercises, and a number of tables and diagrams. As a whole the book is intended to cover the work which the State Board of Examiners require. Later the two parts will be consolidated and issued in permanent form. The completed work promises to be of genuine merit and of great service in high school work.

Volume XVI of the *Iowa Geological Survey*, containing the annual report for 1905 with the accompanying papers was distributed in March, 1906. This volume is a royal octavo with nearly seven hundred pages and many illustrations. Besides the annual report the following special papers occur: *Mineral Production in Iowa in 1905*, by S. W. Beyer; *Geology of Winneshiek County*, by Samuel Calvin; *The Plants of Winneshiek County*, by B. Shimek; *Geology of Clayton County*, by A. G. Leonard; *Geology of Bremer County*, by W. H. Norton; *Geology of Black Hawk County*, by Melvin F. Arey; *Geology of Franklin County*, by Ira A. Williams; *Geology of Sac and Ida Counties*, by T. H. Macbride; and *Geology of Jackson County*, by T. E. Savage.

The January, 1907, issue of the *Annals of Iowa* completes the seventh volume of the present series. The first article is *A Report on the Public Archives*, by Benj. F. Shambaugh, which presents the matter under the following heads: I—General Information, in which is presented the present condition of the National and State archives; II—The Situation in Iowa; III—Problems Relative to the Public Archives in Iowa; IV—Recommendations. Six suggestive illustrations accompany the article. The *Journal of a Missionary in Jackson County, Iowa Territory, 1843–'6*, by William Salter, gives a good picture of the trials, hopes, and fears of a pioneer minister. *The Story of the Bonaparte Dam*, by Tacitus Hussey, gives the history of the legal battles and legislation over this noted dam in the

lower Des Moines River. *Judge William G. Woodward*, by Judge W. F. Brannan, is a short sketch of a pioneer lawyer and a former resident of Muscatine.

The first volume of the *Iowa Biographical Series*, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh and published by The State Historical Society of Iowa, was issued in March, 1907. This volume is fittingly devoted to a biography of Iowa's first Territorial Governor, Robert Lucas, and is written by John C. Parish. The publication is a 12mo of over three hundred and fifty pages, illustrated with three rare portraits. The author in a well connected narrative traces the career of Robert Lucas from his early life in Jefferson County, Virginia, to his residence in Ohio (where a start was made in political and military life), and on through his career in the disastrous western campaigns of the War of 1812. On the return of peace the thread of political life was again resumed by Lucas only to be rewarded with a State Senatorship and the distinction of being the presiding officer at the first National Democratic Convention which was held at Baltimore in May, 1832. Twice was he Governor of Ohio and later the first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Born and reared on the frontier his life of necessity partook of much of the rough and readiness of the early times which always gave to controversies a serious character. These factors developed strong friendships and bitter enmities, and Lucas had his full share of both. The life of Governor Lucas closed February 7, 1853. The author has held himself well to the story of Robert Lucas, the only excursions outside being to secure the material necessary for a proper understanding of the motives which animated and controlled the actions of the stern executive. The material necessary for a life story of Robert Lucas is fortunately abundant, and has been canvassed by the author with apparent good results.

The *Legislative Documents*, submitted to the Thirty-first General Assembly of Iowa, 1906, were issued in seven volumes and distributed in February, 1907. Volume 1 contains: Biennial Message of Albert B. Cummins; Biennial Report of the Auditor of State; Biennial Report

of the Treasurer of State of Iowa; Report by the Governor of Iowa of Pardons, Suspensions, and Commutations of Sentence and Remission of Fines; Report of the Secretary of State Relating to Criminal Convictions; Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Iowa of the Transactions of the Land Department; and Report of the Custodian of Public Buildings and Property. Volume II: Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1904; also for the year ending June 30, 1905; Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Assessed Valuation of Railroad Property, 1905; also Thirty-fifth Annual Report, 1906; Iowa Weather and Crop Service Report for 1904; also for 1905. Volume III: Biennial Report of the Adjutant General, 1905; Fifth Biennial Report of the Attorney General; Thirtieth Biennial Report of the State Librarian, 1905; Seventh Biennial Report of the Historical Department of Iowa, 1905; Twenty-fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Curators of The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1905; Twenty-fourth Biennial Report of The State University of Iowa, 1905; Twenty-first Biennial Report of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1905; and the Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Iowa State Normal School, 1905; Volume IV: Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Control of State Institutions, 1904–1905; Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Fish and Game Warden, 1904–1905; and Eleventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1903–1904. Volume V: Department of Public Instruction, Report, 1904–1905; Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Mine Inspectors, 1904–1905; Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, 1904–1905; Rules and Standing Committees of the Thirty-first General Assembly, 1906; Biennial Report of Inspectors of Oils, 1903–1905; Second Report of the Iowa Library Commission, 1903–1905; Eighteenth Annual Report of the State Dairy Commissioner, 1904; also the Nineteenth Annual Report, 1905; and the Report of the Inspectors of Steamboats, 1904. Volume VI: Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Auditor of State on Insurance Other than Life, 1905; also Life. Volume VII: Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Auditor of State on Insurance Other than Life, 1906; also Life.

The *Proceedings* of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1906, volume XIII, was distributed in March, 1907. This volume consists of nearly three hundred pages and twenty-eight plates. The formal papers in the volume are: *Presidential Address, A Review of the Development of Mineralogy*, by Melvin F. Arey; *Photographic Accessories of the Drake Observatory*, by D. W. Morehouse; *Municipal Hygiene, Part II, Milk*, by C. O. Bates; *An Observation on the number of Bacteria in Des Moines School Buildings*, by L. S. Ross; *A Flora of Webster County, Iowa*, by O. M. Oleson and M. P. Somes; *Floristic Notes from an Illinois Esker*, by Bruce Fink; *Lichens and Recent Conceptions of Species*, by Bruce Fink; *Notes on the Discomycete Flora of Iowa*, by F. J. Seaver; *The Forest Trees of Eastern Nebraska*, by Charles E. Bessey; *Some Diseases of Rocky Mountain Plants*, by L. H. Pammel; *The Liliales of Iowa*, by T. J. Fitzpatrick; *Some of the Flowering Plants of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*, by J. M. Lindley; *Dolomite and Magnesite with Reference to the Separation of Calcium and Magnesium*, by Nicholas Knight and W. H. Wheeler; *Logarithmic Factors for Use in Water Analysis*, by W. S. Hendrixson; *Periodical Literature in Iowa on the Subject of Chemistry*, by W. S. Hendrixson; *Some Variant Conclusions in Iowa Geology*, by J. E. Todd; *More Light on the Origin of the Missouri River Loess*, by J. E. Todd; *Geology of the Corinth Canal Zone*, by Charles R. Keyes; *Lime Creek Fauna of Iowa in Southwestern United States and Northern Mexican Region*, by Charles R. Keyes; *Alternation of Fossil Faunas*, by Charles R. Keyes; *A Contribution to Madison County Geology*, by F. A. Brown; *An Attempt to Illustrate Tides and Tidal Action*, by John L. Tilton; *The Holding and Reclamation of Sand Dunes and Sand Wastes by Tree Planting*, by H. P. Baker; *A Study of a Portion of the Iowan Drift Border in Fayette County, Iowa*, by Grant E. Finch; *Mutual Induction and the Internal Resistance of a Voltaic Cell*, by L. Begeman; *Cyclonic Distribution of Precipitation*, by J. A. Udden; *The Physical Laboratory at Iowa College*, Frank F. Almy; *A Simple Demonstration of the Doppler Effect in Sound*, by Frank F. Almy; *The*

Effects of Pressure Upon Lines in the Spectrum of Iron, by Frank F. Almy; *Electrical Standards*, by Karl E. Guthe; *Studies of the Collembolan Eye*, by J. E. Guthrie; *A Study of the Choroid Plexus*, by Walter J. Meek; *The Carotid Arteries and Their Relation to the Circle of Willis in the Cat*, by H. W. Norris; *The Disparity Between Age and Development in the Human Family, Illustrated by Pronounced Cases Due to Thyroid Malformations*, by J. F. Clarke; *Relation of the Motor Nerve Endings to Voluntary Muscle in the Frog*, by B. A. Place; *Cladocera of Des Moines and Vicinity*, by B. O. Gammon; and the *Food of Subterranean Crustacea*, by L. S. Ross.

HISTORICAL ITEMS IN SEVERAL IOWA NEWSPAPERS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1906 TO APRIL, 1907

The Register and Leader, Des Moines

Gen. Cyrus Bussey, an Iowa Veteran, by L. F. Andrews; Find Clue to Chief Black Hawk's Hidden Fortune, September 2. Mrs. Eliza Handle, of Mason City, Knew John Brown Well; Thos. Smith, of Farley, Serves as Justice Twenty-eight Years; Indian Stories of Iowa Pioneers, September 9. Sketch of Life of Mark Miller, by L. F. Andrews, September 16. Pioneer Merchants of Des Moines, by L. F. Andrews; Capt. S. Crozier, Okoboji's Veteran Steamboat Captain, September 23. Dean Amos Noyes Currier—Forty Years at State University, September 25. Methodists to Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary; Fifty Years of Merchandising in Des Moines; Historic Old Buildings of Des Moines; F. B. Agnew Has Owned the Farm Fifty Years; Davenport Landmark will be Restored, September 30. Grand Old Man of Iowa Celebrates His Anniversary, October 4. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Livingston, Iowa's Oldest Residents; W. H. Lehman, Des Moines Pioneer Musician, October 7. Sketch of Life of Martin L. Burke, Early Stage-Driver; W. W. Haller, of Farley, Iowa Octogenarian Rides Bicycle, October 14. Sketch of Life of Col. Isaac W. Griffith, a Pioneer, by L. F. Andrews, October 21. Chas. Schreeker, of Elkader, Oldest of His Family, October 22. Polk County's Pioneer Women, by L. F. Andrews; Delving Into Old Musty Records, Notable Work Now in Progress at the State House, November

4. Iowa's Battlefield Monuments, November 11. Samuel G. Irish, Oldest Voter in Monona County; Seth Graham and Early Steamboating, by L. F. Andrews, November 25. How Iowa men Broke the Barb Wire Trust; Wm. F. Schrualsla, One of Custer's Indian Fighters, December 2. Abraham Slimmer, Iowa's Famous Philanthropist; Tama Indians are Religious; Nicholas S. McDonnell and Samuel Saucerman, Two Veteran Des Moines Business Men, December 16. John K. Hobaugh, Founder of Peoria City, December 23. Veteran Iowa Educators; Sketch of Judge T. T. Morris, by L. F. Andrews; An Iowan's Heroic Deed in Civil War, December 30. "Uncle Davy" Norris—Pioneer, by L. F. Andrews, January 6, 1907. A Chase after Rebels in Iowa; War Record of S. J. Robertson; Dolliver's Early Experience as a "Runner"; Iowan Has Anvil 500 Years Old; Des Moines' Pioneer Preachers, January 13. Barrel of Whiskey Changes Railroad—Reminiscence of Iowa's Stage Coach Days, January 20. The Last Elk Hunt in Iowa, January 27. The Saylors—Pioneers of Polk County; An Iowa Man's Notable Heirloom; Ackley's Famous "Hobo" War, February 3. Lincoln, New Light on his Character; Tom Kelly and his Hidden Treasure, February 10. Iowan the Hero of "Pudd'nhead Wilson"; In Legislatures of Other Days, by L. F. Andrews, February 17. Pocahontas—Iowa's Last Inland County Seat; Des Moines' Pioneer Cabinet Maker, by L. F. Andrews, February 24. Harrison Lyon—Public Benefactor, by L. F. Andrews, March 3. An Intimate View of Black Hawk; Iowa's First College, March 10. Beginnings of a State Constitution, by John C. Parish, March 17. A Notable Group of Iowa Graybeards; A Veteran Village Smith; William Christy, Veteran Builder, by L. F. Andrews, March 24.

The Daily Nonpareil, Council Bluffs

Fraternal Orders of Council Bluffs, Past and Present; Over the Oregon Trail after Fifty Years; Early Doctors; The Pioneer Business Man of Council Bluffs; The Early Pottawattamie County Bar; Early Playhouses and the Drama; When the First Railroad Train Arrived; Military Affairs of Council Bluffs; In the Days of the Painted Sav-

age; Pioneer Educational Interests; Postmasters and Homes of the Council Bluffs Postoffice; An Old Landmark of the Early 60's; Founding of Tabor and Tabor College; Big Fires in Days Gone By; Forty-three Years on Harrison Street; Iowa School for the Deaf; Mule Car Days in Council Bluffs; Social Diversions Half Century Ago; "Hangman Hollow" and the Early Criminal Record; Burying Grounds In and Around the City in Pioneer Times; The Nonpareil: Its Establishment, History and Development; Days When Money Didn't Count; Steamboating in the Early Days; Music in the Earlier Days; Hunting in Pottawattamie County 50 Years Ago; Visit of "Abe" Lincoln to Council Bluffs; Council Bluffs a Half Century Ago; George Simons, the "Natural Born Artist" and his Paintings; Doing the Handsome Thing in the Early Day; The Building of the Union Pacific Railroad; They entertained English Lord in Log Cabin; Council Bluffs in 1846; The First Permanent White Settler; Pioneer Churches of Council Bluffs; Freighting Across the Plains in Early Days; The News of Lincoln's Assassination; Good Times We Had When We Were Boys; Banking and Land Business in the Early Days; When John Keller Lived in Broadway; Council Bluffs Fire Department, Its History and Achievements; Early History of Council Bluffs; Early Pottawattamie County Court House; Mayors of Council Bluffs; Wartime Memories of Council Bluffs; Old Cottonwood Jail; Uncle Sam's Land Office in the Bluffs, September 2, (50th Anniversary Edition). Pioneer German Business Men; Beer Gardens and Breweries of Ante-Prohibition Days, September 30. Marking Old Trail, October 1. Iowa's First Voters, October 23.

The Burlington Hawkeye, Burlington

Twenty Years Ago, weekly on Sunday from September 2 to October 28. Obituary of Capt. Abe Wilkin, a Pioneer, September 13. Obituary of Albert H. Hunger, a Pioneer, September 14. Chris. Buhrmaster Returns to His Old Home after Fifty Years, September 15. Keeping History Straight, September 18. Obituary of Lorenz Schlicter, a Pioneer, September 19. Brief History of the Twenty-

fifth Iowa Regiment, September 23. Obituary of Mrs. Bridget O'Laughlin, a Pioneer, October 9. Obituary of J. H. Crawford, a Pioneer Railroad Man, October 12. Obituary of Joseph A. Lloyd, a Pioneer, October 14. The Life of Parvin, October 20. Obituary of Mrs. H. C. Stiller, an Early Settler, October 21. Brief Sketch of Dr. Wm. Salter; The California-Oregon Fever of 1842–1850, November 18. Will Mormons Return to Illinois? December 16. McCabe's Boyhood Days in Burlington, January 6, 1907. How Crawfordsville Man gave Aid to Black Hawk, January 13. Sketch of Life of Robert Allen, a Pioneer Legislator, January 27. Sketch of Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak, or Black Hawk, February 10. Black Hawk no Chief, February 18. Iowa's First College, March 17. Reminiscences of Black Hawk, by People Who Knew Him; Picturesque Beginning of a State Constitution, March 24.

The Cedar Rapids Republican, Cedar Rapids

Famous Writer Who Lived At Belle Plaine, September 30. A Tale of the Musquakie, October, 28.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

On February 27, 1907, the new library building of the Maine Historical Society was dedicated at Portland.

The *Annual Report* of the Maryland Historical Society, for the year 1906, a pamphlet of twenty-five pages, was distributed in March, 1907.

The proceedings and addresses of the third annual meeting of the Pilot Knob Memorial Association, held September 26, 27, and 28, 1906, on the forty-second anniversary of the battle of Pilot Knob, have been issued as a booklet of fifty-two pages.

The Eighth Biennial Report of the Historical Department of Iowa, by Hon. Charles Aldrich, is a fourteen page pamphlet covering the work of the Department from October 31, 1905, to October 31, 1906, which was distributed in March, 1907.

The *Proceedings* of the New England Historic Genealogical Society for the annual meeting held January 30, 1907, is published as a supplement to the April, 1907, number of the quarterly *Register* issued by the Society. The memoirs of the deceased members for 1906 are inserted.

The *Proceedings* of the Worcester Society of Antiquity for the year 1905, issued in 1907, contains the minutes of the 400th to the 402nd meetings, besides three formal papers and three life sketches of local interest. During the year over four thousand items have been added to the library which brings the total to nearly fifty-seven thousand.

An article entitled *The Heroes of America*, by J. G. Hamilton, which gives some random and interesting information of a political secret society that is said to have existed in South Carolina during and immediately after the Civil War, and another unique contribution to the literature on racial questions which refutes some popular

misconceptions under the title of *More Race Problem Discussion*, by A. H. Stone, are to be found in the January, 1907, issue of *Publications* of the Southern History Association.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Dr. Thomas M. Owen was reelected Director of the Department. The Department has just been installed in its new home in the south wing of the Capitol Building at Montgomery. The general maintenance fund has been increased by the legislature and the scope of the Department enlarged.

The *Missouri Historical Review* for January, 1907, begins with an article on the *Constitutional Conventions of Missouri, 1865–1875*, by W. F. Switzler; *The Shackelford Amendment*, by its author; a sketch of *Col. Benjamin Whiteman Grover*, by George S. Grover; *Historic Landmarks of Jefferson County, Missouri*, by John L. Thomas; and an unpublished letter of General Sigel on the *Battle of Wilson Creek*.

An address on *Christopher Columbus*, by W. G. Smith; a thesis on the *State of Geographical Knowledge at the Time of the Discovery of America, A. D. 1492*, by T. C. Middleton; and a general résumé on the *State of Medical Knowledge at the Time of the Discovery of America*, by L. F. Flick, occupy much of the issue of December, 1906, of the *Records* of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia.

The *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society for the annual meeting held in Worcester, October 14, 1906, has recently been issued. The formal papers included are: *Some of the Roman Remains in England*, by S. S. Green; *On the Origin of the Cross Symbol*, by W. H. Holmes; *Ideal Newport in the Eighteenth Century*, by W. B. Weeden; and *Did Benjamin Franklin Fly his Electrical Kite before he Invented the Lightning Rod*, by A. L. Rotch.

The *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for January, 1907, contains the proceedings and addresses of the Croghan Celebration held August 2, 1906, on the site of Fort Stephenson. The

remains of Colonel Croghan were interred with imposing ceremonies at the base of the monument erected in 1885. The celebration was given on the ninety-third anniversary of the defense of the Fort. This number of the *Quarterly* also contains much of interest relating to the War of 1812.

The leading article in *The American Historical Review* for January, 1907, is *Religion Still the Key to History*, by Simeon E. Baldwin, in which the point is made that all state churches will finally be disestablished, that the history of any nation will be largely governed by its means of education, and that the church exercises a stronger influence upon the mass of its adherents than upon the leaders in civil life who are better fitted to exercise independent judgment. The articles following are: *French Reports of British Parliamentary Debates in the Eighteenth Century*, by Paul Mantoux; *Proof that Columbus was Born in 1451: A New Document*, by Henry Vignaud; *The Black Warrior Affair*, by Henry L. Janes, an incident occurring February 28, 1854, when the American steamer was detained in Havana harbor and which led to serious diplomatic troubles with the Spanish Government; and lastly *The Literature of the South African War, 1899–1902.*

The third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at Portland, Oregon, on November 30 and December 1, 1906. Some of the papers presented were: *Cook's Place in Northwestern History*, by Professor J. N. Bowman; *Origin of British Interest in the Northwest*, by Professor Joseph Schafer; *Finances of the Cayuse Indian War, 1847–'48*, by Professor F. H. Young; *Suggestions on the History of the Federal Relations of the States*, by Professor C. A. Duniway; *Some Considerations on the History of Spain and Spanish America in the Eighteenth Century*, by Mr. Don E. Smith; *Criticism of American Historical Documents*, by Professor Max Farrand; and *The Organization of Work with Historical Manuscripts*, by Professor H. Morse Stephens.

THE MADISON COUNTY (IOWA) HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Madison County Historical Society held their fourth annual meeting in the court house at Winterset, Iowa, on March 19, 1907. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Society, H. A. Mueller. Following the program, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, H. A. Mueller; Vice President, O. L. Evans; Secretary and Curator, Walter F. Craig; Treasurer, Ezra Brownell; Directors, M. C. Leinard, Wm. Brinson, W. H. Lewis, and W. W. Gentry. Attention was called to the death of the late A. J. Hoisington, who was a member of the Society, and resolutions were read and adopted, directing the President to coöperate with his legal representatives to the end that some plan may be decided upon whereby the voluminous manuscript prepared by him on the history of Madison County may be preserved for future publication.

The *History of the Irish Settlement* in Madison County, a paper by James Gillaspie written for the Madison County Historical Society, appears in the columns of *The Winterset News* for March 29, 1907.

THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The eighth annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was held at Springfield on January 24 and 25, 1907, in the Supreme Court Room. The forenoon of the first day was devoted chiefly to business, the election of officers, and a conference of local historical societies. Professor S. A. Forbes was scheduled for an address on *Grierson's Cavalry Raid.* For the afternoon the following papers were scheduled: *The Integral Phalanx: A Fourier Experiment in Illinois*, by Mr. George E. Dawson; *Early Literary Men of Illinois: Judge James Hall*, by Prof. Evarts B. Greene; *Indian Legends*, by Mrs. Alfred Bayliss; and *The Life and Times of Gen. John Edgar*, by Hon. James H. Roberts. In the evening the annual address was given by Prof. Benj. F. Shambaugh, of The State University of Iowa, who spoke on *The History of the West.*

The program for the second day of the session consisted of a symposium on *The Teaching of State History in the Public Schools;* a

paper on *Some Early Physicians of Illinois*, by Dr. John H. Hollister; *Illinois Archaeology*, by Mr. Clark McAdams; *The Earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 in Southern Illinois*, by Daniel Berry; *General La Fayette's Visit to Illinois in 1825*, by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin; *Dr. John M. Peck and Shurtleff College*, by Hon. J. Otis Humphrey; and *Personal Reminiscences of Gen. U. S. Grant*, by Judge Jacob Wilkin.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

In January, 1907, the Twenty-sixth *Biennial Report of the Board of Curators* was issued. The pamphlet contains 25 pages.

A Brief History of The State Historical Society of Iowa 1857–1907 appears as a twenty-four page reprint from the April, 1903, number of *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*.

Robert Lucas, by John C. Parish, appears as the first of the *Iowa Biographical Series* issued by the Society. Benj. F. Shambaugh is the editor of the series. The book on *Robert Lucas* contains 356 pages.

On Thursday of the week devoted to a commemoration of the Constitution of Iowa the President of The State University of Iowa gave a reception in honor of the officers of The State Historical Society of Iowa and the University Senate.

By an act of the Thirty-second General Assembly the permanent annual support of the Society has been increased from $7,500 to $12,000. This is a very substantial gain and will enable the Society to realize more fully the purposes for which it was established.

As a souvenir of the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Constitution of the State of Iowa a pocket edition of the Constitution was issued by the Society. The booklet contains an historical introduction by Benj. F. Shambaugh; and amendments during the half century from 1857 to 1907 follow the text of the Constitution itself.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Dr. Duren J. H. Ward has removed from Iowa City to Fort Collins, Colorado.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Iowa Academy of Sciences will be held at Drake University, April 26–27, 1907.

On February 22, 1907, there was presented at the High School in Tipton, Iowa, a program commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the graded schools of that place.

The Mail and Times, Des Moines, Iowa, for sometime edited by Frank W. Bicknell, passed with the issue for April 6, 1907, into the hands of C. C. Pugh, of Des Moines, and J. F. Schindler, of Boston.

The fourth biennial *Report* of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, 1905–1906, distributed in April, 1907, is a finely printed publication of nearly ninety pages which shows commendable progress in library work.

A *Bibilography* of the State, town, county, and territorial history of the United States, compiled by Thomas L. Bradford and edited and revised by Stan. V. Henkels is announced for early publication. The work will be issued in five octavo volumes of about four hundred pages each and will be published by Henkels & Morrison, of Philadelphia.

The tenth annual report of the Cedar Rapids Free Public Library, 1906, was issued early in the year 1907. From this the information is obtained that the receipts were slightly in excess of eight thousand dollars with the expenditures nearly the same. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven volumes were added to the library. The total circulation was 78,586. During the year the Public Library took charge of the High School Library.

The thirty-first annual *Report* of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History of Texas, part II, contains the re-

ports of the State Librarian and of the Classifier and Translator of Manuscripts. From the report it is learned that the efforts of the State Library are exerted in the direction of the collection of materials relating to Texas and the southwest, leaving the field of general literature to the public libraries and the educational institutions.

The eleventh annual meeting of the State Association of County Supervisors was held at Des Moines, January 23–25, 1907. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Frank T. Morris, of Polk County, President; I. H. Manley, of Poweshiek County, Vice President; J. E. Taggart, of Page County, Secretary; and Godfrey Durst, of Woodbury County, Treasurer. The next session will be held at Clinton, August 14–16, 1907. The proceedings of the last session will be issued in pamphlet form.

The Iowa State Association of County Treasurers and the Iowa Association of County Auditors held their annual sessions at Des Moines, January 23–25, 1907. The officers of the Treasurers' Association are: George E. Kellogg, of Audubon County, President; P. J. Brandrup, of Hamilton County, Vice President; E. D. Carlton, of Dickinson County, Secretary; and W. L. Lundy, of Page County, Treasurer. The officers of the Auditors' Association are: A. S. Lawrence, of Muscatine County, President; E. F. Marker, of Clay County, Vice President; E. D. Hoxey, of Buena Vista County, Secretary; and F. W. Leedham, of Clinton County, Treasurer. Both Associations will meet at Clinton, August 14–16, 1907.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COL. B. W. WILSON

At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to Company G. Mounted Rifles, the regiment of which John C. Fremont was then Colonel. At this time, however, Colonel Fremont with five companies of the regiment was on the Pacific Coast. The other companies were quartered at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. While there the war with Mexico was declared and these companies were sent to the front as a part of Gen. Winfield Scott's command. Mr. Wilson served in Mexico until peace was declared,

participating in eight battles and numerous skirmishes. For gallant bravery and meritorious conduct at the battle of Beleu Gate, September 13, 1847, he was presented with a certificate of merit, signed by James K. Polk, President of the United States. He was twice wounded in this engagement, but being young and in vigorous health he soon recovered. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana for a time, but later came to Tama County, Iowa, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land across the river south of where Belle Plaine now stands. In 1881 he was married in Illinois to Mary E. Lux (who survives him), came to Iowa, and together with his young wife endured the hardships and privations of the pioneers of those days. In 1857 the river farm was sold, after which he bought the farm just across the line in Poweshiek County four miles south of Chelsea, where E. W. Boyer now lives. On this farm their family of nine children was reared.

Between the years of 1857 and 1862 a military company was organized and Colonel Wilson was chosen captain. This company met several times a year to drill, so that his interest in military affairs was kept up. In 1862 he enlisted and assisted in organizing a company for service in the Civil War. He was chosen captain of this company and it was assigned to the 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry as Company B. The regiment was rendezvoused at Camp Pope, Iowa City, as soon as it was organized and equipment furnished. They were ordered to the front, their first stop being at Helena, Arkansas, when Captain Wilson was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment participated in many of the engagements leading up to the capture of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Jackson, Black River Bridge and others. After the fall of Vicksburg they were sent further south and were in the engagement at Sabine Cross Roads. Later in 1864 that regiment was sent around to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and was in the Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek fights. In the latter engagement Colonel Wilson was severely wounded, carrying the effect of the wound the remainder of his life. After the Shenandoah campaign the regiment was sent south, and at the close of the war was discharged at Morehead City, North Carolina.

After the war Colonel Wilson returned to his farm where he continued to live until 1892. In 1894 he removed to Chelsea, where he has resided ever since. He died at his home in Chelsea, Monday, March 4, 1907, aged 79 years, 8 months and 13 days.—*Toledo Chronicle.*

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA

In April, 1906, the Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa appropriated "seven hundred and fifty dollars to be expended under the direction of the board of curators of the state historical society for the purpose of defraying the proper and legitimate expenses of holding at Iowa City, 1907, a semi-centennial anniversary celebration of the adoption of the constitution of Iowa, and publishing the proceedings thereof."

March 19–22, 1907, was fixed by the Board of Curators as the time for holding the celebration. The committee on program and arrangements consisted of Curators L. G. Weld, J. W. Rich, and B. F. Shambaugh. The Honorary Presidents of the occasion were Albert Baird Cummins, Governor of the State of Iowa, and George Edwin MacLean, President of The State University of Iowa. The program as arranged and carried out was as follows:

TUESDAY MARCH THE NINETEENTH

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHAMBAUGH PRESIDING

AN ADDRESS 8:15 P. M.

A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION IN SOME OF ITS HISTORICAL ASPECTS

BY

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WEDNESDAY MARCH THE TWENTIETH

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY PRESIDING

AN ADDRESS 8:15 P. M.

THE RELATION BETWEEN GENERAL HISTORY AND THE HISTORY OF LAW

BY

EUGENE WAMBAUGH

PROFESSOR OF LAW IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THURSDAY MARCH THE TWENTY-FIRST
A Conference 10:00 A. M.
THE TEACHING OF HISTORY
Isaac Althaus Loos Presiding

A Conference 2:00 P. M.
THE WORK OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
Frank Edward Horack Presiding

THURSDAY MARCH THE TWENTY-FIRST
Peter A. Dey Presiding
An Address 8:15 P. M.
THE ROMANCE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORY
BY
REUBEN GOLD THWAITES
Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin

FRIDAY MARCH THE TWENTY-SECOND
Governor Albert Baird Cummins Presiding
An Address 10.00 A. M.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE ISSUES BEFORE IT
BY
EMLIN McCLAIN
Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa

Luncheon
At the Burkley Imperial 1:00 P. M.
George Edwin MacLean Presiding
BRIEF ADDRESSES BY GUESTS OF HONOR

Reuben Gold Thwaites	L. W. Parish
A. F. Dawson	Eugene Wambaugh
John H. Peters	Peter A. Dey
J. Scott Richman	Robert Lucas
Samuel W. Durham	Albert B. Cummins

Since Iowa City was the meeting place of the Constitutional Convention which drafted the Constitution of 1857 it was altogether fitting that the semi-centennial celebration should be held at that place. Indeed, Iowa City is the home of all of the Constitutional Conventions which have been held thus far in Iowa. The Convention of 1844, the Convention of 1846, and the Convention of 1857 held all of their sessions in the Old Stone Capitol, which still stands as the most venerable historic building in the State.

The celebration of March 19–22, 1907, was made notable by the presence of Samuel W. Durham, the sole surviving member of the Convention of 1844, J. Scott Richman, the sole surviving member of the Convention of 1846, and John H. Peters, who is probably the sole surviving member of the Convention of 1857.

In due time the proceedings in full of the celebration will be edited and published by The State Historical Society of Iowa.

CONTRIBUTORS

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FEDERAL AND STATE AID TO EDUCATION IN IOWA

[Continued from the April, 1907, number]

SOME COMPARISONS WITH OTHER STATES

There are many problems which arise in any considerable study of Federal and State aid to education; and there are numerous and important differences in the administration of funds granted for educational purposes by the National and the State governments. In a brief discussion such as is contemplated in the present paper it is possible to consider only a few of the many interesting questions arising from a comparison of conditions in Iowa with those of other States. These conditions vary in many respects. In the handling of some of her educational problems Iowa profited by the experience of States that had previously struggled with similar difficulties. Not in all respects, however, have the actions of this State been based upon sound wisdom. In some of the newer States it is not yet too late to profit by some of Iowa's mistakes. Nor is it too late for Iowa herself to rectify some of the mistakes of youth and inexperience; for when future generations shall look back two or three centuries to the present time they will recognize the fact that now at the beginning of the twentieth century we are only laying the foundations of a great public educational system.

It is the purpose of this paper to discuss briefly some conditions in other States as compared or contrasted with the same class of conditions in Iowa. Some States have received

and used for educational purposes larger or smaller Federal grants of land than has Iowa. Grants of land diverted to education by Iowa have not been so diverted in some of the other States; while other grants of land or money have been so used. In some cases land granted has not been offered for sale, but has been leased or rented for a number of years, the school funds thus gaining the "unearned increment" in the value of the land. In other cases a minimum selling price has been fixed considerably higher, or lower, than that in Iowa. Several States give direct aid to the high schools. Some maintain several normal schools. Some have organized the State University and the State Agricultural College as one institution. Different methods of supporting the State institutions of higher learning are made use of by the various States. Aid to county institutes differs in amount and in the means used for extending such aid. Only a few of the numerous problems which are suggested by a study of Federal and State aid to education will be considered in this paper, and these will be discussed in only a general way.

THE FEDERAL LAND GRANTS

As has been previously mentioned, the grant of land for the support of common schools consisted of the sixteenth section in each township in each State admitted into the Union previous to August 14, 1848; while to each State admitted since that date the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections have been donated. Some of the newer States still retain a part or all of this land. They will thus realize from it a much larger sum of money than if it had been offered for sale at an earlier date. Iowa's Sixteenth Section Grant lands were chiefly sold at the price of one dollar and

twenty-five cents per acre. Had these lands not been sold until the present time the fund arising from their sale would have been much larger. But there is another point to be considered. The wealth of the people of the State was so small at an early day that any considerable development of the public schools would have been impossible without the money received from the sale of these lands. Accordingly, they were sold. It was a case where the law-makers and educational administrators considered that the immediate need more than balanced the advantage of waiting for a larger sum at a subsequent time. However, when viewed from the standpoint of the ultimate future, it would seem that those States are pursuing a wiser policy which are holding their school lands by putting upon them a minimum selling price so high as to prohibit their immediate sale.

Federal land grants for State Universities have been made to the Western and Southern States. The amounts of land received under these grants vary from one township (46,080 acres) to nearly 250,000 acres. As a result of these grants, there have sprung up all over our land the State Universities, which seem to many people to be destined to become the really great and lasting institutions of higher learning in America. Some of these universities are yet small and weak, but with proper support from the State they are sure to become the strong bulwarks of our republican institutions.

AMOUNT OF FEDERAL AID TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

As was stated in the discussion of the Agricultural College Land Grant, Iowa under the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, received 240,000 acres of land for the founding and support of an Agricultural College. This act granted to

each State an amount of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative of that State in the Federal Congress. Under the Act of 1862 land has been granted to forty-five States. The following table shows the number of acres granted to each of these States under this act.[1] It also gives the approximate values of the lands thus obtained, as these values are set forth in the *Report of the Commissioner of Education* for 1903.[2]

TABLE NO. XXIV

	NO. OF ACRES	VALUE
Alabama	240,000	$253,500
Arkansas	150,000	130,000
California	150,000	741,452
Colorado	90,000	240,145
Connecticut	180,000	135,000
Delaware	90,000	83,000
Florida	90,000	154,300
Georgia	270,000	242,202
Idaho	90,000	900,000
Illinois	480,000	613,427
Indiana	390,000	340,000
Iowa	240,000	594,488
Kansas	90,000	492,381
Kentucky	330,000	165,000
Louisiana	210,000	182,313
Maine	210,000	118,300
Maryland	210,000	118,000
Massachusetts	360,000	219,000
Michigan	240,000	1,069,454
Minnesota	120,000	570,576

[1] *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1896–1897, Vol. II, pp. 1137–1264.

[2] *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1903, Vol. I, p. 1179.

	NO. OF ACRES	VALUE
Mississippi	210,000	449,659
Missouri	330,000	409,881
Montana	90,000	192,500
Nebraska	90,000	318,000
Nevada	90,000	93,000
New Hampshire	150,000	80,000
New Jersey	210,000	116,000
New York	990,000	688,576
North Carolina	270,000	125,000
North Dakota	130,000	1,059,482
Ohio	630,000	524,146
Oregon	90,000	131,556
Pennsylvania	780,000	427,291
Rhode Island	120,000	50,000
South Carolina	180,000	191,800
South Dakota	160,000	804,585
Tennessee	300,000	396,000
Texas	180,000	209,000
Utah	200,000	269,696
Vermont	150,000	135,500
Virginia	300,000	516,468
Washington	90,000	900,000
West Virginia	150,000	90,000
Wisconsin	240,000	303,460
Wyoming	90,000	111,450

It will be seen from this table that the price received for or put upon the Agricultural College Grant lands has varied from a minimum of 41⅔ cents per acre in Rhode Island to a maximum of $10.00 per acre in Idaho. The price received in Iowa compares favorably with that received in other States, being approximately $2.50 per acre. Several of the States have fixed a minimum selling price for this land.

Among them is Nebraska where by constitutional provision a minimum price of $7.00 per acre is established.

There are some striking differences in the plans adopted in the various States for the expenditure of the funds coming from the Agricultural College Grant. In many cases a College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts has been established as a separate and distinct institution. This is true of Iowa. In other cases the funds have been used to develop a department or school of agriculture in connection with or as a part of the State University. Minnesota may be mentioned as an illustration of this plan. In a few instances a part or all of the grant was turned to the support of such a department or school in an institution not regularly supported by the State. Such is true of Cornell University, in New York. Of course, such bestowal of this aid upon the private or denominational institution carries with it a certain amount of State supervision. In several of the Southern States the land granted has been divided, part of it going to an agricultural and industrial school for Negroes and the remainder being used for a school for White students.

Under the first of the plans just mentioned Iowa has developed a great college for training the youth of the State along the lines of agriculture, veterinary science, the several kinds of engineering, and other fields of activity important to the welfare of the people of a prairie State such as Iowa.

FEDERAL LAND GRANTS FOR STATE UNIVERSITIES

The Federal government granted to Iowa for the use of a State University one township of land. There was also diverted to University uses a portion of the land constituting the Saline Grant. About one-tenth of that land was so

diverted. The Federal government has done equally well, and in many instances much better, for most of the States of the Union. The quantities of land thus granted range from 46,080 acres—the amount granted Iowa—to 246,080 acres—the amount granted Utah. This land has been more or less intelligently disposed of by several States. The nature of the land varies in the different States, and its value of course varies accordingly. The following table, compiled from the *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, shows the quantity and, in a number of the States, the actual or estimated value to the Universities of the lands provided for higher education by the United States:—

TABLE NO. XXV[1]

	NO. OF ACRES	VALUE
Alabama	92,160	828,740
Arizona	46,080	
Arkansas	46,080	276,000
California	52,480	100,000
Colorado	46,080	
Florida	92,160	130,000
Idaho	196,080	
Illinois	46,080	60,000
Indiana	72,662	231,231
Iowa	50,080	300,000
Kansas	46,080	135,000
Louisiana	46,080	
Michigan	48,080	575,000
Minnesota	92,160	800,000
Mississippi	69,120	
Missouri	46,080	108,700
Montana	196,080	

[1] *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1896-1897, Vol. II, pp. 1137-1164.

	NO. OF ACRES	VALUES
Nebraska	46,080	322,560
Nevada	46,080	38,000
New Mexico	46,080	
North Dakota	126,080	
Ohio	69,120	
Oklahoma	59,520	
Oregon	46,080	80,000
South Dakota	126,080	
Tennesse	100,000	
Utah	246,080	
Washington	146,080	
Wisconsin	92,160	333,778
Wyoming	46,080	

As was true of the Agricultural College Grant lands above discussed, the price of the University Grant lands varies greatly with different States, from about 82 cents per acre in Nevada to $11.96 per acre in Michigan. Iowa's price, approximately $6.00 per acre, ranks well up in the list.

In some of the States more than one Federal grant was used for universities. In Illinois one-half of one per cent of all proceeds derived from the sale of the United States land within the State was used for higher education. In Iowa, as noted above, about one-tenth of the lands granted to the State as saline became University lands.

The sale of University lands was not strikingly different from the sale of other lands granted for common or higher or technical education. In most States it was thrown on the market in competition with other lands still held by the United States, and so was frequently sold at the same uniform price of $1.25 per acre. However, some States profited by the experience of others and so realized much more from

their University lands. This was true, for example, of Minnesota and Nebraska. Although in no case perhaps have the lands been so disposed of as to bring the largest possible returns, yet the Federal grants have been and now are of great value to higher and common education throughout the United States.

NUMBER OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

Another respect in which there is considerable difference as to procedure in the different States is the number of normal schools supported wholly or in part by State aid. In Iowa there is only one State Normal School, located at Cedar Falls, some distance northeast of the center of the State. In other States the number of normal schools aided or supported varies from one to thirteen. The following table gives the number of State normal schools in each of the States of the Union supporting such normal schools:

TABLE NO. XXVI

Alabama	5	Iowa	1
Arizona	2	Kansas[2]	3
Arkansas	1	Kentucky[3]	4
California	5	Louisiana	1
Colorado	1	Maine	5
Connecticut	4	Maryland	2
Florida[1]	2	Massachusetts	10
Georgia	2	Michigan	4
Idaho	2	Minnesota	5
Illinois	6	Mississippi	2
Indiana	1	Missouri[4]	6

[1] 1 for colored teachers

[2] 1 central school and 2 branches

[3] 1 for colored teachers

[4] 1 for colored teachers.

Montana	1	Rhode Island	1
Nebraska	2	South Carolina	1
New Hampshire	1	South Dakota	4
New Jersey	1	Tennesse	1
New Mexico	2	Texas[1]	4
New York	12	Utah	1
North Carolina	1	Vermont	3
North Dakota	2	Virginia[2]	4
Ohio	2	Washington	3
Oklahoma	3	West Virginia[3]	6
Oregon	3	Wisconsin	7
Pennsylvania	13		

In several of the States in the above list one or more of the normal schools have been established within the past few years. In some States there is now agitation for the establishment of a still larger number. The question to be decided in each case is as to whether it is better to have only one State normal school and make it a large and strong one, or to have several smaller normal schools. In Iowa the former plan has been followed; and there is much truth in the claim that there is no State normal school in the United States which is the superior of the Iowa State Normal School. This fact is a matter of pride to many people in Iowa; and so any movement calculated to bring about the establishment of more normal schools in Iowa is viewed by some with considerable trepidation. On the other hand, there is a great call in this State for more normal schools. It is believed by many that at least three more such institutions are needed.

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[1] 1 includes colored school

[2] 2 for colored teachers

[3] 1 for colored teachers

They believe that there would be an abundance of students to furnish a large attendance for a normal in each corner of the State without seriously (perhaps without at all) cutting into the attendance at Cedar Falls. Upon several occasions resolutions have been passed at the meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association to the effect that it is the sentiment of that body that at least three more normal schools should be established. The fear that Iowa is financially unable to support adequately such institutions is, of course, absurd and unfounded. If the educational welfare of the people would be better promoted by such a policy there is no room to question its possibility and feasibility. In the writer's judgment it is only a question of a few years at most until Iowa will have several normal schools, intended primarly for the training of grade teachers.

STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The statesmen who first extended Federal aid to education in the United States were justified in their belief that the central government would thus be stimulating State and local support of education. After the universities and colleges have been founded as a result of Federal aid, the legislatures of the various States have not been willing to see such universities and colleges die. Accordingly, legislative appropriations have been made to provide funds for extending their usefulness. In Iowa the State has encouraged higher education not only by these legislative appropriations but also by the levying of a "millage tax" for buildings for this purpose. Several other States are also granting aid by these two methods.

A glance at the amount of the legislative appropriations

in Iowa will disclose the fact that during the past few years there has been manifested an ever-growing appreciation of the value and function of the institutions of higher education. But several of the other States have shown a still larger realization of the importance and the need of these institutions. From the *Report of the Commissioner of Education* for the year 1904 the portion of the income of institutions of higher education which was received from States and municipalities was $9,922,903.[1] This *Report* also shows that nine States and two Territories at that time made use of some form of the general property tax for the support of higher learning. No interests of the people of Iowa rank higher than those of the educational institutions; the people of the State are prosperous enough to develop to the utmost point of efficiency their State University, State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and the State Normal School. It is to be hoped that future legislatures will see this fact even more clearly than have past legislatures.

At its second session the Fifty-ninth Federal Congress manifested its recognition of the desirability and importance of continuing and increasing aid to higher technical education. By it a law was enacted increasing the annual Federal appropriation for each experiment station from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand dollars. It also increased the amount of the annual appropriation for agricultural colleges from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars.

STATE AID TO HIGH SCHOOLS

The granting of State aid to public high schools by a direct cash bonus or by certain other helpful means is a fea-

[1] *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1904, Vol. I, p. xvi.

ture of educational administration in several States. An article on *Special State Aid to High Schools*, written by Professor Frederick E. Bolton, and published in *Educational Review*, sets forth many important facts bearing on this subject.[1] Professor Bolton shows that several States appropriate State money according to various plans for the maintenance of high schools. Among these States are Massachusetts, Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Connecticut, Florida, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Washington.

The machinery by which State aid to high schools is administered differs in the different cases. The amount depends in some instances on the standard of the high school aided, and in other cases on the attendance at the school, or the amount of money raised for the support of the school by local taxation.

A few of the States granting direct aid to high schools provide amounts as follows:—Pennsylvania grants aid to three classes of high schools. These schools are classified as two-year, three-year, and four-year high schools. The third grade schools receive $400 annually, the second grade $600 annually, and the first grade $800 annually. North Dakota makes a like classification of schools, granting $200, $300, and $400 respectively to the three grades. Certain high schools in Wisconsin receive annually from the general funds of the State one-half of the amount actually expended for instruction. Wisconsin also grants aid upon the basis of a classification of the schools. In Massachusetts, the amount of aid given to schools depends upon the number of

[1] *Educational Review*, Vol. XXXI (February, 1906), pp. 141–166.

families resident in the town and the value of property there owned. California follows a plan different from those mentioned, as the State aid there is to the amount of fifteen dollars per pupil in average daily attendance at the properly established high schools. In Rhode Island the State grants annually for the first twenty-five pupils twenty dollars per pupil, and for the second twenty-five pupils ten dollars per pupil.

Under whichever one of these various plans State aid is being granted its results are proving very beneficial to the cause of education. Iowa has no provision at present for State aid or support to high schools.

There has been recently considerable agitation favorable to State aid to high schools in Iowa, but up to the present time no legislation has been enacted. At the last meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association (December, 1906) there was presented a report of a special committee of twenty-two Iowa educators who had been appointed to investigate the question of State aid to high schools. This report, presented by Professor F. C. Ensign, the chairman of the committee, was divided into three parts. Part one reviewed the present status of State aid; part two was a discussion of such aid; and part three was in the form of a bill embodying the ideas of the members of the committee relative to State aid to high schools in Iowa. This report recommended the enactment of a law granting aid to Iowa high schools, chiefly upon the basis of a classification of the schools of the State into two grades, namely; four-year high schools, and three-year high schools. Further State aid was recommended through the reimbursement by the State of money used

to pay tuition under certain circumstances. This is one of the lines along which much good work may be done for education in Iowa. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the near future the General Assembly may deem it wise and expedient to provide for State aid to Iowa high schools.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it is clear that the granting of Federal and State aid to encourage and build up educational agencies has been and is being abundantly justified. From the lowest grade of the common schools to the most highly specialized research work of the Graduate College of the University, a great stimulus has been given to educational activity. It is a truism to say that in a Democracy national stability and advancement depend upon the intelligence and character of its citizens. But this is so profoundly true that its importance should be deeply impressed in our minds. The Federal government has done much in laying foundations; the State also has done much in building wisely and well; but much more yet remains to be done in Iowa before our common schools and higher institutions will be up to the standard which is to be desired. Already our school system, with the Graduate College of the State University as its cap sheaf, has arisen to large proportions; but it remains to the future to see reared in Iowa a most magnificent educational system dedicated to truth and to the manhood best prepared to render real service to Iowa and humanity.

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WAS THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION NECESSARY?

Among historians at the North as well as at the South the claim is generally, if not universally, made that the Fugitive Slave Clause of the Constitution of the United States was essential to the adoption of that instrument; and it is even often spoken of as a part of the famous compromises. Mr. Rhodes, in his *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, states that it is unquestionable that the stipulation in reference to fugitive slaves was necessary to the adoption of the Constitution.[1] Mr. Blaine, in his *Twenty Years of Congress*, also assures us that "if it had not been agreed that fugitives from service should be returned to their owners, the Thirteen States would not have been able to form a more perfect union."[2] Mr. Benton, in his *Thirty Years' View*, states even more emphatically that the Constitution could not have been formed without this clause, and that it was a compromise between the slave and the free States.[3]

As a typical representation of the southern view we have that of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens in his *War Between the States* wherein he asserts that "of all the new obligations assumed by the States, the most important, and one without which, *it was universally admitted*,[4] the Constitution could

[1] Rhodes's *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, Vol. I p. 18.

[2] Blaine's *Twenty Years of Congress*, Vol. I, p. 1.

[3] Benton's *Thirty Years' View*, Vol. II, p. 773.

[4] The italics are the writer's.

not be formed, is that which provides for the rendition of fugitives from service from one State to another."[1]

This otherwise universally accepted view is attacked only by Mr. Charles Sumner, who, in his speech against the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850,[2] might be thought to be using it more especially for his immediate purpose, than for historical criticism. But so pointedly does he oppose the current view and so logical is he in the presentation of his proof that an investigation of the historic foundation for his assertions is demanded. The inquiry whether the Fugitive Slave Clause was essential to the adoption of the Constitution is then the purpose of this paper.

The immediate origin of the clause must be sought in the journal of the Federal Convention where in the minutes of July 23, 1787, is found the first statement which could be interpreted as the germ of the future clause. On that date, just as the Convention was about to refer the draft of the Constitution to the committee, General Pinckney reminded the members that "if the committee should fail to insert some security to the Southern States against an emancipation of slaves, and taxes on exports, he should be bound by duty to his state to vote against their report."[3] Again on August 28, 1787, it is stated that "General Pinckney was not satisfied with it. He seemed to wish some provision should be included in favor of property in slaves."[4] Now neither of these remarks positively refers to fugitive slaves,

[1] Stephens's *War Between the States*, Vol. I, p. 202.

[2] August 26th, 1852,—Sumner's *Works*, Vol. III, p. 137.

[3] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 357.

[4] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 487.

and there is no direct evidence that it is correct so to construe them other than the fact that Butler and Pinckney thereafter moved to require fugitive slaves to be delivered up like criminals. Upon August 29, Butler moved the insertion in Article xv of what was practically the fugitive clause as finally adopted.[1] This was uninamously agreed to without any discussion. These are the only statements in reference to the clause to be found anywhere in the proceedings of the Convention; and special attention is called here to the fact that no discussions whatever arose over the clause as might be expected if it were so essential or a compromise of the Constitution.

The State conventions, called for the ratification of the Constitution, alike fail to disclose any marked objections to the clause. General Pinckney, in the South Carolina Convention, simply mentioned the clause as a newly acquired right,[2] and nowhere even hinted that the clause was a matter of discussion by the committee appointed to settle the matter of the non-importation of slaves from whose work the famous compromise appeared. Mr. Iredell, in the North Carolina Convention, stated that some of the northern States, having emancipated their slaves, the clause was inserted to prevent the fugitive slaves of the South enjoying the freedom which otherwise would come from a short residence in the North.[3] There is but one mention of the clause in the *Journal* of the Virginia Convention, in which George Mason said that there was really no security in the clause as

[1] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 492.

[2] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. IV, p. 286.

[3] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. IV, p. 176.

it only meant that slaves should not be protected in other States.[1] No references were made to the clause in the conventions of the other States, all the attention in reference to slavery being directed to the non-importation clause.

But this absence in the constitutional conventions of any evidence of reasons for the insertion of the clause only increases our determination to seek if possible the true explanation for the introduction of the clause into the Constitution. Story says that "this clause was introduced into the Constitution solely for the benefit of the slave-holding States, and that the want of such a provision under the Confederation was felt as an inconvenience by the southern States."[2]

No reference to specific complaints of the slave States is given; and a careful search reveals none. This does not disprove necessarily the statement of Story. But, in view of the non-appearance of any evidence presented by him or by any one else, such a definite statement is assuredly unwarranted.

Then Henry Wilson asserts positively that Charles C. Pinckney in the Federal Convention stated that South Carolina could enter no Union "unless slaves should enter into the basis of representation, the slave trade be continued, and provision be made for the rendition of slaves escaping from their master."[3] In the citations of everything said in the Convention on the matter, as given above, is found the direct proof of the inaccuracy of this statement by Wilson.

But possibly from a discovery of the precedents, if any,

[1] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. III, p. 458.

[2] Story's *Commentaries*, Vol. II, p. 589.

[3] Wilson's *Rise and Fall of Slave Power in America*, Vol. I, p. 53.

for such a clause in the Constitution we may upon learning the reason for those precedents at the same time draw justifiable inferences regarding the object of the insertion of a similar clause in the Constitution. Professor Alexander Johnston suggests as a precedent for the clause the eighth article of the New England Confederation of 1643, and asserts that "if the convention did not avail itself of the experience of its predecessor of the previous century, is it not a little odd that it should happen to bring just these provisons together as the second section of Article IV."[1] That the salient features of the clause are in the articles of the New England Confederation in much different phraseology is true,[2] but in the absence of any evidence whatever that the members of the Constitutional Convention had made any special study of the Confederation of 1643, and in view of the fact that they went at their work in the most practical manner and sought to remedy the conditions of their own time (conditions so entirely different from those of 1643 as to preclude any comparison) it is clear that little explanation for this clause of the Constitution can be found in that of the New England Confederation.

But it is in the similiar clause of the Ordinance of 1787 that Curtis,[3] Justice Miller,[4] Benton, and others find the precedent for the clause in the Constitution. Then in view of the fact that Benton not only states that the clause was also necessary to the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, but further that both clauses were practically formed simul-

[1] *New Princeton Review*, Vol. IV, p. 183.

[2] Preston's *Documents, American History*, p. 92.

[3] Curtis's *History of the Constitution*, Vol. II, p. 455.

[4] Miller's *Constitution of United States*, p. 638.

taneously, and by the same men, and forcibly asserts that the same reasons existed for the insertion of each,[1] we are necessarily led to a study of the clause in the Ordinance to just such an extent as it may throw light upon the real significance of the clause in the Constitution.

The first appearance of a fugitive slave clause among the various resolutions pertaining to the Northwest Territory was April 6, 1785, when the committee consisting of King Howell, and Ellery submitted a resolution containing it;[2] but there was no discussion whatsoever upon it, and the resolution does not even appear in the *Journal of Congress.* Although this Ordinance was first read in Congress on March 4, 1785,[3] and came up for discussion from time to time, and was again reported in another form on April 24,[4] and continued to be the subject of debate until May 20, when it was adopted,[5] yet the fugitive slave clause, after its first seemingly unnoticed appearance, was completely and inexplicably lost, never to reappear until its final insertion in the second reading of the final Ordinance upon July 12. The clause even then created no discussion; and Dane's letter to King, if consulted, will prove that the clause was no part of a compromise in the committee, since he states that "when I drew the ordinance I had no idea the states would agree to the sixth article prohibiting slavery as only Massachu-

[1] Benton's *Thirty Years' View*, Vol. II, p. 773.

[2] Ford's *Bibliography of the Continental Congress* in *Boston Public Library Bulletin*, Vol. X, p. 160, cites Resolution found in Forty Broadsides, in State Department Library, Washington, D. C.

[3] *Journal of Congress*, Vol. X, p. 50.

[4] *Journal of Congress*, Vol. X, p. 87.

[5] *Journal of Congress*, Vol. X, p. 94.

setts of the Eastern States was present, and therefore omitted it in the draft; but finding the House favorably disposed on this subject after we had completed the other parts, I moved the article, which was agreed to without opposition."[1]

Thus there was, indeed, a marked similarity in the appearance of the clause in both the Ordinance and the Constitution in that in both it was inserted without any discussion. Apparently there seems to be nowhere in existence any history of its introduction or positive proof of the necessity of the clause in either document.

Now the interesting inquiry remains as to the apparent connection between the Fugitive Slave Clause in the two instruments. Benton, it should be recalled, made much of the simultaneous introduction of the clause in the two documents. As stated, the clause first appeared in a discussion of the Ordinance for the Northwest Territory on April 6, 1785; but the serious discussion of the Ordinance in the final form began July 11, 1787, the Fugitive Slave Clause was inserted July 12, and the Ordinance passed July 13, 1787. In the Constitutional Convention the clause passed on August 29, 1787. That the members of the Constitutional Convention were acquainted with the act as passed by Congress is clear, and there can be no positive objection to an assumption that the clause in the Ordinance of 1787, may have suggested a like clause in the Constitution; but an entire absence of proof of any direct connection between the two events disqualified such a positive statement as that of Benton's.

[1] Letter of Dane to King, July 16, 1787.—*Life and Correspondence of Rufus King* Vol. I, p. 290.

Regarding the claim that the Fugitive Slave Clause was any part of the great compromise, it may be stated that the discussion over representation began on July 11, 1787, and it was on July 12 that Wilson suggested the final form of the three-fifths compromise which was passed on the same day.[1]

It has been previously shown that the first proposal of the Fugitive Slave Clause in the Constitutional Convention occurred August 29, and that Pinckney did not even speak of a guarantee to the southern States of their slaves before July 23. Moreover, the discussion in reference to the importation of slaves and a navigation act arose August 22,[2] upon which day it was referred to a special committee which reported August 24.[3] Then in the minutes of August 29 is found, appended to General Pinckney's remarks upon the liberal conduct of the eastern States towards the views of South Carolina, Madison's note that "an understanding on the subject of navigation and slavery had taken place."[4] So there is no doubt but that the compromises were all definitely arranged before the Fugitive Slave Clause was suggested by Pinckney and Butler.

In view of what Pinckney said in the State convention thereafter it can scarcely be believed that the clause was one of the conditions of union.

There was not only no realization by Mason, of Virginia, of the importance of the clause, but no evidence of any

[1] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 294 to 306.

[2] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 457.

[3] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 461, 471.

[4] Elliot's *Debates*, Vol. V, p. 489.

battle over the insertion of the clause as seen in Pinckney's narration to his State of the events at Philadelphia. Pinckney would most certainly have spoken of it as he was very anxious to disclose to his State every victory won by the South in the Constitutional Convention, in the hope that South Carolina would more surely adopt the instrument as presented. The entire absence of any notice of the provisions in the discussions in the other ratifying conventions establishes, as securely as negative evidence can, the falsity of the statement that the clause could have been any part of the compromises. Compromises presuppose differences of opinion in which sides are taken and much bitterness is manifested. It is inconceivable that some of the wounds left from such a combat would not have been still unhealed at the time of the holding of the State conventions, and some of the old rancor would have reasserted itself as was true in reference to all of the real compromises between the South and the North. A compromise also assumes that each side gained some desired point from the adjustment. What was the favor secured the North here? No one has ever suggested any; and the discussions in the ratifying conventions in the northern States of the compromises actually arranged with the South disclose clearly that the North more than recognized that for each favor granted it, the South had secured an equally valuable one without attaching the Fugitive Slave Clause to any of the arrangements with a desire to even the scales.

All the evidence likewise points to the fact that there was no fight over the clause in Congress upon the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787. Dane does not recognize at all the

real significance of the clause and passes over it much too hurriedly for it to have been an object of any known value to the South.

The compromises had all been settled and Pinckney was much gratified at the liberal conduct of the eastern States. In the midst of the manifestations of good feeling among the members, and evident rejoicing over the peaceful settlement of the differences that had so long threatened the establishment of union at all, Pinckney and Butler possibly presumed upon the favorable attitude of the East and shrewdly presented the clause, trusting that it might be thus hurriedly inserted as it was, little realizing themselves the future trouble that it was to occasion. They undoubledly never conceived of it as essential to their signing the Constitution; and even a moderate opposition by the North would doubtless have secured its rejection, unless an agreement had been secretly reached to allow its insertion, which seems almost inconceivable.

Whether or not the clause was ever suggested or agreed upon in any of the meetings of the compromise committee, with the secret understanding that it was to be afterwards introduced, can never be known. Strict impartiality requires that we do not overlook the fact that on the very day of July 12, when Wilson proposed the three-fifths compromise, the Fugitive Slave Clause appeared in the Ordinance of 1787 through Mr. Dane's agency. There may be, of course, a meaning in this coincidence, but no proof is found. The fact that one body was holding its meetings in New York and the other in Philadelphia, together with the known facts herein given, would tend to disprove it. Then again,

it must not be forgotten that the Fugitive Slave Clause appeared first in the committee report of April 6, 1785, which destroys the idea that discussion in the Constitutional Convention could have suggested the first appearance of the clause before Congress in the report upon the Northwest Territory.

It is clearly seen that many misstatements have been made concerning the clause and that no positive evidence is extant to prove (1) that the clause was necessary to the adoption of the Constitution, (2) that it was a part of the famous compromise, or (3) that there is a direct connection between the clause in the Ordinance of 1787 and the one in the Constitution. On the other hand it is conceded that this reasoning from negative evidence is not positive proof of the position herein taken.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF IOWA STATE PUBLICATIONS FOR 1904 AND 1905

The following bibliography is compiled from such State publications for the years 1904 and 1905 as have come to the notice of the writer. Considerable energy has been expended in an effort to compile a complete and perfect bibliography with the usual result, however, of achieving success with only certain portions. Nevertheless, it is believed that this bibliography will serve all practical purposes and that where omissions occur the context will indicate the probable sources.

On examining the State publications with reference to their production it will be observed that there are three different sources from which they emanate, namely, from the office of the State Printer, from institutional presses (as at Anamosa and Glenwood), and from private contract. As may naturally be expected, from these different sources there has been produced an heterogeneous mass of publications—a condition necessarily produced by the varying demands of the different offices and the opportunities presented for publication. It has been the endeavor of the writer to list these publications in such manner that craftsmen or bookmen may readily perceive their general character and at the same time enable investigators to determine their relative source values in their respective fields of labor.

T. J. Fitzpatrick

The State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa City

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Proceedings | of the | Iowa academy of sciences | for 1904. | ——| volume xii. | ——— | edited by the secretary. | ——— | published by the state. | ——— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905. |

Cloth, boards, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–vii], viii–xviii, 1–244, plates i–xxix, figures 1–8. The cover and inner titles of the board bound copies are identical.

Contents: Officers, members. Necrology—Emma Pammel Hansen. Proceedings of the nineteenth annual session. Botany in its relation to good citizenship, by B. Shimek. Apparatus for plating out petri dishes in the field, by L. S. Ross. A method for the determination of hydriodic and hydrobromic acids, by W. S. Hendrixson. Notes on American Cladonias, by Bruce Fink. Some notes on certain Iowa algae, by Bruce Fink. Cohesion of water and of alcohol, by Edwin Morrison. The slime moulds of New Mexico, by T. H. Macbride. An ecological study of the Sabine and Neches valleys, Texas, by James E. Gow. J. J. Thomson's theory of matter, by L. Begeman. Variation in ray flowers of Anthemis cotula and other composites, by H. S. Fawcett. Notes on a thermophilic bacillus, by R. Earle Buchanan. Municipal hygiene—part i, by C. O. Bates. Notes on the flora, especially the forest flora, of the Bitter Root mountains, by L. H. Pammel. Methods for the estimation of carbon dioxide in minerals and rocks, by Nicholas Knight. An annotated list of Iowa Discomycetes, by Fred Jay Seaver. The biology of the Bacillus violaceus laurentius or Pseudomonas janthina, by Grace Roodde Rueda. Plants new to the flora of Decatur county, Iowa, by J. P. Anderson. The switchboard and arrangement of storage battery at Simpson college, by John L. Tilton. A problem in municipal waterworks for a small city, by John L. Tilton. Some railroad water supplies, by L. H. Pammel and Estelle D. Fogel. Flowering plants of Henry county, by J. M. Lindly. Bisection of mountain blocks in the great basin region, by Charles R. Keyes. Geological structure of the Jornado del Muerto and adjoining bolson plains, by Charles R. Keyes. Northward extension of the lake valley limestone, by Charles R. Keyes. Growth and pigment production of Pseudomonas janthina, by Harry F. Watt. The synthesis of ethyl alcohol from acetylene, by J. C. Frazee. The flowering plants of Hardin county, by Morton E. Peck.

Proceedings | of the | Iowa academy of science | for 1906 | ——— | volume xiii | ——— | edited by the secretary | ——— | published by the state | ——— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Cloth, boards, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–ix], x–xii, 1–279, plates i–xxviii, figures. The cover and inner titles of the board bound copies are identical.

Contents: Officers, members of the Iowa Academy of Sciences. Proceedings of the twentieth annual session of the Iowa Academy of Sciences. Presidential address, a review of the development of mineralogy, by Melvin F. Arey. Photographic accessories of the Drake observatory, by D. W. Morehouse. Municipal hygiene—part ii—milk, by C. O. Bates. An observation on the number of bacteria in Des Moines school buildings, by L. S. Ross. A flora of Webster county, Iowa, by O. M. Oleson and M. P. Somes. Floristic notes from an Illinois esker, by

Bruce Fink. Lichens and recent conceptions of species, by Bruce Fink. Notes on the Discomycete flora of Iowa, by Fred Jay Seaver. The forest trees of eastern Nebraska, by Charles E. Bessey. Some diseases of Rocky Mountain plants, by L. H. Pammel. The Liliales of Iowa, by T. J. Fitzpatrick. Some of the flowering plants of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, by J. M. Lindly. Dolomite and magnesite with reference to the separation of calcium and magnesium, by Nicholas Knight and Ward H. Wheeler. Logarithmic factors for use in water analysis, by W. S. Hendrixson. Periodical literature in Iowa on the subject of chemistry, by W. S. Hendrixson. Action of bromic acid on metals, by W. S. Hendrixson. Some variant conclusions in Iowa geology, by J. E. Todd. More light on the origin of the Missouri river loess, by J. E. Todd. Geology of the Corinth canal zone, by Charles R. Keyes. Lime Creek fauna of Iowa in southwestern United States and northern Mexican region, by Charles R. Keyes. Alternation of fossil faunas, by Charles R. Keyes. A contribution to Madison county geology, by F. A. Brown. An attempt to illustrate tides and tidal action, by John L. Tilton. The holding and reclamation of sand dunes and sand wastes by tree planting, by H. P. Baker. A study of a portion of the Iowan drift border in Fayette county, Iowa, by Grant E. Finch. Mutual induction and the internal resistance of a voltaic cell, by L. Begeman. Cyclonic distribution of precipitation, by J. A. Udden. The physical laboratory at Iowa college, by Frank F. Almy. A simple demonstration of the Doppler effect in sound, by Frank F. Almy. The effects of pressure upon lines in the spectrum of iron, by Frank F. Almy. Electrical standards, by Karl E. Guthe. Studies of the Collembolan eye, by J. E. Guthrie. A study of the choroid plexus, by Walter J. Meek. The carotid arteries and their relation to the circle of Willis in the cat, by H. W. Norris. The disparity between age and development in the human family, illustrated by pronounced cases due to thyroid malformations, by James Frederic Clarke. Relation of the motor nerve endings to voluntary muscle in the frog, by B. A. Place· Cladocera of Des Moines and vicinity, by B. O. Gammon. Food of subterranean crustacea, by L. S. Ross.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Biennial report | of the | adjutant general | of the state of Iowa | for the biennial period ending | November 30, 1905. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | [1]905. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–98. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

AGRICULTURE

The fifth annual | Iowa Year Book of Agriculture | issued by the Iowa department | of agriculture. | —— | containing | Proceedings of the State Farmers' Institute and Agricultural | Convention of 1904; Synopsis of the State Board and Com- | mittee Meetings; Crop and

Weather Report; Proceedings | of the Iowa Swine Breeders, Iowa State Improved | Stock Breeders and Iowa State Dairy Asso- | ciations; Extracts from the State Dairy | Commissioner's Report and | National Dairy Union | and | Papers on Live Stock, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Topics | also | Early History of the Iowa State Fair, with Press Reports of the | First Iowa State Fair (1854) and the Fair of 1904; Awards | to Iowa Exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase | Exposition; Statistics Relative to Farmers' | Institutes in Iowa | and | Reports of County and District Agricultural Societies, Together | with Laws Governing Same. | —— | edited by | J. C. Simpson, | secretary state board of agriculture. | [1905]. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–viii, 1], 2–807, portraits, plates.

Sixth annual | Iowa Year Book of Agriculture | Issued by the | Iowa Department of Agriculture | 1905 | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–xii, 1], 2–1229, plates, figures.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fifth biennial report | of the | attorney-general | of the | state of Iowa | —— | Chas. W. Mullan | attorney-general | —— | transmitted to the governor, January, 1906 | —— | Printed by Order of the General Assembly | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–463. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

AUDITOR

Biennial report | of the | Auditor of State | to the | governor of Iowa | —— | July 1, 1905. | —— | B. F. Carroll, Auditor of State. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iv], v–xviii, [1], 2–530. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume I.

Revenue laws | of the | State of Iowa | compiled in pursuance of | section 1369 of the code | by | B. F. Carroll, | auditor of state | —— | give this to county auditor when assessment | is finished | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1904. |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–ii, 1–7], 8–136, [i–ii, 1], 2–104. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Thirty-fifth annual report | of the | auditor of state | of the state of Iowa | on | insurance | other than life | —— | 1904 | volume I | —— | B. F. Carroll | auditor of state | —— | Compiled from annual statements, for the year ending December 31, 1903. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–viii, [1–3], 4–508. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1904, volume VII.

Thirty-fifth annual report | of the | auditor of state | of the state of Iowa | on | insurance | —— | 1904 | volume II | life | —— | B. F. Carroll | auditor of state | —— | Compiled from annual statements, for the year ending December 31, 1903 | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–viii, [1–3], 4–560. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1904, volume VII.

Thirty-sixth annual report | of the | auditor of state | of the state of Iowa | on | insurance | other than life. | —— | 1905 | volume I. | —— | B. F. Carroll | auditor of state. | —— | Compiled from annual statements, for the year ending December 31, 1904. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–ix, [x, 1–3], 4–568. The cover and inner titles are identical in the paper bound copies. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume VI.

Thirty-sixth annual report | of the | auditor of state | of the state of Iowa | on | insurance | —— | 1905 | volume II. | life. | —— | B. F. Carroll | auditor of state. | —— | Compiled from annual statements, for the year ending December 31, 1904. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–viii, [1–3], 4–613. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume VI.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Fourth biennial report | of the | Board of Control | of | state institutions | of | Iowa | —— | for the biennial period ending June 30, 1905 | —— | Des Moines, Iowa | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–542. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume IV.

Bulletin | –of– | Iowa Institutions | (Under the Board of Control) —— | published quarterly | —— | Volume VI | —— | 1904 | herald printing co. | Dubuque |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–552, plates. Issued also in quarterly numbers, January, April, July, and October.

Bulletin | of | Iowa Institutions | (Under the Board of Control) | ═══ | published quarterly | ═══ | Volume VII. | —— | 1905 | J. H. Welch Printing Co., | Des Moines |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–ii, 1–2], 3–569, folding tables, figures 1–10. Issued also in quarterly numbers, January, April, July, and October.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

Biennial | Report of the Superintendent | of the | Iowa College for the Blind | at Vinton | to the board of control | of state institutions | [cut] | —— | for the period ending June 30, 1905. | —— | Glenwood | institution press | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–6], 7–38. The cover and inner titles are practically identical.

CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Report | of the | Custodian of Public Buildings | and property | to the | governor of Iowa, | for the years 1904 and 1905. | January 1, 1906. | —— | T. E. McCurdy | Custodian of Public Buildings and Property | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–34. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume I.

DAIRY COMMISSION

Eighteenth annual report | of the | State Dairy Commissioner | to the | governor of the state of Iowa | for the year 1904. | —— | H. R.

Wright, | State Dairy Commissioner. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1904. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–7], 8–97, [98–100]. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume v.

Nineteenth annual report | of the | State Dairy Commissioner | to the | governor of the state of Iowa | for the year 1905 | —— | H. R. Wright | State Dairy Commissioner | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–7], 8–69, [70–71]. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume v.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Report | of the | Executive Council of Iowa | of | expenses and disposition of fees and moneys | collected of state officers and | educational institutions | for the period from | June 30, 1903, to July 1, 1905 | —— | compiled by A. H. Davison, | Secretary of the Executive Council, | A. U. Swan, | Assistant Secretary. | —— | made in com pliance with requirements of chapter | six, acts of twenty-eighth general | assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–677. The above is the cover title. The inner title omits the eleventh to the fifteenth lines inclusively.

Report | of the | fifth annual assessment | of | Telegraph and Telephone Property | in the | state of Iowa | as fixed by the | Executive Council of the State of Iowa | July 26, 1904 | —— | compiled by A. H. Davison, | secretary of executive council. | A. U. Swan, Assistant Secretary. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1904. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–120. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Report | of the | sixth annual assessment | of | Telegraph and Telephone Property | in the | state of Iowa | as fixed by the | Executive Council of the State of Iowa | July 27, 1905 | —— | compiled by A.

H. Davison, | secretary of executive council. | A. U. Swan, Assistant secretary. | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–184. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Thirty-Third Annual Report | of the | assessed valuation | of | Railroad Property | in the | state of Iowa, | as fixed by the | Executive Council of the State, July 23, 1904. | —— | compiled by A. H. Davison, | Secretary of the Executive Council, | and | A. U. Swan, | Assistant Secretary. | —— | printed ay [by] authority of chapter four, acts twenty-eighth | general assembly. | —— | with a statement of the assessment of express property | in the state of Iowa. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–101. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1904, volume II.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Report | of the | assessed valuation | of | Railroad Property | in the | state of Iowa, | as fixed by the | Executive Council of the State, July 27, 1905. | —— | compiled by A. H. Davison, | Secretary of the Executive Council, | and | A. U. Swan, | Assistant Secretary. | —— | printed by authority of chapter four, acts twenty-eighth | general assembly. | —— | with a statement of the assessment of express property | in the state of Iowa. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–101. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume II.

Census of Iowa | 1905 | Instructions to Assessors | Under the Provisions of Chapter 8 of the Laws of the | Thirtieth General Assembly of Iowa. | —— | office of the executive council, | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–8.

Executive council of Iowa. | —— | notice to census enumerators. | —— | Office of Secretary, | Des Moines, Iowa, January 10, 1905. | To all Census Enumerators: |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4]. The text follows the title.

1905 | Census Bulletin | Number 1 | ═══ | issued by the | Executive Council of the State of Iowa | ═══ | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1], 2–23.

Iowa census bulletin | No. 2 | —— | Statistics Relating to | civil war veterans | Residing in Iowa | —— | Issued by | executive council of Iowa | —— | Des Moines. | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1], 2–55.

Census of Iowa | for the | year 1905 | compiled by the executive council | —— | under the authority of chapter 8, acts of the 30th | general assembly | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Sheep, cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–x, i–ii], iii–cxxxi, [cxxxii, 1], 2–908, maps, plates.

FISH AND GAME WARDEN

Sixteenth Biennial Report | of the | State Fish and Game Warden | to the | Governor of the State of Iowa | —— | 1904–1905 | Geo. A. Lincoln, Warden. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–37, plates. The above is the inner title. The cover title has the same breakage in lines but varies in the style of type used. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume IV.

1904 | Iowa fish and | game laws | ═══ | in force | April 1, 1904 | ═══ | ═══ | state fish and game warden | Geo. A. Lincoln | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | Republican Ptg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa |

Paper, 24mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1], 2–16.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Acts and resolutions | passed at the | regular session | of the | Thirtieth General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | begun January 11 and ended April 12, 1904. | —— | published under authority of the state. | —— | Des Moines, Iowa: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1904. |

Sheep, boards, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xxviii, [xxix–xxx, 1], 2–273. By error the number of the last page is given as 723. The cover and inner titles of the board bound copies are identical.

Rules and standing | committees | of the | Thirtieth General Assembly | 1904 | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–71, two folding plates. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1904, volume v.

The cover title reads:

Rules | of the | thirtieth | general | assembly | of Iowa | —— | 1904 | ═══ | Bernard Murphy, state printer |

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1906. | —— | Albert B. Cummins,– – – – –Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of the House of Representatives | —— | volume I. |—— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Biennial message of Albert B. Cummins. Biennial report of the Auditor of State. Biennial report of the Treasurer of State of Iowa. Report by the Governor of Iowa of pardons, suspensions, and commutations of sentence and remission of fines. Report of the Secretary of State relating to criminal convictions. Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Iowa of the transactions of the Land Department. Report of the Custodian of public buildings and property.

The index states that the Governor's Inaugural address is included but the same does not appear in the volumes examined.

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, Janury 8, 1906. | —— | Albert B. Cummins, – – – – – Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of the House of Representatives | —— | volume II. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Twenty-seventh annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1904. Twenty-eighth annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1905. Thirty-fourth annual report of the assessed valuation of railroad property, 1905, with a statement of the assessment of express property. Thirty-fifth annual report of the assessed valuation of railroad, equipment, and express companies' property, 1906. Iowa Weather and Crop Service annual report for 1904; also for 1905.

The index states that the telephone and telegraph assessments for 1905 and 1906 are included but the copies seen have instead the Iowa Weather and Crop Service reports for 1904 and 1905.

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1906. | —— | Albert B. Cummins, – – – – – Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of the House of Representatives | —— | volume III. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Biennial report of the Adjutant General, 1905. Fifth biennial report of the Attorney-General. Thirtieth biennial report of the State Librarian, 1905. Seventh biennial report of the Historical Department of Iowa, 1905. Twenty-fifth biennial report of the Board of Curators of The State Historical Society of Iowa, 1905. Twenty-fourth biennial report of The State University of Iowa, 1905. Twenty-first biennial report of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1905. Fifteenth biennial report of the Iowa State Normal School, 1905.

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1906. | —— | Albert B. Cummins, – – – – – Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of

the House of Representatives | —— | volume IV. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Fourth biennial report of the Board of Control of State Institutions, 1904–1905. Sixteenth biennial report of the State Fish and Game Warden, 1904–1905. Eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1903–1904.

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1896. | —— | Albert B. Cummins, – – – – – Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of the House of Representatives | —— | volume V. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Department of Public Instruction, report, 1904–1905. Twelfth biennial report of the State Mine Inspectors, 1904–1905. Thirteenth biennial report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy, 1904–1905. Rules and standing committees of the Thirty-first General Assembly, 1906. Biennial report of the Inspectors of Oils, 1903–1905. Second report of the Iowa Library Commission, 1903–1905. Eighteenth annual report of the State Dairy Commissioner, 1904. Nineteenth annual report of the State Dairy Commissioner, 1905. Report of the Inspectors of Steamboats, 1904.

The index states that the report of the Veterinary Surgeon and the Report of the Board of Dental Examiners are included. They do not appear but the report of the Inspectors of Steamboats appears instead.

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1906. | —— | Albert B. Cummins, – – – – – Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of the House of Representatives | —— | volume VI. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Thirty-sixth annual report of the Auditor of State on Insurance other than life, 1905, volume I. Thirty-sixth annual report of the Auditor of State on Insurance, 1905, volume II, life.

Legislative documents | submitted to the | Thirty-first General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | Which Convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1906. | —— | Albert B. Cummins, – – – – – Governor | John Herriott, – Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate | W. B. Martin, – – – – – – Secretary of State | B. F. Carroll, – – – – – Auditor of State | G. S. Gilbertson, – – – – – Treasurer of State | John F. Riggs, – – Superintendent of Public Instruction | Charles W. Mullan, – – – – – Attorney-General | George W. Clarke, – Speaker of the House of Representatives | —— | volume VII. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906. |

Half sheep, octavo in size and fold, various paging.

Contents: Thirty-seventh annual report of the Auditor of State on Insurance other than life, 1906, volume I. Thirty-seventh annual report of the Auditor of State on Insurance, 1906, volume II, life.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Iowa | geological survey | volume XV. | —— | annual report, 1904, | with | accompanying papers. | —— | Frank A. Wilder, Ph. D., State Geologist. | T. E. Savage, Assistant State Geologist. | [seal] | Des Moines | Published for Iowa Geological Survey | 1905. |

Cloth, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–vi], vii–viii, [1–3], 4–560, maps 10, plates I–VII, figures 1–51.

Contents: Administrative reports. Mineral production in Iowa in 1904, by S. W. Beyer. Cement and cement materials of Iowa, by Edwin C. Eckel and H. F. Bain. Geology of Benton County, by T. E. Savage. The geology of Emmet, Palo Alto, and Pocahontas Counties, by Thomas H. Macbride. Geology of Jasper County, by Ira A. Williams. Geology of Clinton County, by Jon Andreas Udden. Geology of Fayette County, by T. E. Savage.

Iowa | geological survey | volume XV. | —— | administrative reports | —— | Frank A. Wilder, Ph. D., State Geologist. | T. E. Savage, Assistant State Geologist. | [seal] | Des Moines | Published for Iowa Geological Survey | 1905. |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–14, plate I. The title is on the cover.

Mineral Production in Iowa | For 1904 | —— | by S. W. Beyer. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 15–32. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [15–17], 18–32. The title is on the cover.

Cement and Cement materials | of Iowa. | —— | By Edwin C. Eckel and H. F. Bain. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 33–124. | —— | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [33–35], 36–124, plates ii–iii. The title is on the cover.

Geology | of | Benton county | —— | by T. E. Savage. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 125–225. | —— | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [125–127], 128–225, map, figures [i–iii], 1–15. The title is on the cover.

Geology | of | Emmet, Palo Alto and Pocahontas | counties | —— | by Thomas H. Macbride. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 227–276. | —— | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [227–229], 230–276, maps 3, plate iv, figures [i–iii], 16–18. The title is on the cover.

Includes: "Forestry notes for Emmet county", by R. I. Cratty, pp. 260–276.

Geology | of | Jasper county | —— | by Ira A. Williams. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 277–367. | —— | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [277–279], 280–367, maps 2, plate v, figures [i–iii], 19–30. The title is on the cover.

Geology | of | Clinton county | —— | by Jon Andreas Udden. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 369–431. | —— | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [369–371], 372–431, maps 2, plates vi–vii, figures[i–iii], 31–32. The title is on the cover.

Geology | of | Fayette county | —— | by T. E. Savage. | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xv. | annual report, 1904, pp. 433–546. | —— | Des Moines | 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [433–435], 436–560, maps 2, figures [i–iii], 33–51. The title is on the cover.

Iowa geological survey | Supplementary Report | 1903 | —— | the | grasses of Iowa | part II | —— | Frank A. Wilder, Ph. D., State Geologist | T. E. Savage, Assistant State Geologist | —— | Des Moines, Iowa | 1904 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–xi], xii–xiii, [xiv, 1], 2–436, plate, figures 1–270. Issued April 1, 1905.

Contents: The descriptive and geographical study of the grasses of Iowa, by L. H. Pammel, Carleton R. Ball, and F. Lamson-Scribner. Physiography and geology, by H. F. Bain. The ecological distribution of Iowa grasses, by L. H. Pammel. Geographical distribution of grasses, by L. H. Pammel. Partial bibliography pertaining to grasses, by Harriette S. Kellogg and L. H. Pammel. Index, by R. E. Buchanan and Estelle D. Fogel.

Iowa | geological survey | volume XVI | —— | annual report, 1905 | with | accompanying papers | —— | Frank A. Wilder, Ph. D., State Geologist | T. E. Savage, Assistant State Geologist | [seal] | Des Moines | Published for Iowa Geological Survey | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in fold, quarto in size, pp. [i–vi], vii–viii, [1], 2–673, plates I–VIII, figures 1–78, maps 14.

Contents: Fourteenth annual report of the State Geologist. Report of the Assistant State Geologist. Mineral production in Iowa in 1905, by S. W. Beyer. Geology of Winneshiek County, by Samuel Calvin. The Plants of Winneshiek County, by B. Shimek. Geology of Clayton County, by A. G. Leonard. Geology of Bremer County, by W. H. Norton. Geology of Black Hawk County, by Melvin F. Arey. Geology of Franklin County, by Ira A. Williams. Geology of Sac and Ida Counties, by T. H. Macbride. Geology of Jackson County, by T. E. Savage.

Iowa | geological survey | volume XVI | —— | administrative reports | —— | Frank A. Wilder, | Ph. D. State Geologist. | T. E. Savage, Assistant State Geologist. | [seal] | Des Moines | Published for Iowa Geological Survey | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1], 2–15, plate I. The title is on the cover.

Mineral Production in Iowa | For 1905 | —— | by S. W. Beyer | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. XVI. | annual report, 1905 pp 17–36. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [17–18], 19–36. The title is on the cover.

Geology | of | Winneshiek county | —— | by Samuel Calvin. | —— | from Iowa Geological Survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 37–146. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [37–38], 39–146, figures [i–iii], 1–18, maps 2. The title is on the cover.

Flora | of | Winneshiek county | —— | by B. Shimek | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 147–211. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. 147–224. The title is on the cover.

Geology | of | Clayton county | —— | by A. G. Leonard | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 213–317]307] | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [213–215], 216–307, figures [i–iii], 19–37, plates ii–vi, maps 3.

Geology | of | Bremer county | —— | by William Harmon Norton | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 319–405. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [319–321], 322–405, figures [i–iii], 38–47, maps 2.

Geology | of | Black Hawk county | —— | by Melvin F. Arey | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 407–452. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [407–409], 410–452, figures [i–iii], 48–51, plate vii, map.

Geology | of | Franklin county | —— | by Ira A. Williams | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report 1905 pp 453–507. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [453–455], 456–507, figures [i–iii], 52–61, maps 2.

Geology | of | Sac and Ida counties | —— | by Thos. H. Macbride | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 509–562 | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [509–512], 513–562, figures [i–iii], 62–63, plate viii, maps 2.

Geology | of | Jackson county | —— | by T. E. Savage | —— | from Iowa geological survey, vol. xvi. | annual report, 1905 pp 563–648. | [seal] | Des Moines | 1906 |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i], ii–iv, [563–565], 566–648, figures [i–iii], 64–78, maps 2.

GOVERNOR

Biennial message | of | Albert B. Cummins | governor of the state of Iowa | to the | Thirtieth General Assembly | —— | January, 1904 | —— | printed by authority of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–28. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are practically identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, volume i.

Inaugural address | of | Albert B. Cummins | governor of the state of Iowa | delivered | January 14, 1904 | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–16. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume i.

Report | by the | governor of Iowa | of | Pardons, Suspensions and | Commutations of Sentence | and | Remissions of Fines | from | —— | January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905 | —— | Des Moines, Iowa | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–40. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume i.

In the matter of the controversy be- | tween the Shiloh national military | park commission and the Iowa Shi- | loh commission relating to inscrip- | tions upon the regimental monu- | ments of the 15th and 16th Iowa | volunteer infantry. | ═══ | *Before the* | *honorable secretary of war.* | ═══ | proof and argument presented by | Albert B. Cummins, Governor of Iowa. |

Paper, quarto in size and fold, pp. [1], 2–59. The title is on the cover. Issued in 1904.

State of Iowa. | executive department | ═══ | By The Governor: | a proclamation. | ═══ |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–3]. Proclaims November 8, 1904, as the day of general election. The text follows the title.

State of Iowa | Executive Department | By the Governor: | a proclamation. |

Broadside, dated June 7, 1904, proclaiming June 17, 1904, as Iowa day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

A procla | mation | by the | governor | Thanks | giving | 1904 Iowa |

Pamphlet, folio in size, quarto in fold by insertion, pp. [1–8].

A | Proclamation | by the | governor | [cut] | Thanksgiving | 1905 |

Pamphlet, folio in size, quarto in fold by insertion, pp. [1–8].

HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF

Thirteenth report | of the | Board of Health | of the | state of Iowa | for the | period ending June 30, 1906 | [seal] | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, [1–11], 12–289, portraits, plates, figures.

An ordinance | for the | Protection of the Public | Health | recommended for adoption by the | cities and towns of Iowa | [cut] | Circular No. 4 | issued by | Iowa state board of health | 1904 | —— | revised edition | 4 – 15 – '04–2000 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–2], 3–16.

Rules and regulations | –for the– | Protection of the Public | Health | –and for the– | Restriction and Prevention of | Contagious Diseases | [cut] | Circular No. 1 | —— | Revised and Issued by the | Iowa State Board of Health | January 31, 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 18mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–36.

Iowa Health Bulletin | published monthly at Des Moines, Iowa, by | the state board of health | Josiah Forrest Kennedy, Editor | Circulation 7,400 Copies | Entered July 17, 1902, as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Des Moines, Iowa, Act of | Congress of July 16, 1894. | ═══ | Vol. XVII Des Moines, June, 1903 No. 1 | ═══ |

The title to the first issue of volume XVII. The text follows. The issues for the volume are numbers 1–12, pp. [1], 2–200, June, 1903–June, 1904. The issues for February–March, 1904, are combined. Each number has 16 pages, except number 9 which has 24 pages, and all are octavo in size.

Iowa Health Bulletin | published monthly at Des Moines, Iowa, by | the state board of health | Josiah Forrest Kennedy, Editor | Circulation 7,800 Copies. | Entered July 17, 1902, as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Des Moines, Iowa, Act of | Congress of July 16, 1894 | ═══ | Vol. XVIII Des Moines, July, 1904 No. 1 | ═══ |

The title to the first issue of volume XVIII. The text follows. The issues for the volume are numbers 1–12, pp. [1], 2–192, July, 1904–June, 1905. Each number is octavo in size and of 16 pages.

Iowa Health Bulletin | published monthly at Des Moines, Iowa, by | the state board of health | Josiah Forrest Kennedy, Editor | Circulation, 11,000 Copies | Entered July 17, 1902, as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Des Moines, Iowa, Act of | Congress of July 16, 1894 | ═══ | Vol. XIX Des Moines, July, 1905 No. 1 | ═══ |

The title to the first issue of volume XIX. The text follows. The issues for the volume are numbers 1–12, pp. [1], 2–192, July, 1905–June, 1906. Each number is octavo in size and of 16 pages.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

First annual report | of the | Iowa state highway commission | made to | The Governor of Iowa | —— | For the Year Ending July 1, 1905 | —— | A. Marston | C. F. Curtiss | —— | Thos. H. MacDonald, Assistant | —— | printed by order of general assembly | —— | Des Moines, Iowa | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–74, figures 1–26. The above is the inner title. The cover title reads:

First annual report | of the | Iowa state highway commission | made to | The Governor of Iowa | —— | For the Year Ending July 1, 1905 | —— | printed by order of general assembly | —— | Des Moines, Iowa | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Manual | for | Iowa highway officers | by the | Iowa highway commission | —— | A. Marston, | Dean of Division of Engineering | C. F. Curtiss, | Dean of Division of Agriculture | T. H. MacDonald, | Assistant in Charge of Good Roads Investigation | Ames, Iowa | June, 1905|

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–102, figures 1–28. The above is the inner title.

The cover title reads:

Manual | for | Iowa Highway Officers | ═══ | [cut] | Iowa highway commission | Ames, Iowa | June, 1905 |

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

Seventh biennial report | of the | Historical Department of Iowa | made to the trustees | of the | State Library and Historical Department | October 31, 1905 | —— | By Charles Aldrich, Curator | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–7], 8–102, [103], portraits, plates. Included also in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

The | Annals of Iowa. | a historical quarterly. | —— | volume six—third series. | —— | edited by | Charles Aldrich, A. M., | Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa; Corresponding Member of the State | Historical Society of Wisconsin; Corresponding Member of the Minnesota | Historical Society; Corresponding Member of the Washington | State Historical Society; Member of the American His- | torical Association; and one of the Founders of | the American Ornithologists' Union. | —— | Published by the | Historical Department of Iowa. | Des Moines. | 1903–5. |

Octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–ii], [1], 2–656, portraits, plates. Issued in quarterly numbers, April, 1903 to January, 1905.

John Brown among the | Quakers, and other | sketches | by | Irving B. Richman | author of "Appenzell, Rhode Island: its making | and its meaning," etc. | *third edition* | [cut] | Des Moines | the historical department of Iowa | 1904 |

Cloth, 16mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–10], 11–235, [236–238]. The first three lines of the title are printed in red ink.

Thomas Drummond | Journalist—Statesman—Soldier | Cedar Rapids | published under the auspices of | the historical department of Iowa | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–15, [16], portrait, plate. The first two lines only of the above title appear on the cover.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Report | of the | Iowa State Horticultural Society | for the year 1904 | containing the proceedings of the | Thirty-ninth Annual Session | held at | Des Moines, December 13, 14, 15, 16, 1904 | also transactions of the | Southeastern, Northwestern, Southwestern, and | Northeastern Horticultural Societies | —— | edited by the secretary | —— | volume XXXIX | published by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–9], 10–541, portraits, plates.

Report | of the | Iowa State Horticultural Society | for the year 1905 | containing the proceedings of the | Fortieth Annual Session | held at | Des Moines, December 12, 13, 14, 15, 1905 | also transactions of the | Southeastern, Northwestern, Southwestern, and | Northeastern Horticultural Societies | —— | edited by the secretary | —— | volume XL | published by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–9], 10–494, plates.

Bulletin of the Iowa state horticultural society | —— | the | proceedings | of the | Iowa park and forestry | association | —— | third annual meeting | Des Moines, Iowa, December 7–8 | 1903 | —— | Iowa City, Iowa | published by the association | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xiii, [xiv, 1–3], 4–173, portrait, plates.

The cover title reads:

Bulletin of the Iowa state horticultural society | ═══ | ═══ | Proceedings of | the Iowa park | and forestry | association | ═══ | [cut] | ═══ | Third Annual Meeting | Des Moines, Iowa | December 7th & 8th, 1903 | ═══ | [cut] | ═══ | published by the association | Nineteen Hundred and Four | ═══ | ═══ |

Bulletin of the Iowa state horticultural society | —— | the | proceedings | of the | Iowa park and forestry | association | —— | fourth annual meeting | Des Moines, Iowa, December 12–13 | 1904 | —— | Iowa City, Iowa | published by the association | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xvii, [xviii, 1–3], 4–117, portraits, plates.

The cover title reads:

═══ | ═══ | bulletin of the Iowa state | horticultural society | ═══ | ═══ | Proceedings of | the Iowa park | and forestry | association | ═══ | ═══ | Fourth Annual Meeting | Des Moines, Iowa | December 12th & 13th, 1904 | ═══ | ═══ | published by the association | Nineteen Hundred and Five | ═══ | ═══ |

Bulletin of the Iowa state horticultural society | —— | the | proceedings | of the | Iowa park and forestry | association | —— | fifth annual meeting | Des Moines, Iowa, December 11, 12 | 1905 | —— | Iowa City, Iowa | published by the association | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv, [v–vi, 1], 2–133, portrait, plates. The cover title reads:

═══ | —— | bulletin of the Iowa state | horticultural society | —— | —— | proceedings of | the Iowa park | and forestry | association | —— | —— | fifth annual meeting | Des Moines, Iowa | December 11th and 12th, 1905 | —— | —— | published by the association | nineteen hundred and six | —— | ═══ |

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, CHEROKEE

Cherokee state hospital | and | hospital for inebriates | Cherokee, Iowa. | —— | second biennial report | period ending | June 30, 1905. | [cut] | M. N. Voldeng, superintendent. | —— | Cherokee state hospital | press | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–x, 1], 2–64. The cover and inner titles are identical.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, CLARINDA

Biennial | Report of the Superintendent | of the | Clarinda State Hospital | at Clarinda, Iowa | to the board of control | of state institutions | [cut] | —— | for the period ending June 30, 1905. | —— | Glenwood | institution press | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–6], 7–44. The cover and inner titles are practically identical.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, INDEPENDENCE

The | Seventeenth Biennial Report | of the Superintendent | Of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane | At Independence, to the Board of | Control of State Institutions for | The Period Ending | June 30, 1905. | *W. P. Crumbacker* | *Superintendent* | [1906] |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–vi, 1], 2–79. The cover and inner titles are identical.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MOUNT PLEASANT

Twenty-third biennial report | Of the Mount Pleasant State Hospital, and the Second | Biennial Report of the Hospital for Inebriates at | Mount Pleasant, to the Board of Control | Of State Institutions, for the | Period Ending June | 30, 1905. | *C. F. Applegate*, | *Superintendent* | [1906] |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–viii, 1], 2–83. The cover and inner titles are identical.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Journal of the house | of the | Thirtieth General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | which convened at the capitol at Des Moines | January 11, 1904. | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Half sheep, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xxxi, [xxxii], [1], 2–1534. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Superintendent's Biennial Report | Of the Iowa State Industrial School for Girls at | Mitchellville, to the Board of Control of | State Institutions, for the | Period ending June | 30, 1905. | F. P. Fitzgerald, | *Superintendent* | [1905 or 1906] |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iv, 1], 2–24. The cover and inner titles are identical.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

Fifteenth biennial | Report of the Superintendent | of the | Iowa institution for | feeble-minded children | at Glenwood | to the board of control | of state institutions | [seal] | —— | for the period ending June 30, 1905. | —— | Glenwood | institution press | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–8], 9–47, plates. The cover title differs only in having a floral cut for the seal.

IOWA COMMISSION TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Report | of the | Iowa commission | to the | Louisiana purchase | exposition | St. Louis | 1904 | —— | compiled and edited by | the secretary | Freeman R. Conaway | —— | [cut] | The Register and Leader Company | Des Moines |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–418, portraits, plates. Issued in 1905.

Iowa educational exhibit | Louisiana purchase exposition | St. Louis, 1904 | —— | circular no. 1 | —— | to the | Public, Private, and Parochial | schools of Iowa | —— | [cut] | Palace of Education. (See description, page 8.) | —— | Printed by authority of the State | —— | B. Murphy, state printer |

Pamphlet, quarto in size and fold, pp. [1], 2–8. Issued in 1904.

Proof | Iowa Commission | Louisiana Purchase Exposition | St. Louis, 1904 | [cut] |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, pp. [1–4]. Gives the officers, the law, rules of order, and committees of the commission. Issued in 1904.

Bring this with you | Iowa week, | October 10th to 15th | [portraits, cut of Iowa building] | Iowa commission | Louisiana purchase exposition | St. Louis, 1904. | worlds fair, | St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–32], portraits, plates, and map. A circular distributed to advertise the attractions of Iowa Week at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Louisiana | purchase | Centennial | [cut] | dedication ceremonies | St. Louis. U. S. A. | April 30th and May 1st–2nd 1903. |

Pamphlet, quarto in size and fold, of eight pages of cardboard sheets, interleaved.

The State Of | Iowa | Something | of its history, | its institutions | its resources and | natural | advantages. | published by | Iowa Commissioners | to the | Louisiana Purchase Exposition | copyright 1904 by the Iowa publ co. Davenport, Ia. |

Half bound or paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–5], 6–80, illustrated. Issued in the year 1904.

The title on the cover of the paper bound copies reads:

The state of | Iowa | —— | something | –of its– | history, its | institutions, | its resources, | –and– | natural | advantages. | —— | published by the | Iowa Commissioners | –to the– | Louisiana Purchase Exposition |

The world's exposition | opens April 30th, closes December 1st | St. Louis, 1904 | [cut] | the Iowa building |

Folio in size and fold, pp. [1–4]. Text follows the title. An advertising circular issued by the commission in August, 1903.

LABOR STATISTICS, BUREAU OF

Eleventh biennial report | of the | Bureau of Labor Statistics | for the | state of Iowa | —— | 1903–1904 | —— | Edward D. Brigham | commissioner | —— | [cut] | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Cloth or paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–9], 10–460. The cover and inner titles are identical in the paper bound copies. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume IV.

Contents: Factory inspection. Graded wages and salaries. New industries for Iowa. Trade unions in Iowa. Immigration. Wage earners of Iowa. Railroad employes of Iowa. Wage scales and trade agreements between employers and employes in Iowa. Iowa manufactures. Labor laws of Iowa.

Twelfth report | of the | Bureau of Labor Statistics | for the | state of Iowa | Under Act of the Thirty-first General Assembly | —— | for the year 1905 | —— | Edward D. Brigham, Commissioner | —— | [cut] | Des Moines | Emory H. English, state printer | 1907 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–272. The cover and inner titles are identical in the paper bound copies.

Contents: Factory inspection. Graded wages and salaries. New industries for Iowa. Immigration. Wage earners of Iowa. Railroad employes of Iowa. Employers' statistical table. Canning industry of Iowa.

LIBRARY COMMISSION

Quarterly | =of the= | Iowa Library Commission | —— | vols. 1–4 | 1901–1904 | —— | Des Moines |

The issues for January, April, July, and October, 1904, belong to the biennial period under consideration. These issues make up volume four and are paged [1], 2–64, with plates. Each issue is an octavo or quarto in size, octavo in fold and of sixteen pages each.

═══ | Quarterly of the Iowa | library commission | ═══ | a circular of library information | ═══ | Volume 5. Des Moines, Iowa, January, 1905. Number 1. | ═══ |

The above is the sub-title of volume 5, no. 1. No general title to the volume has been issued. The issues are for January, April, July, and October, 1905. Each number is a quarto in size, octavo in fold, and of sixteen pages each.

Check list | of the | publications | of the | state of Iowa. | —— | with an index to the Iowa documents. | —— | prepared under the supervision | of the | Iowa library commission | as authorized by the | execu-

tive council of Iowa. | —— | Lavinia Steele, Compiler. | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–65. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical.

Second report | of the | Iowa Library Commission | 1903–1905 | —— |Published by Authority of the General Assembly | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy state printer | 1906 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–26. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume v.

List of Books | in the | Traveling Libraries | of the | State of Iowa | [cut] | Iowa Library Commission | Des Moines | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–112. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

Traveling Libraries | of the | State of Iowa | [cut] | Iowa Library Commission | Des Moines | 1904 |

═══ | list of books | ═by═ | Iowa authors | ═══ | Collected by the Auxiliary Committee | of the Iowa Commission, Louisiana | Purchase Exposition, for the Exhibit | of Books by Iowa Authors in the Iowa | State Building, St. Louis, 1904 ::::::: | ═══ | Published by | Iowa library commission | Des Moines | ═══ |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–30.

The cover title reads:

═══ | List of Books | by | Iowa Authors | [cut] | ═══ |

═══ | Iowa summer school | for library training | ═══ | a department of the summer session | of | the state university | at | Iowa City | ═══ | June 18 [20] to July 30 | 1904 | ═══ | under the auspices of | the Iowa library commission | ═══ |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–5], 6–11.

Statistics | of | Iowa libraries | for 1905 | [cut] | compiled by | Iowa library commission | Des Moines, Iowa |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1], 2–6.

MINE INSPECTORS

Twelfth biennial report | of the | state mine inspectors | for the | Two Years Ending June 30. 1905, | to the | governor of the state of

Iowa. | ═══ | printed by order of the general assembly | ═══ | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–111. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume v.

PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA

The | Seventeenth Biennial Report | of the Warden | Of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, | To the Board of Control of State | Institutions for the Period | Ending June 30, 1905. | *William A. Hunter* | *Warden* | *The Prison Press, Anamosa, Iowa.* |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iv, 1], 2–51, plates. The above is the cover title, the inner title omits the last line.

PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON

Warden's Biennial Report | Of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, | to the Board of Control of State Insti- | tutions, for the Period ending | June 30, 1905. | *N. N. Jones* | *Warden* |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iv, 1], 2–36. The cover and inner titles are identical.

PHARMACY COMMISSION

Thirteenth Biennial Report | of the | Commissioners of Pharmacy | for the | state of Iowa. | —— | 1905. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines. | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–134. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume v.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Pioneer | Lawmakers' Association | of Iowa. | —— | reunion of 1904, | held at Des Moines, March 9 and 10, 1904. | —— | ninth biennial session. | —— | published by authority of the state of Iowa. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1904. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–102, portraits. The cover and inner titles are identical.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Advance sheets | of the | biennial report | of the | superintendent | of | public instruction. | —— | Iowa. | —— | statistics for 1904. | —— |

John F. Riggs, | Superintendent of Public Instruction. | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1904. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–2], 3–44. The title is on the cover.

Biennial report | of the | Superintendent Public Instruction | of the | state of Iowa | —— | November 1, 1905 | John F. Riggs | superintendent of public instruction | —— | Printed by Order of the General Assembly | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–ii, 1–5], 6–180, [i–ii, 1–2], 3–307, plates. The title is on the cover. There is no inner title. The substitute for title on page [1] is merely a directory of the department of public instruction and does not contain the essential statements for a title. Included also in the same defective way in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume v.

Catalogue | of | library books | for | school districts of Iowa | —— | recommended by | The State Board of Educational Examiners | —— | Issued by the Department of Public Instruction | 1904 | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–284. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

List of library books | recommended by the state board | of educational examiners for the | State of Iowa | 1900 – – 1902 – – 1904 | —— | Issued by the Department of Public Instruction | —— | state board of educational examiners. | —— | John F. Riggs ..... | Superintendent Public Instruction and President Board of Examiners | George E. MacLean ..... President Iowa State University | Homer H. Seerley ..... President Iowa State Normal School | O. J. McManus ..... County Superintendent Pottawattamie County | Mrs. Alice Altona ..... Des Moines |

Iowa | Educational Directory | for the school year | commencing September, 1904 | —— | issued by the | department of public instruction | November 14, 1904 | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904. |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–73, [74].

The cover title reads:

Iowa | Educational | Directory | School | Year | 1904–1905 |

Amendments | to the | School Laws of 1902, | As Enacted by the Thirtieth | General Assembly. | —— | Published by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in | Conformity with Section 2624, for

Distribution to | School Officers and Boards of Directors. | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1904. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto and folio in fold, pp. [1–4], 5–12.

Institute manual | containing | Course of Study for Teachers | together with | working plans and suggestions | for | Iowa normal institutes | 1904 | —— | department of public instruction | Des Moines, Iowa | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–98.

The cover title reads:

Manual | —— | for | Iowa Normal Institutes | —— | containing | Course of Study for Teachers | ═══ together with ═══ | Working Plans and Suggestions | and | One Hundred Questions | on the Hand-Book for Iowa Schools | —— | second edition | Issued by the Department of Public Instruction | —— | John F. Riggs | superintendent of Public instruction | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1904 |

Directions and suggestions | for | preparing | the | annual report | of the | county superintendent | —— | issued by the | department of public instruction | John F. Riggs | superintendent of public instruction | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, pp. [i–vii], 4–14. An insert containing supplementary directions comprises pp. [iii–vi].

Regulations concerning | State Diplomas, State Certificates, Two Year State Certificates, | Primary State Certificates; Also Special State Certificates | for | teachers of drawing, music and penmanship. | —— | board of educational examiners. | [six lines] | Des Moines, Iowa, June 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–13.

Iowa | Educational Directory | for the school year | commencing September, 1905 | —— | issued by the | department of public instruction | November 25, 1905 | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905. |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–96.

The cover title reads:

Iowa Educational | Directory | ═══ | School Year 1905–1906 |

Pages from | biennial report | of the | Superintendent of Public In-

struction | of the | state of Iowa | —— | November 1, 1905 | —— John F. Riggs | Superintendent of Public Instruction | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–65. The title is on the cover only.

Conditions and Needs | =of= | Iowa Rural Schools. | ═══ | 1. Country Schools Statistics. | 2. The Country School Problem. | 3. Present Status of Consolidation. | 4. One Phase of the Teacher Problem. | 5. School Buildings and Grounds. | ═══ | John F. Riggs, | Superintendent of Public Instruction. | 1905. | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–81, plates, figures 1–12. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Flag day | ═══ | [portrait of Washington] | Iowa public schools | February 22, 1904 | issued by the department of education | John F. Riggs, *Supt. of Public Instruction* |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–29, [30–32]. The title is on the cover.

Manual for | special day | exercises | 1904 | [cut] | Issued by the Department of Public Instruction | for use in the Schools of Iowa for the years | 1904 and 1905. | [cut] | John F. Riggs | superintendent of public instruction |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–87. Plate, "Landing of the Pilgrims." The cover title reads:

Special Days | Iowa Public Schools | 1904 | ═══ | [cut] | ═══ | Arbor Day, April 29th | Memorial Day, May 30th | Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24th | ═══ | issued by the department of education | John F. Riggs | superintendent of public instruction | ═══ | B. Murphy, state printer |

Proposed law | governing the examination | and | certification of teachers | issued by the | Department of Public Instruction | —— | 1905 | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–15.

Regulations Governing Uniform Examinations for | Teachers' County Certificates. | —— |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1], 2–4. The text follows the title. Issued December 1, 1904.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

Twenty-seventh annual report | of the | Board of Railroad Commissioners | for the | year ending June 30, 1904. | —— | state of Iowa. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–447. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume II.

Twenty-eighth annual report | of the | Board of Railroad Commissioners | for the | year ending June 30, 1905 | —— | state of Iowa. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. |1905. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–448. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume II.

Iowa Classification No. 13 | taking effect March 1, 1905.) | with which is incorporated the schedule of | Reasonable Maximum Rates of Charges | for the transportation of | freight and cars, | and | classification of railroads. | ═══ | prepared by the board of railroad commissioners of the state of Iowa, in | accordance with the laws of the state. |

Paper, quarto in size and fold, pp. [i–ii], iii–vii, [viii, 1], 2–170.

The cover title reads:

State of Iowa | —— | schedule of reasonable | maximum rates of charges | for the transportation of | freight and cars | On Each of the Railroads of the State of Iowa, | Together with a | classification of freights. | —— | Prepared by the Railroad Commissioners, in Accordance with the Laws of the State. | —— | taking effect March 1, 1905. |

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Twenty-sixth biennial report | of the | superintendent | of the | Iowa School for the Deaf | –at– | Council Bluffs | to the | board of control of state institutions | —— | *for the period ending June 30th, 1905* | —— | Iowa school for the deaf press | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iv, 1], 2–30. The cover and inner titles are identical.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Nineteenth year. | Iowa | official | Register | published by the | Secretary of State | By Order of | The General Assembly. | 1904. |

Cloth, boards, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xxxiv, [1–3], 4–613, portrait of F. M. Drake, plates.

A second inner title reads:

Iowa | Official | Register ... | [cut] | Compiled by | W. B. Martin | Secretary of State | Bernard Murphy, state printer |

The title on the cover of the board bound copies reads:

Iowa | Official Register | 1904 |

Contents: Iowa in history. Descriptive. Government. Elections. School system. System of taxation. State institutions, etc. Part I: Declaration of Independence. Articles of Confederation. Constitution of the United States. Citizenship and naturalization of Aliens. Organic law of Iowa. Admission of Iowa into the Union. Constitution of Iowa. Register of territorial and state officers. U. S. senators, congressmen, and cabinet officers from Iowa. Part II: State and district officers. Part III: Board of Control. State institutions. Iowa national guard. County officers. Part IV: National election, 1900. Party platforms. Statistics. Part V: Election statistics of the state election, 1903. Party platforms. Vote by precincts. Official vote by counties. Vote for senators and representatives. Vote for congressmen, 1896–1902 Vote for judges, district court, 1902. Part VI: Transactions of the Executive Council for the year 1903, compiled by A. H. Davison, Secretary of the Executive Council under provisions of section 157 of the code of 1897. Part VII: National and state governments. Register of Presidents, cabinet, and other officers, 1787 to 1904. Governments of new possessions. Part VIII: U. S. census statistics, 1900. Census returns for Iowa, 1900. Miscellaneous statistics.

Twentieth year. | Iowa | official | Register | published by the | Secretary of State | By Order of | The General Assembly. | 1905. |

Boards, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–v], vi, [1–3], 4–623, portrait of L. M. Shaw, plates.

The second inner title reads:

Iowa | Official | Register ... | [cut] | Compiled by | W. B. Martin | Secretary of State |

The cover title reads:

Iowa | Official | Register | 1905 |

Contents: Part I: Declaration of Independence. Articles of Confederation. Constitution of the United States. Citizenship and naturalization of Aliens. Organic law of Iowa. Admission of Iowa into the Union. Constitution of Iowa. Register of Territorial and State officers. U. S. senators, congressmen, and cabinet officers from Iowa. Part II: Executive, legislative, and judicial departments of Iowa. Part III: Board of Control. State institutions. Iowa national guard. County officers. Part IV: Political parties, platforms, committees, and statistics of the general election, 1904. Vote by precincts. Official vote by counties. Vote for senators and representatives. Vote for congressmen, 1898–1904. Popular vote and electoral vote for President by states, 1900–1904. Part V: Transactions of the Executive Council for the year 1904, compiled by A. H. Davison, secretary

of Executive Council, under provisions of section 157 of the code of 1897. Part VI: National and state governments. Register of presidents, cabinet, and other officers, 1787 to 1904. Government of new possessions. Part VII: Census returns, 1900. Postoffices in Iowa. National, state, and savings banks. Statistics of Iowa Libraries. Miscellaneous statistics.

Report | of the | secretary of state | relating to | criminal convictions | of the | state of Iowa for the year ending September 30, 1904. | and the year ending September 30, 1905. | —— | W. B. Martin, Secretary of State. | —— | Des Moines. | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–164. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume I.

Report | of the | Secretary of State | to the | Governor of Iowa, | of the | Transactions of the Land Department, | July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1905. | —— | W. B. Martin, Secretary of State. | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–x, [1], 2–45, [46–47]. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume I.

Laws of Iowa | relating to | drainage | ═══ | Published in accordance with the provi- | sions of a concurrent resolution adopted | by the Thirtieth General Assembly. | ═══ | compiled by | W. B. Martin, Secretary of State | ═══ | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1904. |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1], 2–36. The title is on the cover.

Thirtieth | General | Assembly | of Iowa | [cut] | *Convenes* | *Monday* | *January 11* | *1904* | [cut] | *Compiled by W. B. Martin* | *Secretary of State* | *Des Moines* |

Paper, 16mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–8]. The title is on the cover.

Biennial report | of | Inspectors of Oils | —— | 1903–1905 | —— | compiled by | W. B. Martin, Secretary of State. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–39. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume V.

Iowa Official Table for 1904. | —— | Thirty-eighth Annual Publica-

tion = = Compiled by W. B. Martin, Secretary of State. | where not otherwise stated, the postoffice address of state officers is Des Moines. | = |

Broadside, 17x14.

Corporation laws | of the | state of Iowa | —— | compiled by | W. B. Martin | secretary of state | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Pamphlet, oblong octavo in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–20.

SENATE

Journal of the senate | of the | Thirtieth General Assembly | of the | state of Iowa | which convened at the capitol at Des Moines | January 11, 1904. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1904. |

Half sheep, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xxxi, [xxxii, 1], 2–1352. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical.

SOLDIERS' HOME

Biennial | Report of the Commandant | C. C. Horton, | of the | Iowa soldiers' home | at Marshalltown | to the board of control | of state institutions | [cut] | —— | for the period ending June 30, 1905. | —— | Glenwood | institution press | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–7], 8–55, plates. The cover and inner titles are identical

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

Twenty-first biennial | Report of the Superintendent | F. J. Sessions, | of the | Iowa soldiers' orphans' home | at Davenport, | to the board of control | of state institutions | [cut] | —— | for the period ending June 30, 1905. | —— | Glenwood | institution press | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–4], 5–39. The cover and inner titles are identical.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

Twenty-first biennial report | of the | Iowa State College of Agriculture | and Mechanic Arts | made to | the governor of Iowa | For the Biennial Period | July 1, 1903 to June 30, 1905 | —— | Des Moines, Iowa | B. Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–163. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

Vol. I bulletin Iowa state college No. I | ═══ | an illustrated compendium | *of the* | Iowa State College of Agricul- | ture and the Mechanic Arts | ═══ | [cut] | Dedicated to the Memory of President | W. M. Beardshear. | "Names make but little. It is not what you call the institution, but what it | calls to you, that makes it great."—*Beardshear.* | ═══ | 1903 Ames, Iowa 1903 | ═══ | published by Iowa state college, Ames, Iowa. at least four numbers are | issued each year. entered at the postoffice at Ames, Iowa, | as second class matter. |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–7], 8–79, [80], portrait, plates.

The cover title reads:

═══ | 1903 | ═══ | Iowa state college | *of* agriculture *and* | *the* mechanic arts | —— | [cut] | ═══ | Ames, Iowa | ═══ |

Iowa state college | ..... of ..... | agriculture | ..... and ..... | the mechanic arts | ═══ | catalog 1902–1903 | ═══ | "science with practice" | ═══ | 1903 | by the college | Ames |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–5], 6–345, [346].

The cover title reads:

Bulletin, Iowa state college | vol. I, no. 2. June, 1903 | ═══ | catalog | Iowa State College | Ames, Iowa | 1902–1903 | ═══ | published by the college, at least four num- | bers during every calendar year. entered | at the post office, Ames, Iowa, as second class | matter. |

Rules | of the | faculty | —— | codified August, 1905 | —— | Iowa state college | Ames, Iowa. |

Paper, 16mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–14. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Bulletin | .... of the .... | Iowa state college | .... of ... | agriculture | .... and .... | the mechanic arts | ═══ | catalogue number | March, 1904 | ═══ | "science with practice." |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–5], 6–381, [382–383].

The cover title reads:

Vol. II bulletin No. 2 | ═══ | Iowa State College | *of* | Agriculture | *and the* Mechanic Arts | catalog number | March, 1904 | Ames, Iowa | ═══ | published by the Iowa state college of agriculture and the | mechanic arts, Ames, Iowa, quarterly

in March, June, September | and December, each year. admitted at the post office at Ames, | Iowa, as second class matter. |

═══ | Vol. III bulletin of the No. 1. | Iowa State College of Agricul- | ture and the Mechanic Arts | compendium number | ═══ | December, 1904 | ═══ | [quotation ten lines] | ═══ | Ames, Iowa | ═══ | published by the Iowa state college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Ames, Iowa | quarterly in December, March, June and September each year. entered at the post | office at Ames, Iowa, as second class matter. |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1], 2–80, illustrated.

The cover title reads:

═══ | vol. III bulletin no. 1 | ═══ | Iowa state college | of | agriculture | and the | mechanic | arts | ═══ | [cut] |═══| compendium number | December | 1904 | Ames, Iowa | ═══ |

Bulletin Notice March 1904 | —— | Iowa Experiment Station | Ames, Iowa | —— |

Broadside, dated, March 17, 1904.

Bulletin 74. January 1904. | experiment station, | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and mechanic arts. | Ames, Iowa. | —— | chemical section. | —— | breakfast foods. | (popular edition of bulletin no 74.) | —— | Ames, Iowa, | Intelligencer printing house, | 1904. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [99–101], 102–106.

Bulletin 74. January 1904. | experiment station, | ——| Iowa state college | of agriculture and mechanic arts. | Ames, Iowa. | —— | chemical section. | —— | breakfast foods. | —— | Ames, Iowa, | Intelligencer printing house, | 1904. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [99–101], 102–114.

Bulletin 75 March, 1904 | experiment station, | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and the mechanic arts. | Ames, Iowa. | —— | animal husbandry section. | —— | The Feeding Value of Soft Corn For | Beef Production | —— | press of | the Ames times | Ames, Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [115–116], 117–133.

Bulletin 76 March 1904 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state col-

lege | of agriculture and the mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | dairy section | —— | the moisture content | of butter and methods of | controlling it | —— | Republican Printing Co. | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [135–137], 138–166, figures 1–5.

Bulletin 77 April 1904 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and the mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | agronomy section | —— | selecting and preparing seed corn | —— | Republican Printing Co. | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [167–169], 170–234, figures 1–47.

Bulletin 78 May, 1904 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and the mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | drainage conditions in Iowa | —— | notes and tables on drainage | engineering | —— | Republican Printing Co. | Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [235–237], 238–263, figures 4.

Bulletin 79 September, 1904 | experiment station, | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and mechanic arts. | Ames, Iowa. | —— | Animal husbandry section. | —— | Experiments in Beef Production. | 1. Light, Medium and Heavy Grain Rations. | 2. Acclimation Test (Southern vs. Western Cattle.) | 3. Supplementary Feed Stuffs. | —— | 1904 | Intelligencer Printing House, | Ames, Iowa. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [264–266], 267–304.

Bulletin 80 December, 1904 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | dairy section | —— | report of the Iowa educational | butter contest | —— | salt in butter | —— | press of | the Ames times | Ames, Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [303–304], 305–334.

Bulletin 81 April 1905 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | Animal husbandry section | —— | [cut] | Experiment in Beef Production | 1. Feeding Beef vs. Dairy Type. | 2. The Slaughter Test. | 2. The Meat Demonstration. | —— | press of | the Ames times | Ames, Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [335–336], 337–371, [372].

Bulletin 82 May, 1905 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and the mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | soil section | —— | the principal soil areas of Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [371–373], 374–394, plates 3, map.

Popular edition | Bulletin 83 July, 1905 | experiment station | Iowa state college of | agriculture and mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | botanical section | —— | quack and wheat grasses |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [395–397], 398–402, figure.

Bulletin 83 July, 1905 | experiment station | Iowa state college of | agriculture and mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | botanical section | —— | 1. quack and wheat grasses | 2. some soil binding grasses of Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 14mo in fold, pp. [395–397], 398–421, figures 1–9.

Bulletin 84 August, 1905 | experiment station | —— | Iowa state college | of agriculture and the mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | botanical section | —— | the cedar apple fungi | and | apple rust in Iowa | —— | 1905 | Republican Printing Company, | Cedar Rapids, Iowa. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 18mo in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–36, figures 1–11.

Spraying Calendar |  | for 1905 | Iowa Experiment Station | [cut] | [8 lines] | | C. F. Curtiss, Director | Ames – – – – – Iowa. |

Octavo in size, of nine cardboard sheets printed only on one side.

Iowa State College | of | Agriculture and Mechanic Arts | —— | the national law, state statutes | rules and regulations | of the | board of trustees | —— | republican printing co. | Cedar Rapids, Iowa |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–87, [88–91]. Issued March, 1905.

Bulletin No. 8 | engineering experiment station | Iowa state college | Ames, Iowa | tests of dry press brick | —— | used in Iowa | —— | by | Director A. Marston. | Mem. Am. Soc. C. E. | —— | reprint from vol. XIV, Iowa Geological Survey | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy, state printer. | 1904. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, octavo and folio in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–19, figures 1–8, plate 1. The above title is on the cover. The inner title gives the serial number as "Bulletin No. 9."

Bulletin No. 9 | engineering experiment station | Iowa state college | Ames, Iowa. | Mechanical Engineering Section | —— | notes on steam generation | —— | with Iowa coal | —— | by | G. W. Bissell, M. E. | September, 1904. | Kenyon printing & mfg. co., Des Moines |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–16, figures 1–3. The above title is on the cover.

Bulletin No. 10 | engineering experiment station | Iowa state college | Ames, Iowa | dredging by the hydraulic method | by | G. W. Catt, C. E. | —— | reprint from vol. 16, no. 4, the Iowa engineer | —— | April, 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–2], 3–15, [16], figures 1–5, 7. The above title is on the cover.

Vol. II bulletin No. 6 | Engineering Experiment Station | of Iowa State College | The Good Roads | Problem in Iowa | June, 1905 | Ames, Iowa | Published by the Engineering Experiment Station of the Iowa State College, | Ames, Iowa, Bi-Monthly, in February, April, June, August, | October and December, each year | Application filed for admission at the Postoffice at Ames, Iowa, as second-class matter |

Paper, octavo in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–24, illustrated. The above title is on the cover.

Vol. III bulletin No. 1 | Iowa State College | Engineering Experiment Station | August, 1905 | Tests of Cement | By | A. Marston | Director of Engineering Experiment Station | Cedar Rapids, Ia. | Republican printing co. | 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–5], 6–40, figures 1–14.

The cover title reads:

Vol. III bulletin No. 1 | ═══ | Iowa State College | Engineering Experiment Station | Tests of Cement | August, 1905 | Ames, Iowa | Published by the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, | Bi-Monthly, in February, April, June, August, October and December, each year. | ═══ | Application filed for admission at the Postoffice at Ames, Iowa, as second class | matter. |

Vol. III bulletin No. 2 | Iowa State College | Engineering Experiment Station | State Railroad Taxation | By | F. C. French, B. C. E., C. E. | Assoc. Mem. Am. Soc. C. E. | Associate Professor of Civil Engineering | October, 1905 | Ames, Iowa |

Paper, octavo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–38.

The cover title reads:

Vol. III bulletin No. 2 | ═══ | Iowa State College | Engineering Experiment Station | State Railroad | Taxation | Ames, Iowa, October, 1905 | ═══ | Published by the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station, | Bi-Monthly, in February, April, June, August, October and December, | each year. | Application has been made to have this publication entered at the Post | Office, Ames, Iowa, as second class matter. |

Engineering Experiment Station | Iowa state college | Ames, Iowa | —— | station staff | President A. B. Storms . . . . . Ex-Officio | Director A. Marston . . . . . Civil Engineering | Professor G. W. Bissell . . . . Mechanical Engineering | Professor L. B. Spinney . . . . . Electrical Engineering | Professor S. W. Beyer . . . . . Mining Engineering | Associate Professor W. H. Meeker . . . . . Mechanical Engineering | bulletin | Vol. III No. 3 | —— | Mechanical Engineering Section | Notes on Power Generation | in Iowa | —— | December, 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [i–ii, 1–2], 3–24, figures.

The cover title reads:

Vol. III bulletin no. 3 | ═══ | Iowa State College | Engineering Experiment Station | Notes on Power Generation | in Iowa | December, 1905 | Ames, Iowa | Published by the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station, Ames, | Iowa, Bi-Monthly, in February, April, June, August, October and December, | each year. | ═══ | Application filed for admission at the Postoffice at Ames, Iowa, as second | class matter. |

Bulletin | vol. IV. | new series no. II | supplement | —— | Iowa state college | of | agriculture and mechanic arts | Ames, Iowa | —— | circular of information | 1905 | —— | Republican Printing Company, | Cedar Papids [Rapids], Iowa | 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–6, [7–8].

Bulletin | ... of the ... | Iowa state college | ... of ... | agriculture | ... and ... | mechanic arts | ═══ | catalog | brief edition | November, 1905 | ═══ | "science with practice" | ═══ |

Paper, 12mo in size, 44mo in fold by insertion, pp. [1–6], 7–88.

The cover title reads:

Vol. IV bulletin No. 2 | new series | ═══ | Iowa State College | *of* | agriculture | *and the* | mechanic arts | catalog | Brief Edition | November, 1905 | Ames, Iowa | ═══ | published monthly by the Iowa state college of agricul- | ture and mechanic arts. entered as second class matter | October 26, 1905, at the postoffice at Ames, Iowa, under | the act of congress of July 16, 1894. |

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Twenty-fifth biennial report | of the | board of curators | of the | State Historical Society of Iowa | to the | governor of the state | —— | 1905 | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–7], 8–28. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

The | Iowa journal | of | history and politics | editor | Benjamin F. Shambaugh | professor of political science | in the university of Iowa | volume II | 1904 | published quarterly by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–v], vi–vii, [viii, 1–3], 4–674, plates, maps.

Contents:

Volume II, number 1, pp. 1–152, January, 1904.

The First Elections Under the Constitution, by C. O. Paullin, pp. 3–33. Some Iowa Mounds—An Anthropological Survey, by Duren J. H. Ward, pp. 34–68. The Origin and History of the Iowa Idea, by G. E. Roberts, pp. 69–82. Shelby County—A Sociological Study, by John J. Louis, pp. 83–101. The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, by C. C. Burbank, pp. 102–115. Some Publications, pp. 116–126. Notes and Comment, pp. 127–152.

Volume II, number 2, pp. 153–312, April, 1904.

The American Political Science Association, by Paul S. Reinsch, pp. 155–161. A Brief History of the Amana Society, 1714–1900, by C. F. Noe, pp. 162–187. The Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, by E. D. Hadley, pp. 188–198. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities, by S. E. Sparling, pp. 199–217. Shelby County—A Sociological Study, by John J. Louis, pp. 218–255. The Constitution of Colorado, by E. H. Meyer, pp. 256–274. Some Publications, pp. 275–290. Notes and Comment, pp. 291–312.

Volume II, number 3, pp. 313–468, July, 1904.

Daniel Webster, by Horace E. Deemer, pp. 315–341. First Yearly Meeting of the Iowa Anthropological Association, by Duren J. H. Ward, pp. 342–368. Maps Illustrative of the Boundary History of Iowa, by B. F. Shambaugh, pp. 369–380. Some Phases of Corporate Regulation in the Territory of Iowa, by F. E. Horack, pp. 381–393. The National University of Agriculture, by Jesse Macy, pp. 394–398. A Bibliography of Iowa State Publications for 1898 and 1899, by Margaret Budington, pp. 399–429. Some Publications, pp. 430–449. Notes and Comment, pp. 450–468.

Volume II, number 4, pp. 469–674, October, 1904.

The Negro and Slavery in Early Iowa, by Louis Pelzer, pp. 471–484. Some Phases of Corporate Regulation in the State of Iowa, by F. E. Horack, pp. 485–

519. Assembly Districting and Apportionment in Iowa, by B. F. Shambaugh, pp. 520–603. Some Publications, pp. 604–614. Notes and Comment, pp. 615–624. Index, pp. 625–674.

The | Iowa journal | of | history and politics | editor | Benjamin F. Shambaugh | professor of political science | in the university of Iowa | volume III | 1905 | published quarterly by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–v], vi–vii, [viii, 1–3], 4–694, folding table.

Contents:

Volume III, number 1, pp. 1–172, January, 1905.

The Genesis of Popular Sovereignty, by Allen Johnson, pp. 3–19. The Problem of the Mounds, by Duren J. H. Ward, pp. 20–40. Civil Service Reform in American Municipalities, by C. N. Gregory, pp. 41–56. The Scandinavian Factor in the American Population, by George T. Flom, pp. 57–91. The Teaching of History in the South, by Alcée Fortier, pp. 92–100. A Bibliography of Iowa State Publications for 1902 and 1903, by Margaret Budington, pp. 101–145. Some Publications, pp. 146–158. Notes and Comment, pp. 159–172.

Volume III, number 2, pp. 173–344, April, 1905.

The Roads and Highways of Territorial Iowa, by Jacob Van der Zee, pp. 175–225. The History of the Office of Governor in Wisconsin, by James D. Barnett, pp. 226–255. The Repeal of the Granger Law in Iowa, by Charles Aldrich, pp. 256–270. The Work of American Historical Societies, by Henry E. Bourne, pp. 271–285. Recent Amendments to the Constitution of Iowa, by Frank E. Horack, pp. 286–299. Some Publications, pp. 300–322. Notes and Comment, pp. 323–344.

Volume III, number 3, pp. 345–508, July, 1905.

The Coming of the Norwegians to Iowa, by George T. Flom, pp. 347–383. The Bribery of Alexander W. McGregor, by John C. Parish, pp. 384–398. Illinois as a Constituency in 1850, by Allen Johnson, pp. 399–421. Second Yearly Meeting of the Iowa Anthropological Association, by Duren J. H. Ward, pp. 422–458. Some Publications, pp. 459–481. Notes and Comment, pp. 482–508.

Volume III, number 4, pp. 509–694, October, 1905.

The Real Party Forces, by John W. Gannaway, pp. 511–528. Penal Reforms, by G. S. Robinson, pp. 529–561. Child Labor Legislation in Iowa, by Isaac A. Loos, pp. 562–582. The Early Swedish Immigration in Iowa, by George T. Flom, pp. 583–615. Some Publications, pp. 616–623. Notes and Comment, pp. 624–644. Chart of Presidential Elections in the United States, by J. L. Pickard, facing p. 644. Index, pp. 645–694.

The | messages and proclamations | of the | governors of Iowa | compiled and edited by | Benjamin F. Shambaugh, A. M., Ph. D. | pro-

fessor of political science in the | university of Iowa | volume v | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–vii], viii–ix, [x, 1–3], 4–425.

Gives the messages and proclamations of Governors Gear and Sherman.

The | messages and proclamations | of the | governors of Iowa | compiled and edited by | Benjamin F. Shambaugh, A. M., Ph. D. | professor of political science in the | university of Iowa | volume vi | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–vii], viii–x, [1–3], 4–429.

Gives the messages and proclamations of Governors Larrabee and Boies.

The | messages and proclamations | of the | governors of Iowa | compiled and edited by | Benjamin F. Shambaugh, A. M., Ph. D. | professor of political science in the | university of Iowa | volume vii | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Cloth, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–vii], viii–x, [1–5], 6–480.

Gives the messages and proclamations of Governors Jackson, Drake, and Shaw.

Some Iowa mounds | an anthropological survey | by | Duren J. H. Ward | [seal] | Reprinted from the January 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–36, figures. The title is on the cover.

The | Iowa daughters | of the | American revolution | by | Caroline C. Burbank | [seal] | Reprinted from the January 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | for the Iowa Daughters of the American | Revolution by The State Historical Society | of Iowa Iowa City Iowa January 1904 |

Paper, quarto in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–16, [17–18].

The | first elections | under the constitution | by | C. O. Paullin | [seal] | Reprinted from the January 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–33. The title is on the cover.

The | origin and history | of the | Iowa idea | by | George E. Roberts | [seal] | Reprinted from the January 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–16. The title is on the cover.

A | brief history | of | the Amana society | 1714–1900 | by | Charles F. Noe | [seal] | Reprinted from the April 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–28. The title is on the cover.

The Iowa society | of the | sons of the American revolution | by | Elbridge Drew Hadley | [seal] | Reprinted from the April 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–13. The title is on the cover.

The league | of | Wisconsin municipalities | by | Samuel Edwin Sparling | [seal] | Reprinted from the April 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–21. The title is on the cover.

Shelby county | a sociological study | by | John J. Louis | [seal] | Reprinted from Volume II Numbers 1 and 2 of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo and quarto in fold, pp. [i–iv, 1–3], 4–59. Issued in April, 1904. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Shelby county | by | John J. Louis | [seal] | reprinted from | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

A bureau | of | historical research | in connection with | the Carnegie institution | by | Andrew C. McLaughlin | [seal] | Reprinted from the April 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics |

Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–3]. The title is on the cover.

Daniel Webster | by | Horace E. Deemer | [seal] | Reprinted from the July 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–29. The title is on the cover.

Illustrative maps | of the | boundary history of Iowa | by | Benjamin F. Shambaugh | [seal] | Reprinted from the July 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–14, maps I–IV.

Proceedings | of the | first yearly meeting | of the | Iowa anthropological association | reported by the secretary | and corrected by the speakers | —— | held in the hall of liberal arts | state university of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa February 15 1904 | [seal] | Reprinted from the July 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | for the Iowa Anthropological Association | by The State Historical Society of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa : : July 1904 |

Paper, quarto in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–29. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Assembly | districting and apportionment | in Iowa | by | Benjamin F. Shambaugh | [seal] | Reprinted from the October 1904 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–4], 5–87, maps I–XL. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Some phases | of | corporate regulation | in Iowa | by | Frank Edward Horack | [seal] | Reprinted from Volume II Numbers 3 and 4 of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 26mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–50. The title is on the cover. Issued in October, 1904.

The | problem of the mounds | by | Duren J. H. Ward | [seal] | Reprinted from the January 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–23. The title is on the cover.

Civil service reform | in American municipalities | by | Charles Noble Gregory | dean of the college of law | university of Iowa | [seal] | Reprinted from the January 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–18. The title is on the cover.

The work | of | American historical societies | by | Henry E. Bourne | [seal] | Reprinted from the April 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–17. The title is on the cover.

The repeal | of the | granger law in Iowa | by | Charles Aldrich | [seal] | Reprinted from the April 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–17. The title is on the cover.

Proceedings | of the | second yearly meeting | of the | Iowa anthropological association | reported by the secretary | and corrected by the speakers | —— | held in the hall of liberal arts | and physics building state | university of Iowa Iowa City | Iowa February 10 and 11 1905 | [seal] | Reprinted from the July 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | for the Iowa Anthropological Association | by The State Historical Society of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa : : : July 1905 |

Paper, quarto in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–39, plates and folding map. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Chapters | on | Scandinavian immigration | to Iowa | by | George T. Flom, Ph. D. | professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures |

in the state university of Iowa | [seal] | Reprinted from | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | for 1905 and 1906. Published at Iowa City Iowa by | The State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [i–iii], iv, [1], 2–150, maps 3. The above is the cover title. The inner title omits the seal.

Chart of | presidential elections | compiled from the congressional record | and other sources | by | J. L. Pickard, LL.D. | [seal] | Reprinted from the October 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by the | State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv, and folding table. The above is the cover title. The inner title omits the seal.

Penal reforms | by | G. S. Robinson | [seal] | reprinted for the Prairie Club | From the October 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by the | State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–35. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Penal reforms | a paper read before the Prairie Club at Des Moines | on October 24, 1904 |

Child labor legislation | in Iowa | by | Isaac A. Loos | [seal] | Reprinted from the October 1905 Number of | The Iowa Journal of History and Politics | Published at Iowa City Iowa by the | State Historical Society of Iowa |

Paper, quarto in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–23. The title is on the cover.

Proceedings | of the | third, fourth, fifth, and sixth | Iowa state conferences | of | Charities and Correction | —— | Cedar Rapids, March 27–29, 1900 | Red Oak, April 3–5, 1901 | Iowa City, October 30, 31, 1902 | Des Moines, November 10–12, | 1903 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–279. The title is on the cover.

There is no inner title to the volume as a whole but the volume contains the following titles:

Proceedings | of the | third Iowa state conference | of | charities and

correction | —— | Cedar Rapids | March 27–29, 1900 | —— | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City | 1905 |

Pages [1–4], 5–78.

Proceedings | of the | fourth Iowa state conference | of | charities and correction | —— | Red Oak | April 3–5, 1901 | —— | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City | 1905 |

Pages [79–82], 83–118.

Proceedings | of the | fifth Iowa state conference | of | charities and correction | —— | Iowa City | October 30–31, 1902 | —— | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City | 1905 |

Pages [119–122], 123–188.

Proceedings | of the | sixth Iowa state conference | of | charities and correction | —— | Des Moines | November 10–12, 1903 | —— | published by | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City | 1905 |

Pages [189–192], 193–279.

The state historical society of Iowa | bulletin of information no 1 April 1904 | —— | provisions for membership | in the | state historical society of Iowa | [seal] | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa April 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–3].

The state historical society of Iowa | bulletin of information no 2 May 1904 | —— | an Iowa program | for study clubs | recommended by | the state historical society of Iowa | [seal] | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa May 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–11, [12].

The state historical society of Iowa | bulletin of information no 3 July 1904 | —— | suggestions | to | public libraries | and | local historical societies | relative to | collecting and preserving | materials of local | history | [seal] | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa July 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–8.

The state historical society of Iowa | bulletin of information no 4

June 1905 | —— | suggestions | to | local historians in Iowa | [seal] | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City Iowa July 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–11, [12].

—— | The state historical | society of Iowa | circular number one Nov., 1905 | ═══ | publications | for sale or exchange | ═══ | The following Publications are for the most | part duplicates in the Library of the State | Historical Society of Iowa, and are | offered for sale or exchange. The | prices quoted are net. | ═══ | address all communications to | the state historical society of Iowa | Iowa City ::::: Iowa | —— |

Paper, 12mo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–11].

Messages and proclamations | of the | governors of Iowa | ═══ | a valuable | historical compilation | ═══ | seven volumes. prepaid, $15.00 | not more than 80 sets will be sold | ═══ | compiled and published | under the auspices of | the state historical society | of Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4]. An advertising circular issued in November, 1905.

STATE LIBRARIAN

Thirtieth biennial report | of the | state librarian | to the | governor of the state of Iowa | July 1, 1905. | —— | Johnson Brigham | state librarian | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iii], iv–xvii, [xviii,1], 2–229, portraits. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Fifteenth biennial report | of the | Iowa state normal school | at | Cedar Falls, Iowa. | —— | School Years 1903–1904 and 1904–1905. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer. | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–7], 8–60, plates and folding plat. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

Vol. IV no. 2 | January, 1904 | ═══ | Alumni Register | ═══ | —— | bulletin of the | state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued

Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, | Iowa, as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–215. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

State Normal School Bulletin | ═══ | Vol. 4 January, 1904 No. 2 | ═══ | Triennial Catalog of Graduates | [cut] | Historical Account | of the | Several Societies | [cut] | The Addresses | given at | The Bartlett Anniversary |

Vol. IV. no. 3. | March, 1904 | ═══ | Summer Term | ═══ | —— | bulletin of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, Iowa, | as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–6], 7–61. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | March, 1904 | vol. IV, no. 3 | —— | Eighth Annual Session of the Summer Term | June 11 to July 22, 1904 |

Vol. IV. No. 4 | May, 1904 | Commencement | Announcements | —— | Bulletin of the | State Normal School | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. Entered | at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, Iowa, as | Second Class Matter |

Paper, octavo in size, 12mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–22. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | vol. IV. May, 1904 no. 4 | —— | contents | 1. Commencement Announcements | 2. Candidates for Graduation | 3. Names of Class 1903 and 1904 | Graduated During the School Year | 4. New Departments and the New Degree |

Vol. V no. 1 | June, 1904 | catalog and | circular | —— | bulletin of the state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, | Iowa, as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–204. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | state normal | school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Vol. V June, 1904 No. 1 | —— | catalog and circular | for school year 1903–4 |

Supplement to Bulletin | State Normal School | Vol. 5 No. 1 | Bac-

calaureate Address | Homer H. Seerley, President | Iowa State Normal School | Cedar Falls, Iowa | Sunday, June 5, 1904 | —— |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1], 2–13. The text follows the title.

Vol. v no. 2 | February, 1905 | ═══ | Summer Term | ═══ | —— | bulletin of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, Iowa, | as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–67, illustrated. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | February, 1905 | vol. v., no. 2 | —— | Ninth Annual Session of the Summer Term | June 10 to July 21, 1905 |

Vol. v. no. 3 | March, 1905 | ═══ | Special Teacher | ═══ | —— | bulletin of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, Iowa, | as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–155, illustrated. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | State Normal School | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Vol. V. March, 1905 No. 3 | —— | special teacher number | 1. Kindergarten. 2. Music. 3. Drawing. | 4. Manual Training. 5. Domestic Science. | 6. Physical Training. |

Supplement to bulletin | State Normal School, | Vol. 5, No. 3. | The Responsibility of the School to the State. | —— | An Address Given by | Hon. G. W. Clarke, Adel, Iowa, | At the Dedication of the | Men's and Women's Gymnasium, | Iowa State Normal School, | Cedar Falls, Iowa. | —— | Monday, June 5, 1905. | —— |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1], 2–10. The text follows the title.

Vol. v no. 4 | May, 1905 | Commencement | Announcements | —— | bulletin of the | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, Iowa, | as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size, 18mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–34. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | Iowa State Normal School | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Vol. 5 May, 1905 No. 4 | —— | contents | 1. Commencement Announcements | 2. Names of Class 1904 and of 1905 | 3. Candidates for Graduation | Graduated During the School Year. |

Vol. VI. no. 1 | June, 1905 | catalog and | circular | —— | bulletin of the | state normal school | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Issued Quarterly. Published by the Normal School. | Entered at the Postoffice at Cedar Falls, Iowa, | as Second Class Matter. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4], 5–212. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

Bulletin | of the | State Normal School | Cedar Falls, Iowa | —— | Vol. VI. June, 1905 No. 1 | —— | catalog and circular | for school year 1904–5 |

Supplement to Bulletin | State Normal School | Vol. 6, No. 1 | Baccalaureate Address | Iowa state normal school | Cedar Falls | Sunday, June 4, 1905 | Homer H. Seerley, President | ═══ |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1], 2–12.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Proceedings | of the | fiftieth annual session | of the | Iowa State Teachers' Association, | held at | Des Moines, Iowa, | December 27, 28 and 29, 1904. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1905. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–200. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

Proceedings | of the | fiftieth annual session | of the | Iowa state | teachers' association | held at | Des Moines, Iowa | Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, | December 27, 28 and 29, 1904. | —— | officers for 1905 | [9 lines.] |

Proceedings | of the | fifty-first annual session | of the | Iowa State Teachers' Association | held at | Des Moines, Iowa | December 27, 28, and 29, 1905 | —— | printed by order of the general assembly | —— | Des Moines. | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1906 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–238. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

Proceedings | of the | fifty-first annual session | of the | Iowa state | teachers' association | held at | Des Moines, Iowa | Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday | December 27, 28 and 29, 1905 | officers for 1906 | [9 lines.] |

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | Twenty-Fourth Biennial Report | of the | board of regents | to the | governor | and the | thirty-first general assembly | —— | 1903–1904 and 1904–1905 | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–154. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume III.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series, No. 72 February, 1904 | ═══ | The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | graduate college | —— | circular of information | regarding | fellowships and scholarships | —— | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | The university bulletins published by the university are issued every six | weeks during the academic year, at least six numbers every calendar year. | entered at the post office as second class mail matter. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | new series No. 73 March, 1904 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | Iowa City | bulletin No. 6 | of the | department of education | the four year high school | course of study | (Revised Edition) | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] | [1]

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–16. Signed by J. F. Brown, Inspector of Schools.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | new series No. 74 March, 1904 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa studies in | sociology economics politics and history | Vol. III No. 1 | the freedmen's bureau | a chapter | in | the history of reconstruction | By | Paul Skeels Peirce, Ph. D. | Instructor in History | —— | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i_a–iv_a, i–iii], iv–vii, [viii, 1], 2–200. The cover and inner titles are identical.

[1] In order to prevent a too frequent repetition the announcement of the periodicity of the University bulletins and the required notice for second class postal rates are omitted and an asterisk (*) substitued for each omitted line.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | new series No. 75 March, 1904 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | Iowa City | bulletin No. 7 | of the | department of education | revised report of the committee | on a uniform high school | course in English | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–15.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | new series No. 76 March, 1904 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | Iowa City | bulletin No. 8 | of the | department of education | the high school laboratory | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–30.

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 77 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of liberal arts | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–221, [222-223]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of liberal arts | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 78 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | graduate college | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–145, [146–147]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | graduate college | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 79 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of | the school of applied science | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–108, [109]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | school of applied science | 1904–1905 |[seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Supplement to | Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 79 April, 1904 | ═══ |

Leaflet, octavo in size, pp. [1–2]. Text, which consists of notice of changes in Engineering courses, follows the title.

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 80 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of | the school of | political and social science | with courses in | commerce and administration | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 28mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–52, [53]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | school of | political and social science | for university and graduate study | embracing the departments of | Political Economy and Sociology, | including Commerce; | History; and Political Science. | 1904–1905. | [seal] | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 81 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | summer session | June 20–July 30, 1904 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 26mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–46, [47–51]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | summer session | June 20—July 30, 1904 | [seal] | including the | Summer School for Library Training | Under the auspices of the Iowa State Library Commission | —— | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 82 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of law | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–38. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of law | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 83 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of medicine | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 40mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–79, [80]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of medicine | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 84 April, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | College of Homeopathic Medicine | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 32mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–62, [63–64]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of homeopathic medicine | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 85 May, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of dentistry | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 34mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–65, [66–68], plates 8. The above title is on the cover.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | College of Dentistry | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series No. 86 May, 1904 | ═══ | the university hospital | = of the = | state university of Iowa | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | ═══ | [* * *] |

Paper, oblong 24mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–15], plates 8. The title is on the cover.

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 87 May, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of pharmacy | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–38. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | College of Pharmacy | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 88 May, 1904 | ═══ | calendar | of the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | 1903–1904 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–531, [532–536]. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | calendar | 1903–1904 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 89 May, 1904 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | university extension lectures | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–32. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | university extension lectures | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series No. 90 August, 1904 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | [seal] | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * *] |

Paper, oblong 16mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–48]. Bulletin mainly composed of illustrations.

The cover title reads:

The State | University | of | Iowa |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 91 November, 1904 | ═══ | the | alumni register | of the | State University of

Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1856–1904 | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City Iowa | 1904 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–8], 9–284, plate. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | —— | alumni register | —— | arranged | alphabetically by colleges | [seal] | 1856–1904 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series No. 91 September, 1904 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | college of medicine | [cut] | published by the university | Iowa City | ═══ | [* *] |

Pamphlet, oblong 12mo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–12], illustrated.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa. | new series no. 92 price fifty cents. | ═══ | Vol. V. No. 4. | bulletin | from the | laboratories of natural history | of the | state university of Iowa | —— | [contents 13 lines] | —— | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1904. | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–viii, 219], 220–381, plates I, I–IV, I–XXV, I–XIV. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

Vol. V. No. 4. | bulletin | from the | laboratories of natural history | of the | state university of Iowa | —— | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | November, 1904. |

The title page of the volume reads:

Bulletin | from the | laboratories of natural history | of the | state university of Iowa | —— | volume V. | —— | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1899–1904. |

The contents of number four are:

Actinometra iowensis, a new unstalked crinoid from the Florida reefs, by Frank Springer. The flora of the St. Peter sandstone in Winneshiek county, Iowa, by B. Shimek. The Discomycetes of eastern Iowa, by Fred Jay Seaver. Papers on the Loess, by B. Shimek.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa. | new series no. 93. December, 1904. | ═══ | preliminary announcement | of the | summer session | including the | Iowa summer school for library training | June 19–July 29, 1905 | [cut] | Natural Science Hall | (in process of construction) | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–8]. Variation copies omit the two lines immediately following the "cut."

The State University of Iowa | [seal] | Twenty-seventh Convocation | the armory | September 21, 1905, 4 P. M. | —— | programme |

Leaflet, octavo in size, pp. [1–2]. The text follows the title.

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa. | new series no. 94. January, 1905 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | and the high schools | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–3].

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 95 February, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | summer session | June 19—July 29, 1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 26mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–48, [49], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | summer session | June 19–July 29, 1905 | [seal] | including the | Summer School for Library Training | Under the auspices of the Iowa State Library Commission | —— | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 96 February, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | school of applied science | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] | ,

Paper, 12mo in size, 44mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–85, [86–87], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | school of applied science | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 97 March, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of medicine | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 44mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–87, [88], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of medicine | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 98 April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of liberal arts | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–239, [240–241], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | College of liberal arts | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 99 April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of pharmacy | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–39, folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of Pharmacy | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | new series no. 100 April, 1905 | ═══ | engineering | in the | state university of Iowa | [seal] | published by the university | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–8].

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series no. 101 | April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of law | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 20mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–39, folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of law | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 102

April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | College of Homeopathic Medicine | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 36mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–67, [68–69], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | college of homeopathic medicine | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 103 April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | college of dentistry | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 34mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–67, [68], folding plat and eight plates. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | College of Dentistry | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 104 April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of the | graduate college | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–149, [150–151], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | graduate college | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series No. 105 May, 1905 | the | state university of Iowa | Iowa City | —— | Provings of Chionanthus | By The | College of Homeopathic Medicine | [seal] | *Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905* | —— | [* * *] |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–31.

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 106 April, 1905 | ═══ | the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement of | the school of | political and social science | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, 32mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–63, [64], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | announcement | of the | school of | political and social science | with courses in | commerce and administration | 1905–1906 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series No. 107 June, 1905 | ═══ | [seal] | State University of Iowa | Circular of Information | department of | Scandinavian languages | and literatures | 1905–1906 | published by | the state university of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–9, [10].

Bulletin of the State University of Iowa | New Series No. 108 June, 1905 | ═══ | calendar | of the | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * * *] |

Paper, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–559, [560–564], folding plat. The above is the cover title.

The inner title reads:

The | State University of Iowa | Iowa City | calendar | 1904–1905 | [seal] | Published by the University | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 |

Bulletin of the state university of Iowa | New Series No. 109 July, 1905 | ═══ | the state university of Iowa | [seal] | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905 | ═══ | [* * *] |

Paper, oblong 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–48]. A booklet of illustrations. The above is the inner title.

The cover title reads:

The State | University | of | Iowa |

The state university of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | forty-fourth annual commencement of | the college of liberal arts | —— | thirty-ninth annual commencement of | the college of law | —— | thirty-fifth annual commencement of | the college of medicine | —— | twenty-eighth annual commencement of | the college of homeopathic medicine | —— | twenty-second annual commencement of | the college of dentistry | —— | eighteenth annual commencement of | the college of pharmacy | —— | fifth

annual commencement of | the graduate college | —— | the tent | Wednesday morning, June fifteenth | nineteen hundred four |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–16].

The state university of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | [seal] | forty-fifth annual commencement of | the college of liberal arts | —— | fortieth annual commencement of | the college of law | —— | thirty-sixth annual commencement of | the college of medicine | —— | twenty-ninth annual commencement of | the college of homeopathic medicine | —— | twenty-third annual commencement of | the college of dentistry | —— | nineteenth annual commencement of | the college of pharmacy | —— | sixth annual commencement of | the graduate college | —— | the university armory | Wednesday morning, June fourteenth | nineteen hundred five |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–16].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | —— | [seal] | —— | baccalaureate exercises | —— | the university armory | Sunday afternoon, four o'clock, June eleventh | nineteen hundred five |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The report | —of— | Olmsted brothers | landscape . . architects | of Brookline, Massachusetts | —— | Outlining Plans for the Future Arrangement | of the Grounds and Buildings of the | State University of Iowa | ═══ | [cut] | [seal] | Published by the University | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | —— | department of zoology | —— |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1], 2–7. Text follows the title. Issued in 1905.

[seal] | circular of information | Iowa State High School Field Meet | —— | Held at Iowa City, Iowa, May 19th, 1905, | Under the Auspices of the State University of Iowa. | —— |

Broadside, 8½x5½, giving program and information.

The State University of Iowa | Program for the Summer Session, June 19 to July 29, 1905. |

Broadside, 11x17.

The | School of Applied Science | [seal] | The State University of Iowa | Iowa City |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | —— | summer session, 1905 | —— | Directions and Regulations for the Guidance of | Students | —— |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–3].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | Entrance Requirements in English |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–8]. Signed by J. F. Brown, inspector of high schools.

The state university of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | Certificate of Admission to the Several Colleges | of | The State University of Iowa | Issued to | Graduates from Accredited High Schools | —— | Iowa City, Iowa, May 9th, 1904. |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–3].

The State University of Iowa | [seal] | Alumni Banquet | —— | University Armory | Tuesday, June 13th, 1905 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–4].

The alumni | bureau of | information | State University | of Iowa | The Iowa Alumnus | The Alumni Register | Iowa City, Iowa |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4]. The first, second, third, seventh, and eighth lines are rubricated.

Second annual | alumni | dental clinic | of the | college of dentistry | The State University of Iowa | —— | to be held | February 6 and 7, 1905, | Iowa City, Iowa |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1–16].

Athletic union | —of— | [seal] | Iowa City, Iowa | —— | Financial Statement for Year Ending | July 1, 1905 |

Pamphlet, 16mo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | [seal] |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4]. Circular of information on the marking system with blanks for reports of departments to the Registrar. Issued June 1, 1904.

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | —— | suggestions to students | expecting to teach | —— |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

Six popular science lectures | With Lantern-slides Illustrations | —— | university extension | state university of Iowa | —— | 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4]. Issued September 28, 1904.

The State University of Iowa | —— | The Summer Session Lecture Course, 1905 | —— |

Broadside, 9½x6.

[Seal] | The Board of Regents, | The President, and Faculties of | The State University of Iowa | request the honor of your presence | at the | Forty-fifth Annual Commencement | on June the Ninth to the Fourteenth | Nineteen Hundred and Five | Iowa City, Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4]. The text is the title.

The State University of Iowa | department of history | —— | Topics of Lectures on the Building of the Constitution |

Broadside, 7½x6.

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | —— | Department of Physical Training and Athletics | —— |

Pamphlet 12mo in size, quarto in fold, pp, [1], 2–6. Gives schedule and general directions. Issued October, 1905.

First Annual Recitals | ═══ | department of public | speaking | ═══ | eight o'clock p. m. | —— | [cut] | —— | Wednesday, May 17, 1905 | Thursday, May 18, 1905 | hall of liberal arts | ═══ | Friday, May 26, 1905 | opera house | —— | [seal] | these recitals are | free to the public |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The state university of Iowa | department of university extension | Iowa City : : Iowa | the industrial revolution | syllabus of six lectures | –by– | Isaac A. Loos | professor of political economy | and sociology |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–30.

State university of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | Programme of Commencement Events, 1905 |

Card, 4x5.

The state university of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa, | —— | directions and regulations for the | guidance of students | 1903–4 | —— |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1], 2–13, [14–16], plate.

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | Twenty Second Convocation Day | Thursday, September 22, 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | The Twenty Third Convocation | Tuesday, October 11, 1904 | —— | programme |

Leaflet, octavo in size, pp. [1–2]. The text follows the title.

Programme of the college of medicine | state university of Iowa, 1905–1906 |

Broadside, 17x6.

Special announcement | of the | summer session | —of— | The State University of Iowa | June 19—July 29, 1905 | —— |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, quarto in fold, pp. [1–4]. The text follows the title. Dated: Iowa City, Iowa, May 31, 1905.

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | Twenty-fourth Convocation | Wednesday, November 2, 1904 | Opera House |

Leaflet, octavo in size, pp. [1–2].

The state university of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | twenty-fifth convocation | Wednesday, February 22, 1905 | at 10:30 a. m. | Washington's birthday | dedication of | the armory and athletic pavilion |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The State University of Iowa | [seal] | Twenty-seventh Convocation | the armory | September 21, 1905, 4 p. m. | —— | programme |

Leaflet, octavo in size, pp. [1–2].

The State University of Iowa - - - The College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate College | programme for the year, 1904–5 |

Broadside, 10x38.

The state university of Iowa | —— | history outlines | —— | the history of Greece—history 1 |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–2], 3–9. Prepared by Prof. H. G. Plum and published in 1905.

Official Souvenir Program | Ninth Annual Field Meet | of the | [cut] | Iowa State High School | Athletic Association | held on Iowa field | under the auspices of | the state university of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | May 20, 1904 |

Pamphlet, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–16].

The state university of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1903–1904 | —— | directions and regulations for the | guidance of students | —— |

Pamplet, 12mo in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–20]. The text follows the title.

The | state university | of Iowa | proposed | engineering quadrangle | Iowa City | —— | Reprint from Transit, 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size, 6mo in fold, pp. [1–12], plates [1–4].

The cover title reads:

Proposed | Engineering | Quadrangle | State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa |

Outlines of four lectures | Offered by Prof. A. A. Veblen | —of— | The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | —— | These lectures are all fully illustrated by lantern | slides made by the author, especially for this use. |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

University extension | lectures | in | history | by | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history | —— | The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa |

Pamphlet, octavo in size, folio in fold, pp. [1–4].

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City, Iowa | 1905–1906 | —— | Directions and Regulations for the Guidance | of Students | —— |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, octavo in fold, pp. [1], 2–13. The text follows the title.

Six unelected presidents | of the | United States | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history | The State University of Iowa |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–32.

The state university of Iowa | department of university extension | Iowa City, Iowa | six uncrowned rulers | of modern Europe | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–31.

The state university of Iowa | department of university extension | —the— | nineteenth century | in Europe | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–31.

The state university of Iowa | department of university extension | six critical points | —in— | American history | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–24.

The state university of Iowa | department of university extension | Iowa City, Iowa | six makers of America | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 10mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–19.

The state university of Iowa | department of university extension | Iowa City, Iowa | six epochs of transition | in Europe | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 18mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–35.

The eastern question | syllabus of six lectures | —by— | William Craig Wilcox | professor of history | The State University of Iowa |

Pamphlet, 12mo in size, 16mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–31.

The State University of Iowa | Iowa City | [seal] | record | of the | board of regents | January 8, 1904 | May 5–6, 1904 | June 13–16, 1904 | —— | executive committee | From January 30, 1904, to June 23, 1904 | —— | building committee | From January 30, 1904, to April 19, 1904 | —— | Wm. J. McChesney | secretary | Printed July 30, 1904 |

Paper, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [69–71], 72–216. The title is on the cover.

STEAMBOATS, INSPECTORS OF

Report | of the | Inspectors of Steamboats | to the | governor of Iowa | —— | Geo. B. Freeman | J. W. Chapel | Alonzo A. Jenks | J. B. Thompson | } Boat Inspectors | —— | printed by order of general assembly | —— | Des Moines : | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–3], 4–9. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa documents, 1906, volume v.

SUPREME COURT

Statutes and rules | regulating practice | in | the supreme court | of | Iowa | —— | revised and adopted at the October term, 1903 | to take effect January 1, 1904 | —— | published by | order of the supreme court | 1903 |

Paper, 12mo in size, 24mo in fold, pp. [1–3], 4–48. The cover and inner titles are identical.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | Supreme Court | of the | state of Iowa. | —— | October 1903—February 1904. | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall. | —— | volume v. | being volume cxxii. of the series | Des Moines, Iowa : | Geo. H. Ragsdale, publisher, | 1904. |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–v], vi–ix, [x], 1–864, [865].

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | Supreme Court | of the | state of Iowa. | —— | January 1904—May 1904. | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall. | —— | volume vi. | being volume cxxiii. of the series. | Des Moines, Iowa : | Geo. H. Ragsdale, publisher, | 1904. |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–v], vi–ix, [x], 1–869.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | supreme court | of the | state of Iowa | —— | January—September, 1904 | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall | —— | volume vii. | being volume cxxiv of the series | —— | Chicago, Illinois: | T. H. Flood & Co., publishers, | 1905 |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–v], vi–viii, 1–929.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | supreme court | of the | state of Iowa | —— | January—December 1904 | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall | —— | volume viii | being volume cxxv of the series | —— | Chicago, Illinois: | T. H. Flood & Co., publishers, | 1905 |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iv], v–ix, [x], 1–939.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | supreme court | of the | state of Iowa | —— | October 25, 1904—March 10, 1905 | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall | —— | volume ix | being volume cxxvi of the series | —— | Chicago, Illinois : | T. H. Flood & Co., publishers, | 1905 |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iv], v–x, 1–974.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | supreme court | of the | state of Iowa | —— | January—July, 1905 | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall | —— | volume x | being volume cxxvii of the series | —— | Chicago, Illinois : | T. H. Flood & Co., publishers, | 1905 |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iv], v–ix, [x], 1–871.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | supreme court | of the | state of Iowa | —— | January—September, 1905 | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall | —— | volume xi | being volume cxxviii of the series | —— | Chicago, Illinois: | T. H. Flood & Co., publishers, | 1906 |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–iv], v–ix, [x], 1–867.

Reports | of | cases at law and in equity | determined by the | supreme court | of the | state of Iowa | —— | September, 1905—February 1906 | —— | by | W. W. Cornwall | —— | volume xii | being volume cxxix of the series | —— | Chicago, Illinois : | T. H. Flood & Co., publishers, | 1906 |

Sheep, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–v], vi–ix, [x], 1–854.

Supreme Court Docket | January term, A. D. 1904. | —at— | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | [notices, index, directory, 36 lines.] |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. 1–58, as numbered. Alternate pages unnumbered and reserved for annotations.

Supreme Court Docket | May term, A. D. 1904. | —at— | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | [notices, index, directory, 36 lines.] |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. 1–46, as numbered.

Supreme Court Docket | September term, A. D. 1904. | —at— | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | [notices, index, directory, 36 lines.] |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–ii], 1–65, as numbered.

Supreme Court Docket | January term, A. D. 1905. | —at— | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | [notices, index, directory, 36 lines.] |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iii], 1–54, as numbered.

Supreme Court Docket | May term, A. D. 1905. | —at— | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | [notices, index, directory, 36 lines.] |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iii], 1–49, as numbered.

Supreme Court Docket | September term, A. D. 1905. | —at— | Des Moines, Iowa. | —— | [notices, index, directory, 36 lines.] |

Pamphlet, quarto in size, folio in fold, pp. [i–iii], 1–62, as numbered.

TREASURER OF STATE

Biennial report | of the | Treasurer of State of Iowa | for the | biennial period ending June 30, 1905 | —— | G. S. Gilbertson | Treasurer of the State of Iowa | —— | Des Moines | B. Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Cloth, paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [i–v], vi–xxiv, [1–5], 6–223. The cover and inner titles of the paper bound copies are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume I.

Taxation | –of– | Collateral Inheritances | state of Iowa | —— | Rules and Regulations for the Assessment and Collection of the | Tax, together with the Provisions of the Law, Opinions | of the Attorney-General and Decisions of | the Supreme Court. | —— | G. S. Gilbertson. | treasurer of state. | —— | For the use of Judges, Clerks of Court, County Attorneys, | Executors, Administrators, Trustees, | and Appraisers. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer, | 1904. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–67. The above is the cover title. The inner title reads:

3000—Aug. 1, 04. | Taxation | –of– | Collateral Inheritances | state of Iowa | —— | Rules and Regulations for the Assessment and Collection of the | Tax, together with the Provisions of the Law, Opinions | of the Attorney-General and Decisions of | the Supreme Court. | —— | G. S. Gilbertson. | treasurer of state. | —— | For the use of Judges, Clerks of Court, County Attorneys, | Executors, Administrators, Trustees, | and Appraisers. |

WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

U. S. Department of Agriculture, | Weather Bureau. | in co-operation with the | Iowa Weather and Crop Service. | annual report for 1904. | —— | Geo. M. Chappel, | Local Forecaster, Ass't Director. | John R. Sage, | Director. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | —— | Des Moines: | Bernard Murphy, state printer | 1905 |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6-54. The cover and inner titles are dentical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume II.

U. S. Department of Agriculture | Weather Bureau | in co-operation with the | Iowa Weather and Crop Service | annual report for 1905

| —— | Geo. M. Chappel, | Local Forecaster, Ass't Director. | John R. Sage, | Director. | —— | printed by order of the general assembly. | | —— | Des Moines: | B. Murphy state printer. | 1906. |

Paper, octavo in size and fold, pp. [1–5], 6–44. The cover and inner titles are identical. Also included in Iowa Documents, 1906, volume II.

Monthly Review of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service. Volume XV, Numbers 1–12, January to December, 1904.

The issues are small folio in size and each one is paged separately. Numbers 1–10 have twelve pages each, number 11 has fourteen pages, and number 12 has twenty-two pages.

Monthly Review of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service. Volume XVI, Numbers 1–12, January to December, 1905.

The issues are small folio in size and each one is paged separately. Numbers 1–11 have twelve pages each while number 12 has twenty-four pages.

U. S. department of agriculture. | Iowa section, | climate and crop service, | weather bureau. | in cooperation with the Iowa weather and crop service. | ═══ |

Broadside, three columns. The weekly crop bulletin, numbers 1–25, April 11 to September 26, 1904. A special crop bulletin was issued on a postal card for October 3, 1904.

U. S. department of agriculture. | Iowa section, | climate and crop service, | weather bureau. | in cooperation with the Iowa weather and crop service. | ═══ |

Broadside, three columns. The weekly crop bulletin, numbers 1 to 24, April 10 to September 18, 1905. Special crop bulletins on cards were issued for September 25 and October 2, 1905.

U. S. department of agriculture. | Iowa section, | climate and crop service, | weather bureau. | ═══ | crop bulletin |

Broadside, issued on postal cards, weekly from April 11 to October 3, 1904. The last issue is designated "Special Crop Bulletin."

U. S. department of agriculture. | Iowa section, | climate and crop service, | weather bureau. | ═══ | crop bulletin |

Broadside, issued on postal cards, weekly from April 10 to October 2, 1905. The issues for September 25 and October 2, 1905, are designated as "Special Crop Bulletins."

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Robert Lucas. By JOHN C. PARISH. Iowa City: The State Historical Society of Iowa. (Published in the *Iowa Biographical Series.* Edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.) 1907. Pp. xiv, 356.

This, the first volume of the *Iowa Biographical Series*, forms a narrative which, roughly speaking, extends through the first half of the nineteenth century. It is, however, more than a mere narrative of the subject pursued. Iowa's first Territorial Governor, while not a statesman of the first rank, nevertheless occupied positions—both military and civil—which bring his life into that range of experiences which make his biography both interesting and instructive.

Commissioned a Lieutenant in the Ohio militia in 1804, he rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the War of 1812. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature of Ohio, and twice became Governor of that State in which he spent the best years of his life. That his reputation was more than local is attested by the fact that he presided over the first national convention ever held by the Democratic party of the United States—the "Baltimore Convention" of 1832.

The volume contains 339 pages, notes and references, an admirable index, and three excellent portraits. The first fifteen chapters deal with the life of Robert Lucas prior to his appointment to the governorship of Iowa Territory. Among these chapters, those of the War of 1812, the invasion of Canada, the surrender of Detroit, the close of the war, State politics, the Baltimore Convention, and the Ohio-Michigan boundary, have an importance aside from the life of the subject, since they deal with questions of national importance and throw new light upon a field of common historical interest. In fact, the entire work is written from the original sources. To quote from the author's preface: "The most important source of information from which this biography was written is the collection of letters and papers of Robert Lucas preserved through half a century by his

descendants and heretofore unknown to the student of Iowa history. The discovery by Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh of the original manuscript of the *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–1841*, covering the term of Governor Lucas, strengthened the belief that there must be papers in the possession of the descendants of the Governor, which would add materially to the knowledge concerning his career. . . . . A collection of perhaps two thousand manuscripts was placed at the disposal of the author. These included speeches, military commissions and reports, and letters written both in Ohio and in Iowa, bearing dates from 1803 to 1853." Valuable material was also gathered in Ohio and elsewhere. That the author digested and assimilated these sources is evidenced on every page of the work; nor is the narrative imbedded in unimportant details. There is always a background which gives the biography a proper historical perspective.

The chapter *From Ohio to Iowa* presents a vivid picture of the pioneer methods of travel. Fifteen days were required for the journey from Cincinnati to Burlington in 1838. Indeed, not the least important feature of the work is the picture of the pioneer life decribed, for Lucas was always a pioneer—one of those "who pushed out to the West in advance of civilization and conquered the forest and the plains." The last half of the volume is devoted primarily to the work of Lucas as Governor of Iowa Territory. One chapter is devoted to his relations with Secretary Conway, who was Acting Governor when Lucas arrived. *The First Legislative Assembly; Territorial Expenditures;* and *The Missouri-Iowa Boundary* are among the chapters suggestive of the scope of this portion of the work. Upon the whole, the work has been well done, and if the pace set by the author of the first volume of the series be maintained in the succeeding volumes the entire set will form a valuable contribution to the history, not only of Iowa, but of the Middle West.

K. F. Geiser

The Iowa State Normal School
Cedar Falls

Official Report of the Debates and Proceedings in the Nebraska Constitutional Convention Assembled in Lincoln, June Thirteenth, 1871. Edited by ADDISON E. SHELDON. York, Nebraska: Nebraska State Historical Society. Pp. 582.

There have been four constitutional conventions in Nebraska—1864, 1866, 1871, and 1875. The first convention adjourned without forming a Constitution. In 1866 was framed the first Constitution of the State of Nebraska. The Constitution framed by the convention of 1871 was submitted to the people and defeated at the polls. In 1875 the present Constitution of the State was adopted. The publication of the minutes of the convention of 1871 assumes particular importance from the fact that the minutes of the convention of 1875 can not be found, and have presumably been destroyed because of the failure of public officials to appreciate the importance of their preservation. The efforts of the State Historical Society of Nebraska led to the discovery of the entire minutes of the convention of 1871. These existed in the form of manuscripts kept by the shorthand reporters, which have now been edited and revised by Mr. Addison E. Sheldon.

In the preface the editor tells the interesting story of the securing of an appropriation from the State legislature for the publication of the manuscript. The sum of $2,500 was asked for, and a systematically organized canvass of the members of the legislature entered upon, resulting in the final passage of the act providing funds for the publication. The publication is to appear in three volumes two of which will contain the minutes of the convention of 1871, and the third all the attainable original material relative to the conventions of 1864, 1866, and 1875.

Mr. Sheldon says of the manuscript of the convention of 1871: "It was written in lead pencil, in several different handwritings on sheets of white newspaper about seven inches by ten and one-half inches in size, with frequent annotations in shorthand upon the back of the sheets, generally indicating where one reporter relieved another. Each day's proceedings was wrapped in a paper cover and

endorsed to show its date. The whole was inclosed in six heavy cardboard file cases marked on the outside, 'Minutes of Constitutional Convention of 1871.' A slip of paper in Guy A. Brown's handwriting upon the first day's proceedings stated that it was prepared for the printer by him."

Because of the failure of the Constitution of 1871 to meet the approval of the people of the State at the polls, the minutes were never printed and lay for over thirty years in the vaults of the State Capitol. Their publication by the State Historical Society means an exceedingly valuable contribution to the history of the State and to political and constitutional literature. Moreover the present Constitution was formed only four years later than the rejected Constitution of 1871, and the discussions naturally must have hinged upon the same fundamental principles. Thus the minutes of the latter partly atone for the loss of the minutes of the former.

The first volume contains a little less than six hundred pages and covers the sessions of the convention from the time of its meeting on June 13, 1871, to July 25, 1871. It would have been greatly enhanced in value if an appendix or prefatory table had been included giving a list of officers and members of the convention with data concerning the same. As it is, the reader is left in the dark as to the composition of the convention.

The printing and binding of the volume are not as good as they should be in a book of this kind. It is to be regretted that the State did not appropriate enough money to enable the Historical Society to put out these publications in a form befitting their historic value.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

South Dakota Historical Collections. Compiled by the State Historical Society. Volume III. 1906. Pp. 592. Portraits, plates.

The preliminary material of this volume consists of a report by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Doane Robinson, on *General Prog-*

ress. Burdened as the Society is with the care of the State Census, Vital Statistics, the State Library, and miscellaneous matters, usually comprehended by independent State departments, its field of activity becomes wide and necessarily varied. Yet with commendable foresight the material of the present has been garnered with considerable care in so far as limitations permit and the volume as a whole speaks well for a Society which assumes so many responsibilities.

Two papers of fourteen pages each, the first bearing the title, *Fourth Annual Review of the Progress of South Dakota for 1904*, and the second, the fifth review for 1905, give a résumé of the history of the State for the intervals indicated. Included will also be found the results of the State Census, congressional actions affecting the State locally, resources of the State, an exhibition of agricultural interests, and an epitome of the State's progress along social, economic, and industrial lines.

The Outlook for South Dakota, by John P. Williamson, who is an honorary member of the Society and the first native pioneer of Minnesota, is a ten page appreciation of South Dakota which gives a retrospective as well as a hopeful prospective picture.

A short sketch of John L. Pyle, a former Attorney General of South Dakota, is written by Walter H. Hubbard. Similar sketches are given of Newman C. Nash, a prominent citizen of Canton, by Nina M. Nash, and of Otto C. Berg, former Secretary of State, by Thomas Sterling.

Nearly two hundred pages are given to the *Memoirs of General William Henry Harrison Beadle*, with editorial notes by Doane Robinson. General Beadle was appointed Surveyor General of the Territory of Dakota in 1869 and over a decade later became Superintendent of Public Instruction. His activities were intense and varied and cover much of the formative period of the Territory and of the State. The *Memoirs* are in the main composed of philosophical comments on local history, the writer using a recital of events to give sufficient background for the interwoven comments and also the character sketches of the leading citizens. These *Mem-*

oirs will necessarily retain much of value as they will be the source from which much may be obtained concerning the motives that animated various movements, the local coloring always lost in formal records, and the personalities of the active individuals. A report on *Dakota Schools*, issued by General Beadle in 1882 follows. This report is a good commentary on the system of public schools in vogue in the Territory.

The remainder of the volume comprises a monograph of over three hundred pages on *The Aborigines of South Dakota*, by Charles E. DeLand. The portion here published is referred to as Part I and treats of the Aricaras or the Rees. Part II which will appear in a subseqent volume will treat of the Mandans. The author traces the history of the Aricaras during four centuries of their wanderings from materials gathered from current history, chiefly from the many volumes of Missouri River and Western explorations. The author does not attempt to narrate the tribal history from year to year but only to treat of their social affairs, of the important epochs in their career as a people, of their migrations, and of their efforts for self-preservation in a contest with the elements, other Indian tribes, and the dominant Caucasian race. The Aricaras became known to history within less than half a century after the Columbian discovery of America and during the four following centuries they became the objects of discomfort with three distinct types of the Caucasian race. No other race of Indians is known to have migrated from a southern clime to so far north and to have successfully solved the problem of existence under such diverse conditions. The ancestors of the Aricaras dwelt on the Gulf of Mexico. They were the faithful guides of Coronado while on his romantic expedition to the famed Quivira. The Spaniards after despoiling the Peruvian and Mexican civilizations met their discomfiture and disappointment with the Aricaras. The French followed with their dreams of Napoleonic dynasty which waned and fell before the Anglo-Saxons only in turn to succumb to their children who in time became the all-powerful on the American continent and to whom the Aricaras submitted. It was a long drawn-

out contest for the minor nation that had fought for their prestige and their very existence with the Indian tribes in their way while wandering from the Gulf of Mexico to the far northern lakes and the mountains of the northwest. The author grows appreciative and points with pride to the fact that the Aricaras and their kindred tribes made "the American desert blossom in agriculture long before the white man believed it possible to dwell there as a tiller of the soil; they helped to make tangible the tradition of the ages that corn reigned over the aborigines as a presiding spirit of earth's abundance. . . . While all but incessant wars, most ably reinforced by dire disease, have reduced his once numerous and long powerful tribe to a bare fragment, he may yet boast that no other aboriginal tribe, coming from so far down the receding ages and buffeting with so many and so various foes and conditions has a living representative to-day. . . . And if the final word in history shall record him as less manly and straightforward than the rank and file of Indian tribes of the west, it will be because the refining processes of time in discounting conditions and the conflict of ambitions among white men still leave him discredited in the comparison. Whatever shall be his fate in those annals, the record will be written by the dominant race, whose estimate of the dying one is instinctively disparaging. The remonstrances, the appeals, and the revenges of the brave yet despairing Indian of America go, indeed, to make up a partial record from the other side; but the half of the wrongs, the tyrannies, the frauds and that assumption which makes it just to despise the red man as a factor in affairs, will never be told. It is a silent element which the poor Indian is speechless to unfold and to weave into the varicolored blanket of history."

The excerpted sentences well illustrate the mind of the author who has grown to admire the subjects of his study. The squalor, the indigent conditions, the illiteracy natural to a free and wild life are passed by as mere incidents which follow as a necessary consequence and of which all races at some time have had their full share. To the author there appears a people homogeneous in thought and ac-

tion, fighting on every hand for national existence, that accepted results philosophically and endeavored to make the most of conditions and circumstances which kept continually crowding upon them. The spirit is commendable and the position is pardonable in that the superior is charitable to the weaker; and the time, place, and mode of life give to the minor race all the halo and glamor of a romance.

T. J. Fitzpatrick

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Volume I. 1906. Pp. 500. Portraits. Plates.

This volume constitutes the first annual report of the State Historical Society of North Dakota to the Governor of North Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1906. The volume is composed of five parts. Part I contains the report of the Secretary of the Society, the constitution and by-laws, list of the officers and members, report of expenditures, a statement of the condition of the library and museum and of the newspaper collection. By law a newspaper in order to qualify to do legal printing in North Dakota must keep on file with the State Historical Society two copies of each issue.

Part II comprising nearly three hundred pages contains the addresses and papers, the leading one being the address delivered before the Society, June 7, 1906, on *The Uses of an Historical Society*, by A. C. McLaughlin. The papers which follow are: *The Grosventre Spelling of the Name, Bird-Woman*, by C. L. Hall; *The French Occupation of the Northwest*, by H. V. Arnold; *The Data of the Archaeology of the Dakotas*, by Harlan I. Smith; *The Icelandic Settlement of Pembina County*, by Sveinbjorn Johnson; *The First Norwegian Settlement in Griggs County, North Dakota*, by Omon B. Herigstad; *History of the Danish Settlement in Hill Township, Cass County, North Dakota*, by W. C. Westergaard; *Foreign Immigration into North Dakota*, by Jesse A. Tanner; *Leaves from Northwestern History*, an extended account of nearly one hundred

pages of the explorations and missions of North Dakota, by Linda M. Slaughter; *A Calendar of Principal Events of the French and Indians of Early Dacotah*, by Alfred C. Farrell; *History of Glen Ullin*, by E. R. Steinbrueck; *Early Development of North Dakota*, by C. A. Lounsberry; *History of Methodism in North Dakota*, by William H. White; and *Fargo in the Timber*, by G. F. Keeney.

Part III contains the *Necrology of the Members* of the Society, biographical sketches of the old settlers, and an interesting gazetteer of the old settlers, trappers, etc., earlier than 1862.

Part IV has for a general title, *North Dakota History, General and Local.* The included portions are: *A Sketch of Sykeston*, by Richard Sykes; The *United States Census of 1850* for Pembina District, Minnesota Territory, a contribution mainly documentary; *A Brief History of the Establishment of the Abercrombie State Park*, by H. J. Hagen; *Fort Abercrombie*, by Linda W. Slaughter; *Fort Randall*, by Linda W. Slaughter; and *Reminiscences of Early North Dakota*, by A. McG. Beede.

Part V of nearly fifty pages treats of the Indians of North Dakota, namely, the Mandans and Grosventres. This contribution, partly documentary, treats of the tribes in general, their location, home-life, industries, sketches of their leading men, their languages and myths, the whole being a medley of papers on a variety of topics, and submitted by a number of individuals. A number of interesting illustrations are given.

T. J. Fitzpatrick

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

The Documentary History of the Campaign upon the Niagara Frontier in the Year 1813. Part III. Collected and edited for the Lundy Lane Historical Society. By Lieut.-Colonel E. Cruikshank. 1905. Pp. 280, xxi.

Part III of this series contains documentary material relative to the Campaign upon the Niagara Frontier between August and October, 1813, together with an *Addenda* consisting of letters and reports

of Commodore Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. These last named documents cover the period from September, 1812, to July, 1813, but were received too late to be printed in their proper chronological order in the series.

The documents included in the volume are of an extremely valuable nature. They are taken from the *Canadian Archives*, and the *American State Papers*, from a number of manuscript collections of individuals, from contemporaneous newspapers and periodicals such as the *United States Gazette*, *Niles' Register*, and numerous other sources, and comprise letters, orders, reports, instructions, and miscellaneous extracts from original material.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

AMERICANA AND MISCELLANEOUS

A second edition of *The Cradle of the Republic, Jamestown and the James River, 1607–1907*, by Lyon Gardiner Tyler, is announced.

The opening number of series XXV of *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* is a study of *Internal Taxation in the Philippines*, by John S. Hord.

One of the late publications of the Library of Congress is a *Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs*, 1639–1800. This useful volume has been compiled by H. A. Morrison of the library staff.

The only formal article in the March, 1907, issue of the *Bulletin* of the Bureau of Labor is one dealing with relative values for the past seventeen years under the title of *Wholesale Prices, 1890–1906.*

Among the recent publications of the Library of Congress is a *List of Works Relating to the French Alliance in the American Revolution*, a quarto of forty pages, compiled by Appleton P. C. Griffin.

A recent publication of the Library of Congress is an elaborate volume on the *Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washing-*

ton, Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army with the Continental Congress. The volume is a royal octavo of seven hundred and forty-one pages, with many facsimiles, and was prepared by John C. Fitzpatrick, of the Division of Manuscripts.

The December, 1906, issue of the *Quarterly Publications* of the American Statistical Association is devoted entirely to *The Determination of Racial Stock Among American Immigrants*, by Richard Boeckh.

Government, a popular monthly magazine of economic and applied politics, is the title of the initial number, which bears the date of April, 1907. The publication is a quarto of about sixty pages and is issued at Boston.

Volume XXVII of the *Archives of Maryland* was distributed in May, 1907. This volume of nearly six hundred pages contains the proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the period from March, 1707 to November, 1710.

Under the title, *A Supplement to the General Register of the Society of Colonial Wars*, there appeared in 1906 a volume of nearly four hundred pages containg a list of members joining the Society since 1902, together with accompanying genealogical data.

In 1905 there was issued at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, a history of a fragment of *The Clan Linn*, by G. W. Linn. The book contains about two hundred pages and includes besides the genealogical portion considerable local or general history associated with the clan.

The leading articles of the *Journal of Folk-Lore* for January–March, 1907, are: "*Fairness*" *in Love and War*, by Alexander F. Chamberlin; *Gypsy and Oriental Music*, by A. T. Sinclair; and *Religious Ideas of the Takelma Indians of Southwestern Oregon*, by Edward Sapir.

The South Atlantic Quarterly for April, 1907, has for its leading article *The Political Treatment of the Drink Evil*, by J. W. Bailey. Other articles are: *The Practice of Lynching in the United States*,

by J. E. Cutler; *The Study of Agriculture in the Secondary Schools*, by S. A. Knapp; *Religion in Science*, by W. L. Poteat; *The Crusade Against the Railroads*, by W. H. Glasson; *The Need of a Southern Program on the Negro Problem*, by John E. White; and *The Silent South*, by J. C. Kelgo.

Numbers 2, 3, and 4 of the *Comparative Legislative Bulletins* of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Department consist of pamphlets of between thirty and forty pages by Margaret A. Shaffner on *Lobbying*, *Corrupt Practices at Elections*, and *Exemption of Wages* respectively.

Prehistoric Man in Nebraska, by E. E. Blackman, and *Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley*, by Richard Herrmann, appear in *Records of the Past* for March, 1907. The May number of the same magazine contains an article on *Preserving Wisconsin Mounds*, by Frank A. Flower.

The Library of Congress has issued volume VII of the *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789*, edited by Worthington C. Ford. This volume covers the period from January 1 to May 21, 1777, and is concerned largely with the consideration of the Articles of Confederation.

The Growth of Ohio, by Frank P. Goodwin, is a manual of State and local history for the schools of southwestern Ohio published by the University of Cincinnati as a number of the *University Studies*. The Miami country and the growth and development of Cincinnati are the subjects mostly considered.

Besides a number of articles of more technical genealogical nature, *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly* for April contains articles on *Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and its Earliest Settlers*, the *Settlement of Blendon Township* (Franklin County, Ohio), and the continuation of the *Autobiography of Allen Trimble*.

Bulletin 30 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, part one, distributed in April, 1907, is a handbook of the American Indians north of Mexico, edited by F. W. Hodge. This work is an illustrated

volume of nearly a thousand pages and is constructed on encyclopaedic lines and covers the alphabet from A to M inclusive.

The *American Historical Magazine* for May contains the following articles: *The Presidential Election of 1868*, by Edwin S. Todd; *The Physical Evolution of New York City in a Hundred Years* (third paper), by John Austin Stevens; *The Van Rensselaer Family* (concluded), by W. W. Spooner; and *The Origin of the Book of Mormon*, by Theodore Schroeder.

General Sociology, an exposition of the main development in sociological theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer, by Albion W. Small, is a recent issue by the University of Chicago Press. In a volume of over seven hundred pages Professor Small treats scientifically of the structure and function of Society along with the psychical and ethical problems evolved in the social progress.

The *Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, published in 1907, contains besides the administrative report of Chief W. H. Holmes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, an accompanying paper on the *Games of the North American Indians*, by Stewart Culin. Mr. Culin's paper covers about eight hundred pages and is illustrated by twenty-one plates and over a thousand figures.

The fourth number of volume IV of the *University of California Publications*, appearing in May, consists of a monograph of eighty-four pages on *Indian Myths of South Central California*, by A. L. Kroeber. The work is divided into two parts—part I, an introduction in which the mythology of the northern central and southern central regions of California are discussed and compared, and part II in which the myths themselves are given.

A History of the American Whale Fishery, by Walter S. Towner, graphically describes the origin, progress, and decline of the American whaling industry. Considerable attention is also given to the apparatus used in whaling, the whale products in commerce, and the

present status and future prospects of the industry. This publication appears as number 20 in the series in Political Economy and Public Law of the *Publications of the University of Pennsylvania.*

Factory Legislation in Pennsylvania: its History and Administration, by J. Lynn Barnard, is a thesis of nearly two hundred pages, issued by the University of Pennsylvania as number 19 in the series in Political Economy and Public Law. The subjects considered relate to early child labor laws, fire-escape legislation, early efforts toward legislation, the attempts to regulate the payment of wages, the general expansion of factory legislation, and present legal conditions.

The Monroe Mission to France, 1794–1796, by Beverly W. Bond, appears in the February–March, 1907, number of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.* This monograph of one hundred and four pages treats of the diplomatic relations with France during the negotiation of the Jay treaty and the period of popular discontent which followed. The author gives the reasons for Monroe's appointment, relates the difficulties of the mission occasioned by the attitude of the French government, and the violence of partisan opposition in America. The conclusion discusses extensively the reasons for Monroe's recall.

IOWANA

Fort Madison Illustrated, 1906–1907, is a quarto publication of over sixty pages, issued by The Democrat Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa.

The *Proceedings* of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the State Association of County Supervisors, held at Des Moines, Iowa, January 23–25, 1907, has been issued as a pamphlet of fifty-eight pages.

The Study of International Law in Law Schools, by Dean Charles Noble Gregory, of The State University of Iowa, has been issued as a twelve page reprint from the *American Law School Review* for May, 1907.

The Sioux City Public Library is a pamphlet of some twenty pages containing the report for the year 1906 and a sketch of the history of the institution. Two portraits and a cut of the library building illustrate the publication.

Christian Science: A Reasonable Religion and a Practical Therapeutical Agency, by John L. Rendall, appears as a leading article in the *Midwestern* for June. Among the articles in the May number of this Iowa magazine is one on *John Brown at Springdale*, by Dan Elbert Clark.

The Des Moines Plan of City Government appeared as a campaign pamphlet of forty-one pages, giving the act as passed by the General Assembly of Iowa together with a short summary of the plan. The Des Moines plan was submitted to the voters of the city and adopted by them on June 20, 1907.

A History of Scandinavian Studies in American Universities, together with a Bibliography, by George T. Flom, of The State University of Iowa, appears as New Series No. 153 of the bulletins of The State University of Iowa. The text covers about forty-five pages and the bibliography—a valuable addition—about twenty pages.

A Genealogy written by Joseph Hartley in the seventy-fifth year of his life for the benefit of his children, followed with *The Picture of a Life* and issued as an *In Memoriam* is one of those rare items of Iowana remarkable for their quaintness and their rarity. The booklet is of twenty pages and the edition is limited to fifty copies.

The Iowa Medical Journal for June contains the following articles: *Thrombosis and Embolism*, by E. B. Rogers; *A Few Surgical Curiosities*, by Frank S. Hough; *Hydrotherapy for the Insane*, by Rebekah B. Wright; *Nuclein*, by Ernest S. Heilman; and *A Few Remarks on General Anaesthesia with Special Reference to Ether*, by Lawrence P. Piper.

The *History of the Northwest Iowa Conference*, 1872–1903, by Bennett Mitchell, issued in 1904, gives in the three hundred and

fifty pages of the volume a general and biographical account of the events and leaders of the Methodist Episcopal church of northwestern Iowa. The volume is profusely illustrated with portraits. The author has been identified with Iowa Methodism for more than fifty years and consequently his narrative and biographical sketches have much of a reminiscent character.

The *Fort Dodge Chronicle* for June 3, 1907, contains a group of biographical sketches of the various Mayors who have served the town of Fort Dodge, prepared by H. M. Pratt, Curator of the Webster County Historical Society. The first mayor of the town was the famous Major William Williams, who in 1857 led the Relief Expedition that marched to the rescue of the victims of the Spirit Lake Massacre.

The Ox Team or the Old Oregon Trail, 1852–1906, by Ezra Meeker, published in October, 1906, is an account of the author's trip to Iowa, and of a short residence therein, thence across the plains, from the Missouri River to Puget Sound, at the age of twenty-two, with an ox and cow team in 1852, and of his return with an ox team in the year 1906, at the age of seventy-six, with copious extracts from his journal and other sources, along with a narrative of events and descriptions of past and present conditions.

Issuing as a reprint from volume x of *Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences*, appears *Mary Louisa Duncan Putnam, William Clement Putnam*, by Elizabeth Duncan Putnam, consisting of memoirs of the author's mother and brother, the first of whom founded the Davenport Academy of Sciences and the second of whom bequeathed to it his estate. The pamphlet is well gotten up, covering fifty-eight pages and is finely illustrated. A smaller item of similar form is the *Last Will and Testament of William Clement Putnam*, printed for the executors of the estate.

The *Proceedings* of the Ninth Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Grinnell, Iowa, December 6 and 7, 1906, appeared in May, 1907. In a pamplet of seventy-four pages are in-

cluded the minutes of the meeting as well as the papers read and the discussions of the delegates. The important papers are: *President's Address—The Nature and Origin of Crime*, by F. I. Herriott; *Working Plans in Relief*, by Charlotta Goff; *The Chicago Parental School*, by Paul S. Peirce; *The Iowa Juvenile Court Law; its Provisions and its Needs*, by James A. Howe; *The Overseer of the Poor*, by Samuel H. Crosby; and *The Indeterminate Sentence*, by G. S. Robinson and Emlin McClain.

History of the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1856–1906, by Stephen N. Fellows, is an octavo volume of nearly three hundred pages, illustrated with many portraits of persons prominent in the work of the church during the period considered. The volume begins with a chapter on the planting of Methodism in Iowa in 1833 and closes with a chapter on the semi-centennial celebration of the Upper Iowa Conference, held in Maquoketa, October 3, 1906, at which time the semi-centennial address was given by the author of the volume. The volume treats fully of the church work in the Iowa District, the proceedings of the early Iowa Conferences and the early years of the Upper Iowa Conference. Chapters are given to the subjects of higher education by the church, on church extension, on patriotism and moral reform, and on church organizations. Documentary material appears in the form of a historical register, record of officials, statistical tables, and a roll of the the dead. Biographical sketches and a comparative view of Methodism in Iowa add interest to the volume. The publication appeared in April, 1907. The volume readily finds a place in that class of Iowana which includes the historical treatises of the church organizations of the State.

The Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald's Abridged History of the State of Iowa and Directory of Fayette County* is a book of about three hundred pages which is given as a premium with advance cash subscriptions to the *Telegraph-Herald.* Aside from its advertising features it serves an educational and a utilitarian purpose which makes

it worthy of comment. The book contains one hundred half-tone views of the beautiful Mississippi River scenery. This alone makes the book worthy of preservation. The county directory appended gives the book real utility. The title, *Abridged History of the State of Iowa*, is something of a misnomer; for under the title is given not only a brief account of the discovery of America, the journey of Father Marquette, the Louisiana Purchase, and numerous facts and traditions of early Iowa (which lack logical arrangement) but in chapters numbered consecutively with the rest are included: what caused the death of our Presidents, the Connecticut Blue Laws, the greatest battles in history, the rise and fall of the Catholic Church in the United States, Bryan's lecture on the Value of an Ideal, Perry's landing in Japan, and a chronological list of important events in the history of the world—a lot of useful information that should be in the hands of every person. But to put such material under the title of the *History of Iowa* is misleading. A new edition of this book is in preparation, and if properly revised and rearranged will add much to the usefulness of the volume.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The opening article of the *Essex Institute Historical Collections* for April is on *The Early Church Plate of Salem*, by John H. Buck, and describes in detail the pieces belonging to the early churches of Salem, Massachusetts, reproducing the inscriptions.

The American Monthly Magazine, published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, opens its May number with the *Address of Welcome by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, to the Sixteenth Continental Congress.*

The opening article of the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society* for June, 1907, is one by Louis F. Benson on *The First Religious Newspaper.* In this issue are also printed *Records of Accomack County, Virginia, Relating to the Rev. Francis Makemie.*

The principal article in the *Medford Historical Register* for April, 1907, published by the Medford Historical Society of Medford, Massachusetts, is the first installment of an address by Walter Kendall Watkins upon *A Medford Tax Payer, Lemuel Cox, the Bridge Builder and Inventor.*

Hon. William Claflin, LL.D., by Charles Sidney Ensign, appears as the opening number of the April issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* A supplement is issued with this number giving the proceedings of the Society at the annual meeting on January 30, 1907, together with memoirs of deceased members of 1906.

The *Register of Kentucky State Historical Society* for May consists of a number of short articles, the longest of which is one on *Daniel Boone*, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Secretary of the Kentucky State Historical Society. Three portraits of Boone and views of his rifle and powder horn and his old fort at Boonesborough illustrate the article.

Number four of the *Annals of Jackson County, Iowa*, appears as a pamphlet of about one hundred pages containing a number of short articles dealing largely with incidents and reminiscences of Jackson County. Among them is a short biographical sketch of Ansel Briggs, first Governor of the State of Iowa, whose home was at Andrew, in Jackson Couuty.

The January issue of *The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* contains two articles—one by Ernest William Winkler, State Librarian, on *The Seat of Government of Texas*, which is a continuation of a monograph upon that subject begun in the October, 1906, number, and the other by James Newton Baskett, being *A Study of the Route of Cabeza de Vaca.*

A volume of about one hundred and fifty pages has been published consisting of the *Proceedings of the Johnson County [Iowa] Old Settlers Association. From 1866 to 1899 [1897]*. This comprises the reports of the annual reunions and a number of the addresses, poems, etc., read at the various meetings of the Association, and constitutes an interesting source of local history.

The first thirty-one pages of the *Publications of the Southern History Association* consist of three contributions of original source material including letters from Revolutionary War officers, letters throwing light upon the negro question, and an account of an early movement of French settlers to the United States. The remaining thirty-two pages consist of reviews of other publications.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has issued a valuable publication in the *Descriptive List of Manuscript Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Together with Reports on other Collections of Manuscript Material for American History in Adjacent States.* The volume contains nearly two hundred pages, is illustrated by a portrait of Lyman C. Draper as a frontispiece, and is provided with an extensive index.

The opening article of the *Missouri Historical Society Collections* for October, 1906, is by Reuben Gold Thwaites on *William Clark:*

Soldier, Explorer, Statesman. This was given as an address at the unveiling of a tablet to William Clark in St. Louis on September 22, 1906. The other articles of the issue are: *Recollections of an Old Actor*, by Charles A. Krone; *Memorial Sketch of Mr. Melvin L. Gray*, by Hon. Shepard Barclay; *Notes on the Genealogy of the Vallé Family*, by Mary L. Dalton; and *A Batch of Old Letters, 1840–1854.*

The April number of *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* continues the publication of a series of *Letters from the Marquis de Lafayette to Hon. Henry Laurens, 1777–1780.* Other documents in this issue are: *An Order Book of the 1st Regt. S. C. Line, Continental Establishment;* and papers of *The St. George's Club.* The closing article is one entitled *John Taylor and his Taylor Descendants*, by B. F. Taylor.

On April 13, 1907, the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the Louisiana Historical Society held exercises in commemoration of that statesman at Progressive Union Hall in New Orleans. Among the numbers on the program were: the *Welcome Address*, by Professor A. Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society; *Some Political Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson*, by Professor John R. Ficklen; and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. H. Garland Dupre. The exercises closed with the singing of the *Star Spangled Banner* by representatives of the Louisiana Purchase States.

The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society for December, 1906, contains a *Diary of the Emigration of 1843*, kept by James W. Nesmith, between May 18 and October 28, 1843, while on the trail to Oregon. This piece of original material is a valuable contribution to the history of that great pioneer movement. The other article of the *Quarterly* is a *Financial History of Oregon* prepared under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Economics and Sociology, by F. G. Young. The article is accompanied by documents and statistical data and constitutes a valuable and scholarly piece of research.

A general view of the proceedings of the American Historical Association for 1906 is given as the opening article in the April, 1907, issue of *The American Historical Review*. The general articles are: *Some English Conditions Surrounding the Settlement of Virginia*, by Edward P. Cheyney; *Sovereignty in the American Revolution: an Historical Study*, by Claude H. Van Tyne; *The Sharps Rifle Episode in Kansas History*, by W. H. Isely; and *The Attitude of Thaddeus Stevens toward the Conduct of the Civil War*, by J. A. Woodburn.

The *Annals of Iowa* for April, 1907, begins volume VIII of that quarterly. The leading article is *Memories of a Swedish Immigrant of 1852*, by C. J. A. Ericson, a resident of Boone, Iowa. Other articles are: *Pre-Glacial River Channels of Central Iowa*, by Charles R. Keyes; *Judge Jonathan C. Hall*, by Edward H. Stiles; *Eliphalet Price*, by Samuel Murdock; *At Lincoln's First Inauguration*, by Charles Aldrich; *The Dartmouth College Case*, by W. F. Brannan; *The Blotting Out of an Iowa Town*, by S. B. Evans; and *Genealogy in the Cemeteries*, by G. W. Crosley. Portraits are given of C. J. A. Ericson, J. C. Hall, and Frank T. Campbell.

In *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for April, 1907, besides the continuations of the *Journals of the Council of Virginia in Executive Session, 1737–1763*, taken from the originals in the Virginia State Archives, of *Virginia Legislative Papers* from the same source, and of *Virginia Colonial Records* from the Virginia Manuscripts in the Library of Congress, we note a valuable reprint of *Newport's Virginia's Discovery, 1607, A Description of the James River, the Country on its Banks and the Aboriginal Inhabitants*. This is introduced as the earliest description of Virginia, and as probably the first sent to England, being dated June 1, 1607. These papers have been printed only once before, in *Archaeologia Americana* in 1860.

The *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History* for June is largely devoted to the subject of internal improvements in Indiana, the

main contribution being an article on *The National Road*, by Smiley N. Chambers, which was read as a paper before the Indiana Centennial Association, in Indianapolis, July 4, 1900. This magazine was, by resolution passed at a special meeting of the Indiana Historical Society, April 26, 1907, made the official organ of that Society; and the local historical societies of the State were requested to send to this publication announcements and reports of proceedings for the purpose of establishing a convenient interchange of information among those interested in historical matters.

The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for January opens with an article by Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker on *Bebber's Township and the Dutch Patroons of Pennsylvania.* Other contributions to this number are: a *Roster of the Freemason's Lodge Philadelphia No. 2, of the Moderns, Warranted by Benjamin Franklin, September 5th, 1749*, compiled from the original records by Julius F. Sachse; *The Historical Value of Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence"*, by John H. Hazleton; *Hon. James Wilson at Reading, Pennsylvania*, by Louis Richards; *Account of Servants Bound and Assigned before James Hamilton, Mayor of Philadelphia*, by George Neible; and *Joseph Andrews*, by Mantle Fielding. This issue also contains *Letters and Documents from the Clymer Papers* and a continuation of Washington's *Household Account Book*, 1793–1797.

The principal article in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for April is on *The Explorations of the Edwin Harness Mound*, by William C. Mills. This mound is the largest of the fourteen mounds in the famous Harness group, located in Ross County, Ohio. Explorations were made in 1846 by Squier and Davis, in 1885 by Professor F. W. Putnam, of Harvard, in 1896 by Professor Warren K. Moorehead, and in 1903 by Professor William C. Mills himself. Mr. Mills reviews the previous explorations and describes the final work upon the mound in detail. The article is accompanied with a large number of cuts showing the mound and the material taken from it. The remaining articles in the issue are:

Welsh Settlements in Ohio, by William Harvey Jones; *The Battle of the Maumee*, a poem, by N. B. C. Love; and the *Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.*

The Washington Historical Quarterly opens with an interesting article on *Hugh Wynne, a Historical Novel*, by Max Farrand. In it he tells of using the above mentioned historical novel as a subject for critical examination by an advanced class in historical criticism at Leland Stanford University. Among other articles in the issue we note *Cook's Place in Northwest History*, by J. N. Bowman, and *A Vast Neglected Field for Archaeological Research*, by Harlan I. Smith, the last named referring to "the territory roughly included in the area known as 'The Great Plains,' 'The Plateau Region,' and 'The Barren Lands,'—which forms such a vast portion of the North American Continent." Under the heading *Documents* is printed a diary of John E. Howell, an emigrant of 1845.

The *Year Book* of The Pennsylvania Society for 1907, a publication of nearly three hundred pages, was distributed in April, 1907. This volume contains the proceedings of the eighth annual festival, the dinner being given in honor of the Secretary of State, Elihu Root. Besides the proceedings and addresses at the annual meeting the following supplementary papers are given: *The American Press on Secretary Root's Speech; A Kalendar of Franklin Commemorations; The Will of Stephen Girard; Civic Festivals in 1906; Pennsylvania Anniversaries in 1906; Pennsylvania Monuments and Memorials Proposed or Erected in 1906;* and *Pennsylvania Books of 1906.* The volume is profusely illustrated with portraits, plates, and facsimiles.

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Madison County Historical Society at Winterset, March 19, 1907, the following program was given: *History of the Madison County Mutual Insurance Company*, by George Storck; *History of the Irish Settlement of Madison County*, by James

Gillespie; *History of the German Settlement of Jefferson Township*, by George Storck and H. A. Mueller; *How the New Court House was Taken by Force*, by W. H. Lewis; *History of the Madison County Fairs*, by H. A. Mueller, and *Reminiscences of Old Settlers*, by George Guye and others. Most of these papers have since been printed in the columns of the Madison County newspapers.

THE DECATUR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Decatur County Historical Society held at Leon, Iowa, on June 1, 1907, added life was given to the organization by the acquisition of thirty new members. The meeting was called as a result of enthusiasm developed at the conference of local historical societies held at Iowa City under the auspices of The State Historical Society of Iowa at the time of the Anniversary of the Constitution of 1857. A new set of officers was chosen consisting of: President, Hon. G. P. Arnold, of Garden Grove; Vice President, J. W. Harvey, of Leon; Secretary, H. C. Smith, of Lamoni; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Meyers, of Leon. Two Curators, of Leon, were chosen, Mr. Stephen Varga and Mrs. L. P. Sigler, who are also members of the Leon Library Board and will care for any materials sent to the Society.

A paper was read at the meeting by Mr. Arnold on matters connected with the Hungarian settlement at New Buda. This paper will be published by the Society in pamphlet form. The Decatur County Historical Society is a pioneer among local organizations, having been established in 1901. Now in its widened form with headquarters at the county seat it bids fair to take a leading position among the local societies in the State.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On February 7, 1907, the Chicago Historical Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. A half century ago on February 7, 1857, a charter was given by the legislature of Illinois to a group of public spirited men whose purpose was "to encourage historical inquiry and spread historical information, especially within

the state of Illinois, and also within the entire territory of the northwest—to embrace alike their aboriginal and modern history."

The prime mover in the organization of the Society seems to have been Rev. William Barry. The Society not only developed in its collection of books, manuscripts, and works of art but also performed a service to the City of Chicago by agitating with successful results the conversion of the cemetery of the city into what is now Lincoln Park. In 1868 the Society moved into a handsome building which had just been completed for the purpose and which was adequate for the growing need of room. Three years later, however, the disastrous fire that visited Chicago destroyed the building and every vestige of the Society's valuable collections. Boxes of books were donated by friends and the society took heart once more and renewed its efforts toward collection. New quarters were secured in 1872, and active plans were laid for the future when in 1874 fire again destroyed every thing except a catalog of books, a few portraits, and some records. This was a wellnigh fatal blow, but the support of certain benefactors of the institution succeeded in keeping it alive. Recovering from the shock it had received, the Society again grew rapidly. In 1896 the present building was dedicated at the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street. In this building the semicentennial celebration was held. The only surviving charter member of the Society, Ezra B. McCagg, gave an informal reminiscent talk. Governor Deneen also participated in the program. In the fifty years of its existence the Society has become one of the foremost historical societies in the West, possessing a library of 150,000 volumes, manuscripts, and pamphlets. Accounts of the history of the Society are found in the *Chicago Record Herald* and the *Chicago Chronicle* for February 3, 1907.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

The members of the Society will be interested to learn that the recent increase in the annual appropriation will enable the Board of Curators to issue at least four or five volumes of historical matter each year. During the coming year the Board of Curators propose

to issue one volume of the *Proceedings of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Constitution of Iowa*, one volume of *The Executive Journal of Iowa*, one volume of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, one volume of *The History of the Amana Society*, and one volume of the *Iowa Biographical Series*.

A volume on *Samuel Freeman Miller*, now in press, will be issued by the Society in the *Iowa Biographical Series*. Dean Charles Noble Gregory, of the College of Law of The State University of Iowa, is the author of the book.

At the May meeting of the Board of Curators the position of Superintendent and Editor was established, and Professor Benj. F. Shambaugh was chosen to fill the place. Mr. John C. Parish was chosen Assistant Editor for the ensuing year.

The following persons have recently become members of the Society:—

Members

John W. Jayne	Lone Tree, Iowa
W. K. Putnam	Davenport, Iowa
W. O. Hart	New Orleans, Louisiana
D. B. Stevenson	Des Moines, Iowa
F. C. Ensign	Iowa City, Iowa
Seth Dean	Glenwood, Iowa
Hill M. Bell	Des Moines, Iowa
Arthur J. Cox	Iowa City, Iowa
William H. Miner	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
J. P. Cruikshank	Fort Madison, Iowa
Mary R. Whitcomb	Des Moines, Iowa
Alice M. Steele	Des Moines, Iowa
Sara Hrbek	Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Frederick E. Bolton	Iowa City, Iowa
Eliza Johnson	Iowa City, Iowa

Life Members

William Larrabee	Clermont, Iowa
Carl F. Kuehnle	Denison, Iowa

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Peter A. Dey; Vice President, Isaac A. Loos; Secretary, F. E. Horack; and Treasurer, Lovell Swisher. The Treasurer's bond was fixed at $5,000.

In May, Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick, who for two years and a half has served as Collector, resigned. During the time of his connection with the Society, Mr. Fitzpatrick did much to build up the Society's library of Iowana and Americana. The notes on *Americana* and *Iowana* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS were largely compiled by him during the past two years.

At the June meeting the following appointments were made by the Board of Curators upon the recommendation of the Superintendent:—Frank E. Horack, Custodian; Eliza Johnson, Accession Clerk; John C. Parish, Assistant Editor; Dan E. Clark, General Assistant; Pearl M. Landon, Superintendent's Clerk; Flora Waterbury, Stenographer; and F. H. Garver, Louis Pelzer, and E. H. Downey, Research Assistants.

On Monday evening, June 24, at eight o'clock in the rooms of the Society there was held the regular business meeting of the members for the election of nine Curators. The persons elected to serve on the Board for two years were:

M. W. Davis	Isaac A. Loos	Euclid Sanders
Peter A. Dey	A. E. Swisher	L. G. Weld
George W. Ball	J. W. Rich	Arthur J. Cox

NOTES AND COMMENT

Mr. Merton L. Ferson has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Jurisprudence at The State University of Iowa.

Mr. Frank E. Stevens announces a new edition of his volume on *The Black Hawk War*, which will be sold at a reduced price.

Dr. Hugh S. Buffum, author of *Federal and State Aid to Education in Iowa*, has been elected to the Professorship in Education at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

The Fellowship in Political Science at The State University of Iowa for the ensuing year will be held by Mr. John C. Parish, author of the biography of *Robert Lucas*.

Mr. Dan E. Clark, for several years General Assistant in The State Historical Society of Iowa, has been appointed to the Scholarship in History at The State University of Iowa.

Mr. Clarence W. Wassam has resigned as Instructor of Economics at The State University of Iowa to accept a Fellowship in the School of Philanthrophy at Columbia University in New York City.

The Abstracters' Association of Iowa held their Annual Convention at Des Moines, July 9–10, 1907. The officers of the Association are: Almor Stern, Logan, President; William B. Martin, Vice President; Alex Hastie, Des Moines, Secretary; and G. K. Hart, Knoxville, Treasurer.

Under the title, *Provisional Report on A Course of Study in History*, is published a thirty-nine page pamphlet of suggestions by the Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association. An effort is made to outline a course of study for the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, considering the subject topically and endeavoring from the first to put the national history into its proper place in the history of the world.

There has been established at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in connection with The Torch Press (of which Mr. Luther A. Brewer is President) a book shop under the direction of Mr. William Harvey Miner. Western Americana and Iowana will receive special attention in this unique and useful enterprise.

The appointment of Mr. Edgar R. Harlan, of Keosauqua, to be Assistant Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, at Des Moines, adds materially to the efficiency of that institution. Mr. Harlan has been for years an enthusiast in local and State history, and has carried on investigations in historical lines that will be of value in his new field of work. The action of the General Assembly in giving Curator Aldrich an assistant is a well merited recognition of his great services to the historical interests of the State in the last fifteen years.

At Iowa City, on Tuesday evening, June 11, 1907, exercises were held known as the "Currier Fortieth," being a commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the connection of Amos Noyes Currier with The State University of Iowa. The address of the evening was given by Hon. Clarence Newton Young. On the afternoon of the same day exercises were held in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of The State University of Iowa. Justice Horace E. Deemer gave the principal address which was on the history of the University.

Iowa Day was celebrated at Ames by the Iowa State College on December 20, 1906. On this day in 1813 Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's War Governor, was born; and on this day, ten years before, occurred the formal transfer of the Louisiana Purchase to the United States. Exercises were held at the College chapel and addresses were made by President Storms, Dr. O. H. Cessna, and F. R. Conaway. The Ames *Intelligencer* for December 20, 1906, contains a notice of the exercises and a short biographical sketch of Governor Kirkwood.

At the meeting of the American Historical Association at Providence, the Committee on the Justin Winsor Prize announced the

award of that prize to Miss Annie Heloise Abel, of the Women's College of Baltimore, for her monograph on *The History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi River.* The Association adopted the recommendation of the committee that the prize be made $200 instead of $100 and that it be awarded biennally, beginning with December, 1908.

The *Report of the Department of Historical Research*, by J. Franklin Jameson, Director, extracted from the *Fifth Year Book of the Carnegie Institution of Washington*, is issued in 1907 as a separate publication. This first annual report of Dr. Jameson is divided into three heads: (1) "General Plans," (2) "Work of the Past Year," and (3) "Special Plans for 1907." A large part of the report is given up to the discussion of the preparation of reports, aids, and guides to the archives of America and of the countries of Europe, made and to be made under direction of the Department of Historical Research.

THE GEORGE PERKINS MONUMENT

An interesting ceremony took place at Sharon Cemetery in Lee County, on May 28, 1907, at which time a monument to George Perkins, soldier of the American Revolution, was dedicated. After a few remarks by Hon. D. A. Young on the *History of the Movement to Secure the Monument and the Act of the Legislature*, the monument was unveiled by Miss Mollie Cruikshank, a descendant of George Perkins. Her father, Mr. J. P. Cruikshank, delivered the address of the day, taking for his subject the *Life and Services of George Perkins.* The subject of the address was born in the Blue Ridge Mountains of South Carolina. The records of the War Department show that his first enlistment was in May, 1776, from the State of South Carolina and that he enlisted no less than nine times in the regular service between that time and 1780, serving only as a private. After the war he moved west; and finally, in 1837, located in what is now Lee County, Iowa, at that time a part of Wisconsin Territory. Here he died some three years later.

An appropriation of $500 by the General Assembly of the State of

Iowa made possible this appropriate recognition of the services of the Revolutionary soldier. Besides the address of Mr. Cruikshank, addresses were given by Hugh M. Craig, Mayor D. B. Hamill, of Keokuk, and Rev. E. B. Newcomb. Accounts of the dedication are given in the *Daily Gate City*, of Keokuk, and the *Fort Madison Weekly Democrat* for May 29, 1907.

SPECIAL PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH FOR 1907

The following extract from the *Fifth Year Book of the Carnegie Institution of Washington* gives briefly the special plans of the Department of Historical Research for the year 1907:

"Besides the maintenance of those varieties of work which have now become established routine to the department, the year 1907 ought, without much doubt, ... to see the issue of four publications: The amplified edition of the Guide to the Archives at Washington, and the guides to the materials for American history in the archives of Cuba, Great Britain (to 1783), and Spain. The last named volume can without difficulty contain our notes of manuscript transcripts and printed documents. The transcripts and printed documents from English archives are so numerous as to require that our notes on them be published separately from the Guide, in 1907, if possible; if not, in 1908.

"The work most needed in respect to the Washington archives is the preparation of an itemized calendar of the papers relating to the Territories, beginning with the Northwest Territory. It is for this class of papers that, owing to the increasing activity of historical work in the West, there is the largest demand for fuller information than is given in Messrs. Van Tyne and Leland's Guide. Moreover, they are so scattered through various Departments and bureaus, and have so little relation to the present business of the Federal Government (nearly all these Territories having now become States), that no single agency of that Government will be likely to feel an especial interest in the collection of information regarding them from all the depositories in Washington, while the cordial aid we have received

in the preparation of the new edition of the Guide makes us confident that we shall receive every needed facility in this proposed advance into the second stage of exploitation of archives. During the year it may be expected that Professor Allison's inventory of historical materials in Protestant religious archives should be made nearly or quite ready for publication.

"As to the archives outside the United States, I desire to undertake first, and in the year 1907, the exploration of the archives of France and Mexico, on a plan similar to that which has been pursued in the case of England. The reasons in both cases have been set forth in an earlier paragraph.

"The collection of European treaties and of letters of delegates to the Old Congress may be expected to make large progress during the next year, the former possibly reaching completion. We ought also to make a beginning with some one of those series from British sources of which I described the need in the article in the American Historical Review, to which reference has already been made. In view of the movements on foot by other organizations, it now appears that the one for us to undertake, one certain not to be undertaken elsewhere, yet of great importance, is the collection of all accessible reports of debates in Parliament respecting American affairs previous to 1783. Doubtless it is popularly supposed that all this is in Cobbett; but this is far from being the case. Without going into the complicated bibliography of the pre-Hansardian debates, it may be said, briefly, that large parts of the debates can only be found by searching a variety of antiquated collections, wrongly supposed to have been superseded by Cobbett, and few of which are to be found in the libraries of the United States; while large amounts of additional material exist only in manuscript, some in England, others, only recently discovered in France. It would be a great boon to students of the British administration of our colonies, and to students of our colonial history in general, if from all sources, printed and manuscript, a scholarly edition of the American portion of these debates were to be compiled, and it is hoped that a beginning may be made at once."

AN IOWA PROGRAM FOR STUDY CLUBS

[REVISED AND ENLARGED]

This program has been prepared in response to a demand for some specific suggestions and recommendations relative to subjects in Iowa History suitable to the purposes of study clubs in the State of Iowa.

Clubs desiring to arrange for an Iowa program may prefer to make a selection from the subjects herein suggested rather than to follow out this entire program of thirty-two subjects. Again, some clubs may prefer to omit certain subjects and add others which relate directly to the history of the locality—the history of the county or the history of the town or city in which the club is located may, for example, be preferred.

The references given in connection with the several subjects are thought to be the best general references for the use of study clubs. The lists are brief, since it is thought that a greater number of references would in many cases lead to confusion. It is suggested that the local town or city library may be induced to secure all the references needed in carrying out this program. In case the local library can not afford to purchase the references most of them may be secured from the Traveling Library of the Iowa Library Commission. Should application be made to the Commission for these references, address, The Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa.

The thought of preparing and publishing an Iowa program for study clubs was first suggested to The State Historical Society of Iowa by Miss Alice S. Tyler, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

B. F. S.

I. FATHER MARQUETTE AND HIS EXPLORATIONS IN IOWA.

WELD, LAENAS G.—*Joliet and Marquette in Iowa.* In The Iowa Journal of History and Politics. Vol. I, No. 1. January, 1903. Pp. 3–16.

THWAITES, R. G.—*Father Marquette.* New York City: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

WICK, B. L.—*The First Iowan.* In The Iowa Historical Record. Vol. XVI, No. 2. April, 1900. Pp. 83–88.

II. THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

HOSMER, J. K.—*The History of the Louisiana Purchase.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

State Papers and Correspondence Bearing upon the Purchase of the Territory of Louisiana. Washington: U. S. Government. 1903. [This is House Document No. 431 of the 57th Congress, 2d Session.]

Dean, Henry Clay.—*The Philosophy of the History of the Louisiana Purchase.* In the Annals of Iowa. Vol. XII, No. 3. July, 1874. Pp. 161–190.

III. Julien Dubuque and the Mines of Spain.

Langworthy, Lucius.—*Dubuque: Its History, Mines, Indian Legends, etc.* Dubuque, Iowa: Dubuque Literary Institute. 1855.

Shiras, O. P.—*The Mines of Spain.* In the Annals of Iowa. 3d Series, Vol. V, No. 5. April, 1902. Pp. 321–334.

Gue, B. F.—*History of Iowa, etc.* Vol. I. Pp. 109–116. New York City: The Century History Co. 1903.

Salter, William.—*Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase.* Pp. 41–45. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1905.

IV. The Expedition of Lewis and Clark.

Thwaites, R. G.—*Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.* 7 vols. and an atlas. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Company. 1904.

Coues, Elliott.—*History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark.* 4 vols. New York: Francis P. Harper. 1893.

Wheeler, O. D.—*The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804–1904.* 2 vols. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904.

Hosmer, J. K.—*History of the Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark, 1804-5-6.* 2 vols. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1902.

Sabin, Henry and E. L.—*The Making of Iowa.* Ch. XIV. Chicago: A. Flanagan Co. 1900.

Dye, Eva Emery.—*The Conquest: The True Story of Lewis and Clark.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1902. [An historical novel.]

[Vol. V of the Publications of the Montana Historical Society (Helena, Mont.) is a Lewis and Clark memorial volume, and contains much valuable material on the subject.]

V. The Missouri Compromise and its Place in Iowa History.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa.* Vol. I. Pp. 30–43. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1897.

Woodburn, J. A.—*The Historical Significance of the Missouri Compromise.* In American Historical Association Report. 1893. Pp. 249–297.

[There is no article on the relation of the Missouri Compromise to the History of Iowa. Any good account of the Missouri Compromise in a standard United States history will give the information on the Compromise. Its relation to Iowa history must be deduced from a knowledge of both subjects.]

VI. The Pioneers of Iowa.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*History of the Constitutions of Iowa.* Ch. III. Des Moines: The Historical Department. 1902.

[Other articles are scattered through the Annals of Iowa and The Iowa Historical Record, and in county histories.]

VII. The Original Territory of Wisconsin.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*History of the Constitutions of Iowa.* Ch. V. Des Moines: The Historical Department. 1902.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa.* Vol. I. Pp. 77–99. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1897.

Gue, B. F.—*History of Iowa, etc.* Vol. I, Ch. XI. New York City: The Century History Co. 1903.

VIII. The Territory of Iowa.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*History of the Constitutions of Iowa.* Chs. VI–IX. Des Moines: The Historical Department. 1902.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*Documentary Material Relating to the History of Iowa.* Vol. I. Pp. 101–123. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1897.

Gue, B. F.—*History of Iowa, etc.* Vol. I, Chs. XIV–XVIII. New York City: The Century History Co. 1903.

Parish, John C.—*Robert Lucas.* Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1907.

IX. The Indians of Iowa and Treaties with the Indians of the Iowa Country.

Pickard, J. L.—*Iowa Indians.* In Iowa Historical Lectures 1892. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1893. Pp. 30–52.

Clark, C. A.—*Indians of Iowa.* In the Annals of Iowa. 3d Series. Vol. VI, No. 2. July, 1903. Pp. 81–106.

Sabin, Henry and E. L.—*The Making of Iowa.* Chs. IV–IX, XVI, XVII, XXIX. Chicago: A. Flanagan Co. 1900.

Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties. Vol. II. Treaties. Washington: U. S. Government. 1903. [This is Senate Document No. 452 of the 57th Congress, 1st Session. It contains the texts of all the Treaties of the U. S. Government with the Indians of the Iowa Country.]

X. Black Hawk and Keokuk.

Richman, I. B.—*Black Hawk and Keokuk.* In his John Brown Among the Quakers and Other Sketches. Pp. 79–119.

Stevens, Frank E.—*The Black Hawk War Including a Review of Black Hawk's Life.* Chicago: F. E. Stevens. 1903.
[Material on Keokuk in this volume may be found on consulting the index.]

Peck, Mrs. W. F.—*Black Hawk.* In the Annals of Iowa. 3d Series. Vol. II, No. 6. July, 1896. Pp. 450–464.

Sabin, Henry and E. L.—*The Making of Iowa.* Ch. VI. Chicago: A. Flanagan Co. 1900.

XI. The Missouri Boundary Dispute.

Parish, John C.—*Robert Lucas.* Ch. XXII. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1907.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1841.* Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1906.

Shambaugh, B. F.—*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa.* Vol. I. Iowa City, Iowa: The State Historical Society of Iowa. 1903.

Negus, Charles.—*The Southern Boundary of Iowa.* In the Annals of Iowa. Vol. IV, No. 4. October, 1866. Pp. 743–753. Vol. V, No. 1. January, 1867. Pp. 786–793.

[Other scattered accounts are found in the Annals of Iowa, in The Iowa Historical Record, and in almost all general treatises upon the history of Iowa.]

XII. The Spirit Lake Massacre.

Carpenter, C. C.—*The Spirit Lake Massacre.* In the Midland Monthly. Vol. IV, No. 1. July, 1895. Pp. 17–31. [See also in this same number of the Midland Monthly Mrs. Sharp's article on page 32.]

Sharp, Abbie Gardner.—*History of the Spirit Lake Massacre and Captivity of Miss Abbie Gardner.* Des Moines: Iowa Printing Co. 1885.

Spirit Lake Expedition. In the Annals of Iowa. 3d Series. Vol. III, No. 7. October, 1898. Pp. 481–553.

Richman, I. B.—*The Tragedy at Minnewaukon.* In his John Brown Among the Quakers and Other Sketches. Pp. 201–235.

XIII. The Meskwaki Indians in Tama County

Ward, Duren J. H.—*Meskwakia* and *The Meskwaki People of To-day.* In The Iowa Journal of History and Politics. Vol. IV, No. 2. April, 1906. Pp. 179–219.

Rebok, Horace M.—*The Last of the Musquakies.* In The Iowa Historical Record. Vol. XVII, No. 3. July, 1901. Pp. 305–335.

Owen, Mary A.—*Folk-Lore of the Musquakie Indians of North America.* London: David Nutt, for the Folk-Lore Society. 1904.

Bicknell, A. D.—*Tama County Indians.* In the Annals of Iowa. 3d Series. Vol. IV, No. 3. October, 1899. Pp. 196–208.

The Indians of Tama County. In The Iowa Historical Record. Vol. XI, No. 3. July, 1895. Pp. 332–334.

PRESTON, RUTH IRISH.—*Tama Indians and the Scare of 1864.* In The Iowa Historical Record. Vol. XIV, No. 2. April, 1898. Pp. 249–256.

XIV. THE CLAIM LAWS OF EARLY IOWA.

SHAMBAUGH, B. F.—*Frontier Land Clubs or Claim Associations.* Washington: U. S. Government. 1901. [Reprinted from the American Historical Association Report for 1900. Vol. I. Pp. 67–84.]

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Some Significant Dates in Early Iowa History

1673 Father Marquette landed near the mouth of the Iowa River.

1788 Julien Dubuque settled on the present site of Dubuque.

1803 The Province of Louisiana purchased by the United States.

1804 The District of Louisiana established—included the Iowa country.

1804 The Lewis and Clark expedition passed through western Iowa.

1805 Lieutenant Pike explores the Mississippi to its headwaters.

1805 The Territory of Louisiana established—included the Iowa country.

1808 Fort Madison established.

1812 The Territory of Missouri established—included the Iowa country.

1816 Fort Armstrong established on Rock Island.

1820 The Missouri Compromise—made the Iowa country free territory.

1832 The Black Hawk War—terminated in the cession of the Black Hawk Purchase.

1833 The Iowa country opened up for settlement in June.

1834 The Iowa country attached to and made part of the Territory of Michigan.

1834 Fort Des Moines (No. 1) established.

1835 Albert Miller Lea explores the interior of the Iowa country.

1836 The original Territory of Wisconsin established — included the Iowa country.

1836 Belmont made the Capital of the Territory of Wisconsin.

1837 Burlington became the Capital of the Territory of Wisconsin.

1838 The Territory of Iowa established on July 4.

1839 Iowa City located as the permanent Capital of the Territory of Iowa.

1839 Hostilities on the Missouri border line.

1841 The Legislative Assembly removed from Burlington to Iowa City.

1843 Fort Des Moines (No. 2) established.

1843 The "Iowa Band" came to Iowa.

1844 The first Constitutional Convention held at Iowa City.

1845 The Constitution of 1844 twice rejected by the people.

1846 The second Constitutional Convention met at Iowa City.

1846 Iowa admitted into the Union on December 28.

1846 Mormon migration across Iowa.

1850 Fort Dodge established.

1854 James W. Grimes elected Governor of Iowa.

1855 The Amana Colony settled in Iowa.

1856 The Republican Party of Iowa first organized in February.

1856–1857 The return of the Meskwakis to Iowa.

1857 The Spirit Lake Massacre.

1857 The third Constitutional Convention held at Iowa City.

1857–1858 The Capital removed from Iowa City to Des Moines.

1860 Samuel J. Kirkwood inaugurated as Governor in January.

Governors of Iowa

Henry Dodge, 1836–1838
Robert Lucas, 1838–1841
John Chambers, 1841–1845
James Clarke, 1845–1846
Ansel Briggs, 1846–1850
Stephen Hempstead, 1850–1854
James W. Grimes, 1854–1858
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–1860
S. J. Kirkwood, 1860–1864
William M. Stone, 1864–1868
Samuel Merrill, 1868–1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–1876
S. J. Kirkwood, 1876–1877
Joshua G. Newbold, 1877–1878
John H. Gear, 1878–1882
Buren R. Sherman, 1882–1886
William Larrabee, 1886–1890
Horace Boies, 1890–1894
Frank D. Jackson, 1894–1896
Francis M. Drake, 1896–1898
Leslie M. Shaw, 1898–1902
Albert B. Cummins, 1902–

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T. J. Fitzpatrick, Collector for The State Historical Society of Iowa. (See The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for April, 1907. p 308.)

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Volume Five . . . Number Four

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING IN IOWA

The purpose of this paper is to outline briefly the history of judicial districting in Iowa, and to indicate by maps the territory included in the several districts which were established from time to time. The history of Iowa readily falls into three main divisions: (1) the Territorial period; (2) the period of the first Constitution; (3) the period of the present Constitution. And so the history of judicial districting will be treated in the order of these divisions.

I

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD

Iowa has an interesting Territorial history. By an act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Iowa country was attached to the Territory of Michigan. On April 20, 1836, it was made a part of the original Territory of Wisconsin; and two years later, on June 12, 1838, Congress passed an act establishing the Territory of Iowa. After eight years of Territorial existence, Iowa was admitted to the Union as a State on December 28, 1846.

JUDICIAL STATUS DURING THE MICHIGAN PERIOD

There really was no judicial districting of the Iowa country during the two years that it formed a part of the Territory of Michigan. However, on September 6, 1834, by an act of the Legislative Council the territory lying west of the Mississippi and north of a line drawn due west from the

lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri River was organized into the County of Dubuque. The territory south of this line was organized as the County of Demoine.[1]

Moreover, section three of this act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan provided that "a county court shall be and hereby is established in each of the said counties;" while section six declared that "Process, civil and criminal, issued from the circuit court of the United States for the county of Iowa, shall run into all parts of said counties of Dubuque and Demoine, and shall be served by the sheriff or other proper officer, within either of said counties; writs of error shall lie from the circuit court for the county of Iowa, to the county courts established by this act, in the same manner as they now issue from the supreme court to the several county and circuit courts of the Territory."[2]

Thus it will be seen that during the Michigan period the Iowa country formed an area which was subject to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the County of Iowa. (See Map I.)

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING DURING THE WISCONSIN PERIOD

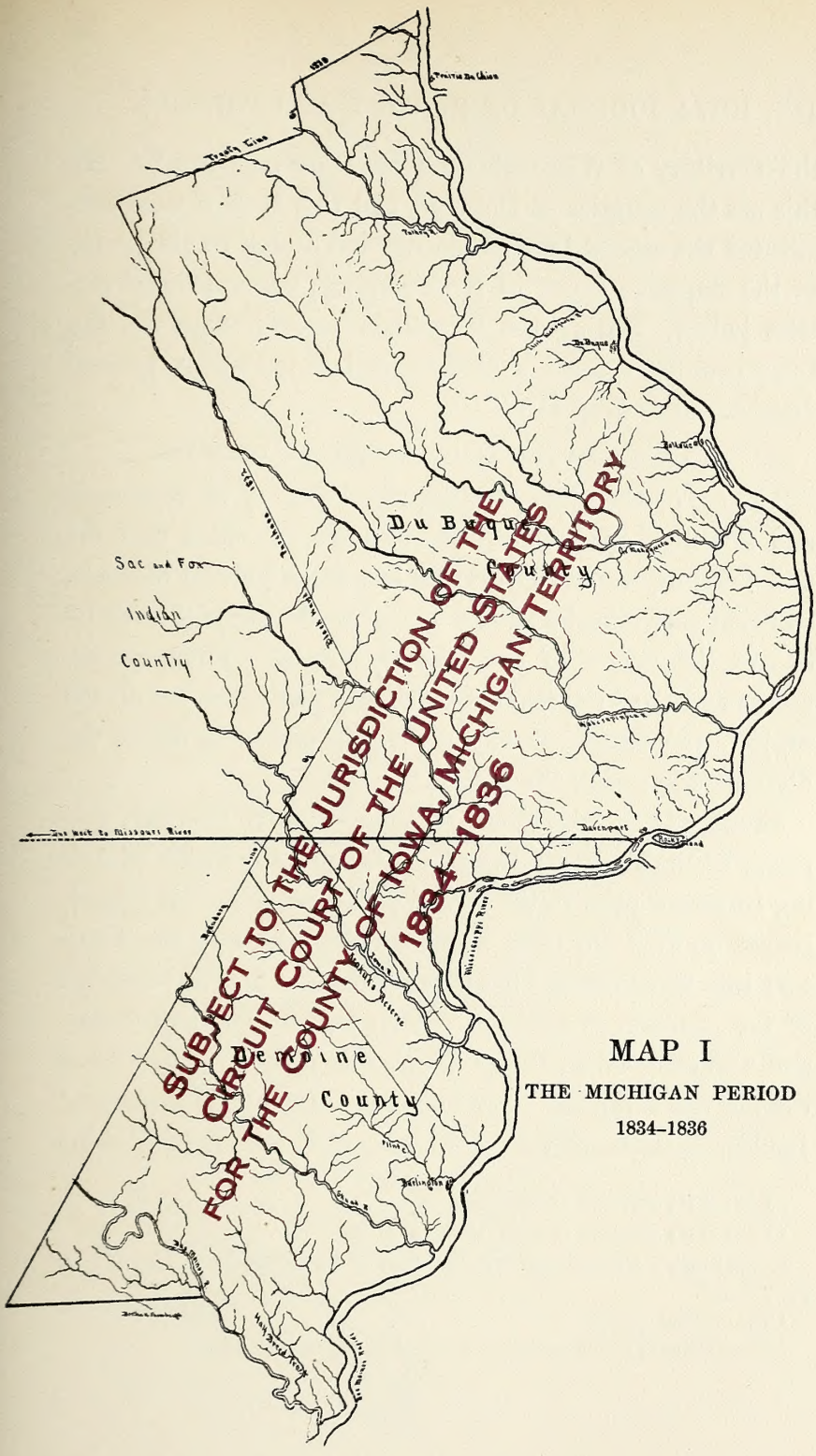
Section nine of the Organic Act establishing the original Territory of Wisconsin made provision for dividing the Territory into three judicial districts.[3] Accordingly, among the first acts passed by the first Legislative Assembly was one entitled "An Act to establish the judicial districts of

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[1] This spelling is preferred to "Des Moines" when reference is made to the original county.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. III, p. 1326.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836, p. 8.



MAP I

THE MICHIGAN PERIOD

1834–1836

the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes."[1] By this act the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines were constituted the second judicial district and Judge David Irwin, of the Supreme Court of the Territory, was appointed district judge. During the Wisconsin period, therefore, the Iowa country formed a distinct and independent judicial district. (See Map II.)

THE PROCLAMATION OF SECRETARY CONWAY

The act of Congress dividing the Territory of Wisconsin and establishing the Territory of Iowa, provided that the new Territory should be divided into three judicial districts, and that each district should have a court presided over by one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Furthermore, unless and until the legislature should pass some act on the subject, the Governor was given the power to define the districts and assign the judges.[2]

In accordance with this provision, Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory (who had assumed the duties of Acting Governor prior to the arrival of Governor Robert Lucas), issued, on July 25, 1838, a proclamation dividing the Territory into three judicial districts.[3] The first district consisted of the counties of Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, and Cedar, and was assigned to Judge Thomas S. Wilson. The second district was composed of the counties of Scott, Musquetine,[4] Louisa, Slaughter,[5] and Johnson, and the district court

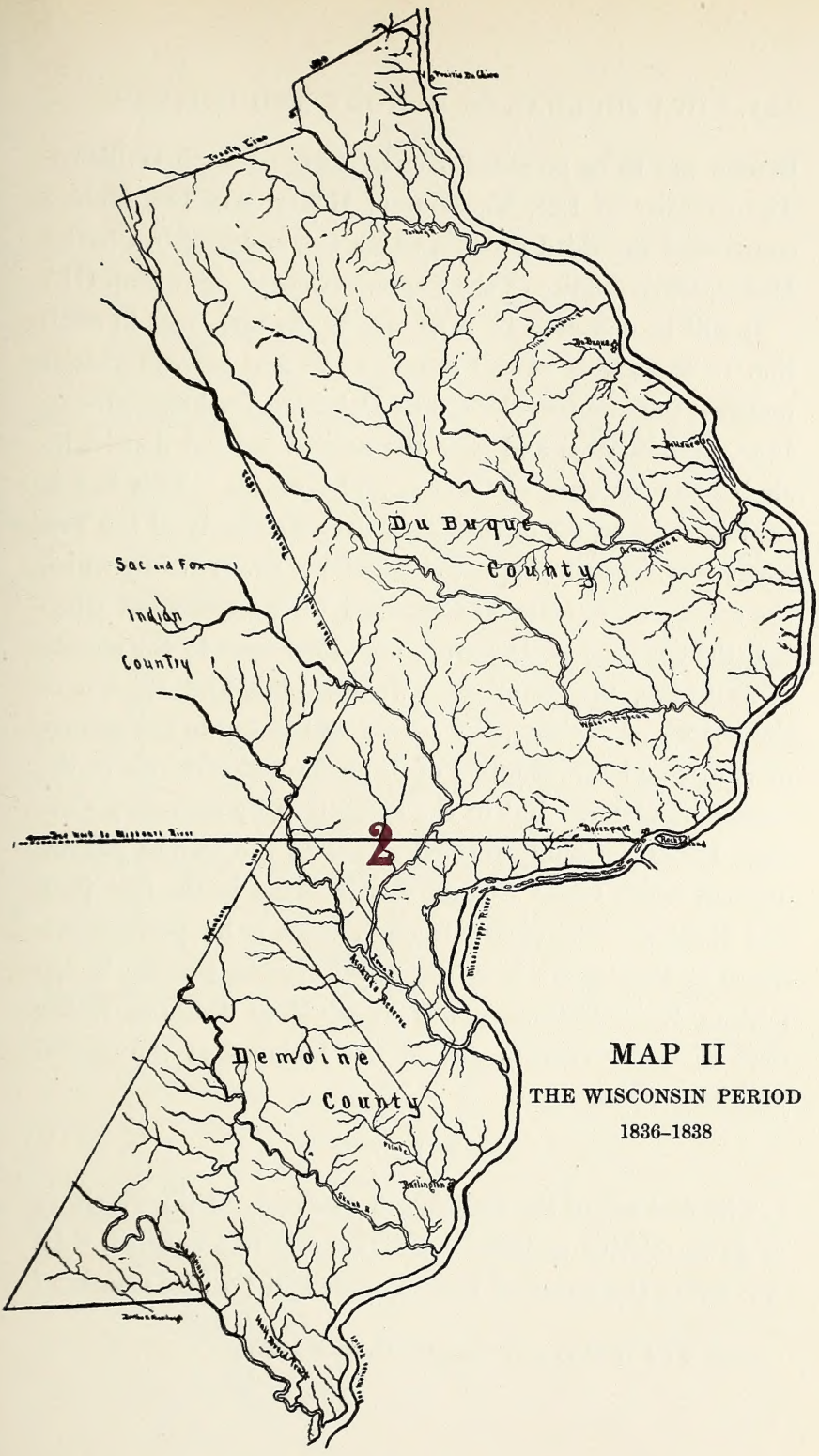
[1] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836, p. 18.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, pp. 31–40.

[3] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, pp. 206–208.

[4] The original spelling.

[5] Name changed to "Washington" by act of January 25, 1839.



MAP II

THE WISCONSIN PERIOD

1836–1838

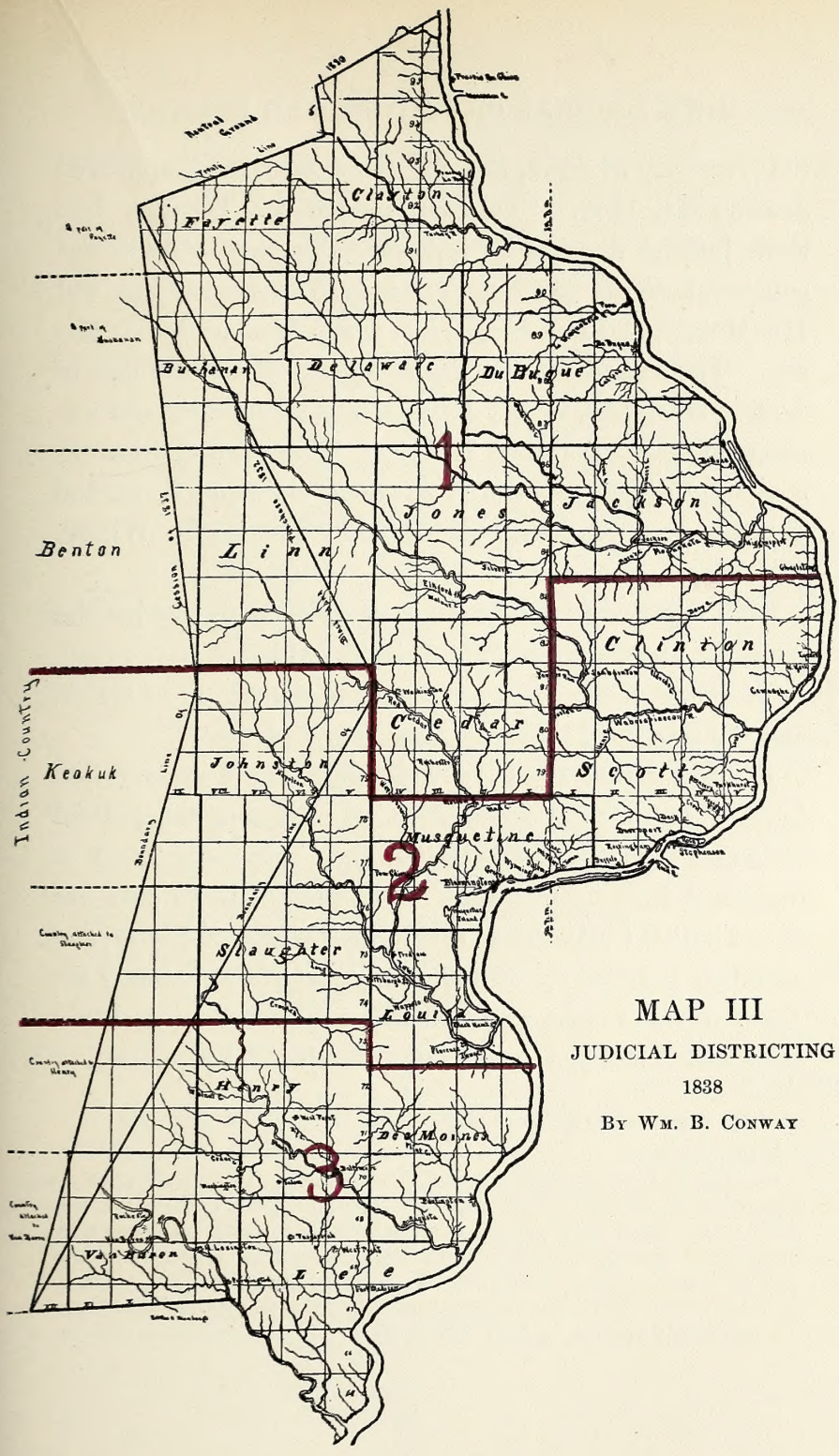
therein was to be presided over by Judge Joseph Williams The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, and Des Moines constituted the third district, which was assigned to Charles Mason, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. (See Map III.)

It will be observed by reference to the map, that in addition to the above named counties the first judicial district included the counties of Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jones, Linn, and Benton, and that the second judicial district included the counties of Clinton and Keokuk. This fact is explained by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837,[1] by which the county of Fayette was attached to the county of Clayton, the counties of Delaware and Buchanan to the county of Dubuque, the counties of Jones, Linn, and Benton to the county of Jackson, the county of Clinton to the county of Scott, and the counties of Johnson and Keokuk to the county of Cedar. But in the districting by Secretary Conway, Johnson County formed a part of the second judicial district, while Cedar County was included in the first judicial district. Therefore, although there is no positive evidence to that effect, it is presumed that in Conway's districting Keokuk County was attached to Johnson rather than to Cedar County and so was included in the second judicial district.

THE ACT OF 1839

The first act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa relative to judicial districts was one entitled, "An Act fixing the terms of the Supreme and District Courts of

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1837, pp. 132–138.



MAP III

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING

1838

By Wm. B. Conway

the Territory of Iowa, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1839.[1] This act divided the Territory into three judicial districts as follows:—The first district was composed of the counties of Henry, Van Buren, Lee, and Des Moines, and was assigned to Chief Justice Charles Mason. The second district was composed of the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson, and Slaughter,[2] and was assigned to Judge Joseph Williams. The third district was composed of the counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott, and Clayton, and was assigned to Judge Thomas S. Wilson. (See Map IV.)

Section four of this act further provided that "for judicial purposes, the county of Linn[3] is hereby attached to the county of Johnson, the county of Jones to the county of Cedar, and the county of Clinton to the county of Scott."

Following the act of 1839 dividing the Territory into judicial districts were numerous acts defining the judicial status of the various counties as they were established or organized from time to time. The first of these acts was an act entitled "An act to divide the County of Henry, and establish the County of Jefferson,"[4] approved January 21, 1839. Section eight provided that Jefferson County should remain attached to Henry County for judicial purposes.

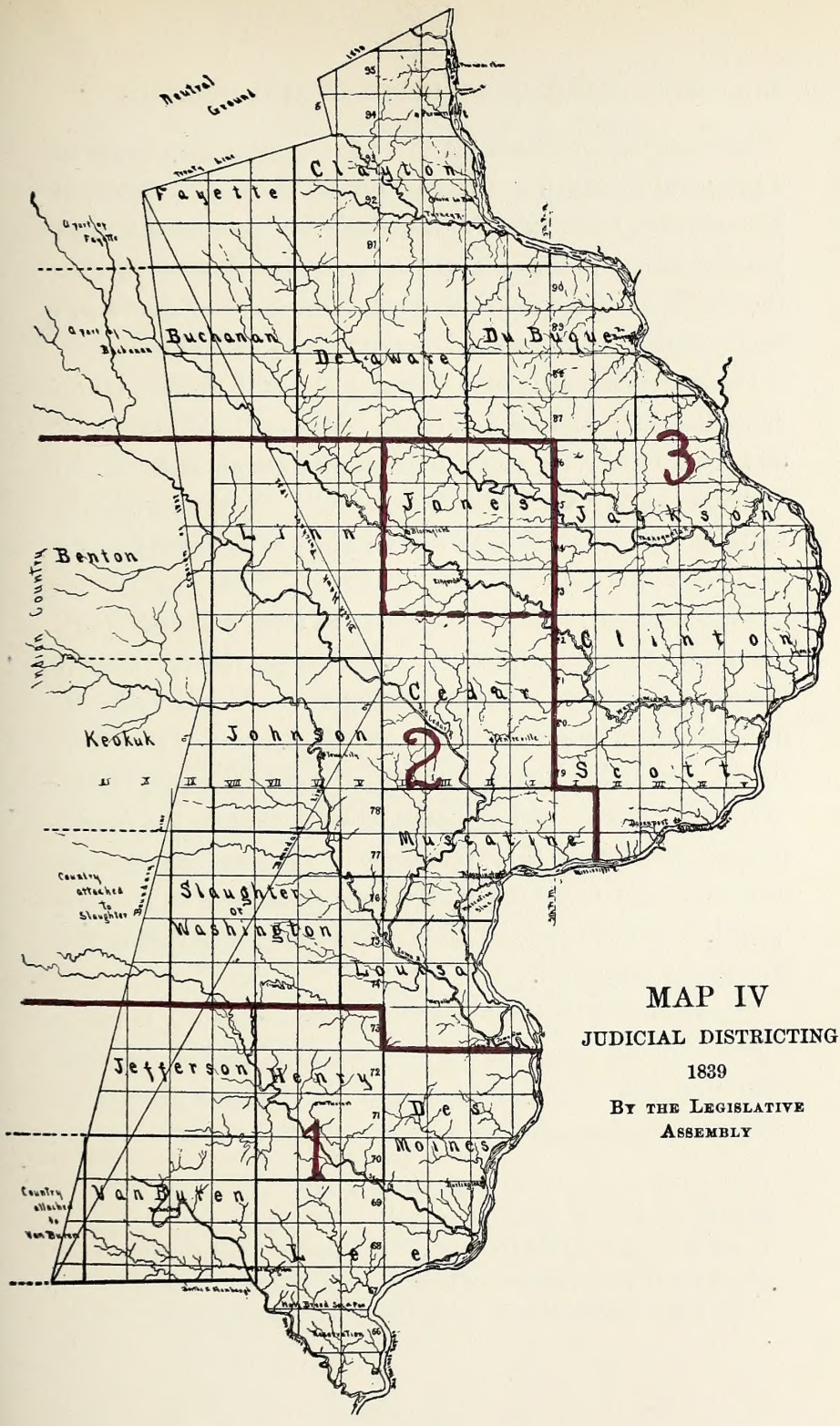
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[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 128.

[2] See note above.

[3] By an act of the Legislative Assembly, approved January 15, 1839, just six days before the districting act above mentioned, the county of Linn had been made a part of the third judicial district. This is obviously a mistake since Linn County was separated by two fully organized counties from the third district as it then existed. This error was, however, corrected; for by being attached to Johnson, Linn County was included in the second judicial district.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 92.



MAP IV

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING

1839

BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The next act, entitled "An Act to organize the county of Jones, and establish the seat of justice thereof,"[1] approved January 24, 1839, made Jones County a part of the third judicial district. Thus it will be seen that three days after the approval of the districting act, the county of Jones was transferred from the second to the third judicial district.

On November 30, 1840, "An Act to attach Benton County to Linn, for judicial and other purposes"[2] was approved, and on February 13, 1843, "An Act to attach Delaware to Dubuque county, for judicial purposes."[3] By the act of February 5, 1844, Iowa County was attached to Johnson County for judicial purposes.[4]

On February 14, 1844, "An Act to form a Fourth Judicial District"[5] was approved. This act provided, "That if Congress should pass a law granting to this Territory an additional judge or justice of the Supreme Court of said Territory, then and in that case, the counties of Jefferson, Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, and Mahaska, shall constitute the fourth judicial district of this Territory." It does not appear, however, that Congress passed any such law; and consequently no fourth judicial district was established during the Territorial period.

The following table will indicate the remaining counties which were organized during the Territorial period, together with the date of organization and the judicial district to which each belonged:—

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[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 95.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 4.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842, p. 54.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 3.

[5] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 62.

COUNTY	DATE OF ORGANIZATION	JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Keokuk[1]	February 5, 1844	Second
Mahaska[2]	February 5, 1844	Second
Delaware[3]	February 8, 1844	Third
Wapello[4]	February 13, 1844	First
Davis[5]	February 15, 1844	First
Madison[6]	February 15, 1844	First
Iowa[7]	June 10, 1845	Second
Marion[8]	June 10, 1845	Second
Kishkekosh[9]	June 11, 1845	First
Appanoose[10]	January 13, 1846	First
Benton[11]	January 17, 1846	Third
Jasper[12]	January 17, 1846	Second
Polk[13]	January 17, 1846	Second

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 85.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 85.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 105.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 114.

[5] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 137.

[6] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 142.

[7] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845 (extra session), p. 85. This act contains the provision that "the said county shall constitute the Second Judicial District of this Territory." But by an act of December 19, 1845, this clause was amended to read: "The said county of Iowa shall constitute a part of the second Judicial District."—*Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 107.

[8] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845 (extra session), p. 93.

[9] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845 (extra session), p. 103. Name changed to "Monroe" by act of January 19, 1846.

[10] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 55.

[11] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 86. The unorganized counties of Tama and Black Hawk were attached to Benton for judicial purposes.

[12] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 92.

[13] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 92.

II

THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION

The first Constitution of the State of Iowa contains the following provision in section one of article six, which treats of the Judicial Department:[1] "The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." And the last clause in section four of the same article reads: "The first session of the General Assembly shall divide the State into four districts, which may be increased as the exigencies require."

THE ACT OF 1847

In accordance with the constitutional provision above noted, the General Assembly at its first session passed "An Act to divide the State of Iowa into Judicial Districts," which was approved February 4, 1847.[2] The four districts were constituted as follows (See Map V):—

"First District—The counties of Lee, Des Moines, Louisa, Washington and Henry.

"Second District—Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Dubuque, Delaware and Clayton, and the counties north and west of Delaware and Clayton shall be attached to the county of Clayton for judicial purposes.

"Third District—Van Buren, Jefferson, Davis, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Appanoose, and the counties west of the counties of Marion, Monroe and Appanoose.

"Fourth District—Johnson, Linn, Benton, Iowa, Pow-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1846, p. 11.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1846, p. 39.



MAP V

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1847

eshiek, Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Tama, Marshall, Story, Boone, and the counties west."

THE ACT OF 1849

On January 12, 1849, "An Act to create a fifth Judicial District" was approved.[1] The new district thus formed was composed of the counties of Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont, Monroe, Lucas, Clarke, Marion, Warren, Madison, Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Marshall, Story, and Boone. Moreover section three of this act provided that "The county of Washington is hereby added to, and made part of, the fourth Judicial District."[2] (See Map VI.)

The act of 1849 constituted in reality a new districting, since several counties were taken from both the third and fourth districts to form the fifth district, and Washington County was transferred from the first to the fourth district. In fact the boundaries of all the former districts, except the second, were considerably altered, as a comparison of Maps V and VI will indicate.

THE ACTS OF 1851

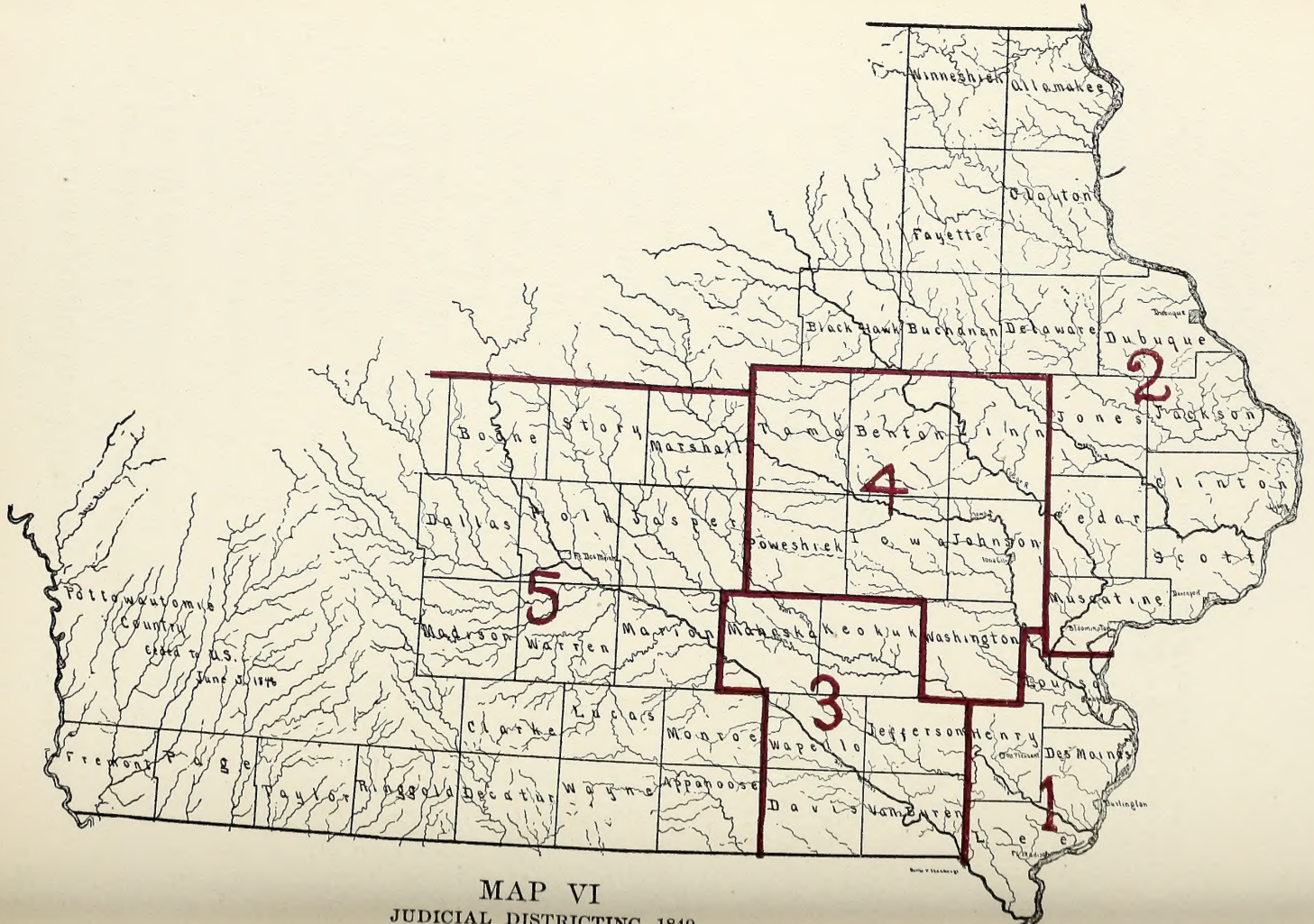
"An Act to create the Sixth Judicial District" was approved February 4, 1851.[3] The counties of Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Adair, Cass, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Monona, Wahkaw,[4] Ida, Sac, Buena Vis-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1848, p. 71.

[2] It will be noted that Washington County had previously formed a part of the first judicial district.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1850, p. 74.

[4] Name changed to "Woodbury" by an act of January 12, 1853.—*Laws of Iowa*, 1852, p. 28.



MAP VI

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING, 1849

ta, Cherokee, Plymouth, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola, and Buncombe[1] composed the sixth district thus created.

By an act of February 5[2] of the same year the counties of Guthrie, Greene, Fox,[3] Yell,[4] Risley,[4] Hardin, Wright, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft, and Emmet were made a part of the fifth judicial district. By another act,[5] approved on the same day, the counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, and Grundy were attached to Buchanan County, thus becoming a part of the second judicial district. (See Map VII.)

Nearly all the counties concerned in this districting had been formed since the districting of 1849, and hence there was very little alteration in the boundaries of the districts previously established.

THE ACT OF 1853

The act of 1853 was "An Act fixing the boundaries of the several Judicial Districts, and the time of holding courts therein,"[6] and constituted an entirely new districting. By its provisions the State was divided into nine judicial districts as follows:—

First District—Lee, Des Moines, Louisa, and Henry.

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[1] Name changed to "Lyon" by an act of September 11, 1862.—*Laws of Iowa*, 1862 (extra session), p. 22.

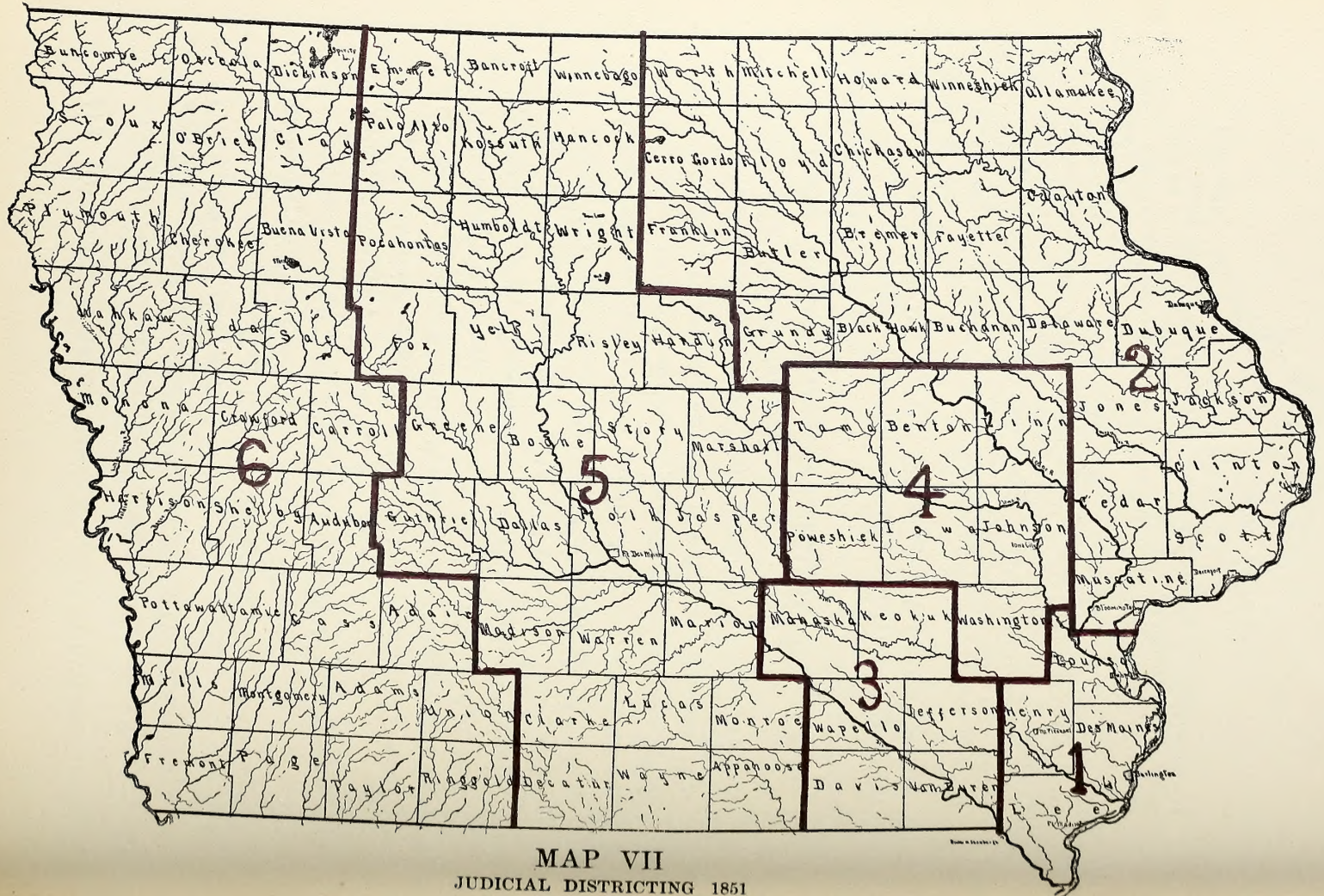
[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1850, p. 168.

[3] Name changed to "Calhoun" by an act of January 12, 1853.—*Laws of Iowa*, 1852, p. 28.

[4] By an act of January 12, 1853, the name "Risley" was changed to "Webster." By an act of January 22, the same year, the county of Webster was made to include both the counties of Yell and Risley.—*Laws of Iowa*, 1852, pp. 28, 87.

[5] *Laws of Iowa*, 1850, p. 227.

[6] *Laws of Iowa*, 1852, p. 74.



MAP VII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1851

Second District—Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Fayette, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Bremer, Chickasaw, and Howard.

Third District—Van Buren, Davis, Jefferson, Wapello, Mahaska, and Keokuk.

Fourth District—Washington, Johnson, Linn, Benton, Tama, Poweshiek, and Iowa.

Fifth District—Marion, Jasper, Marshall, Hardin, Grundy, Butler, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Polk, Story, Webster,[1] Wright, Hancock, Winnebago, Dallas, Boone, Yell,[2] Humboldt,[3] Kossuth,[3] Bancroft,[3] Greene, Calhoun, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, and Emmet.

Sixth District—Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Cass, Adair, Audubon, and Guthrie.

Seventh District—Mills, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola, and Buncombe.

Eighth District—Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Jones, Clinton, and Jackson.

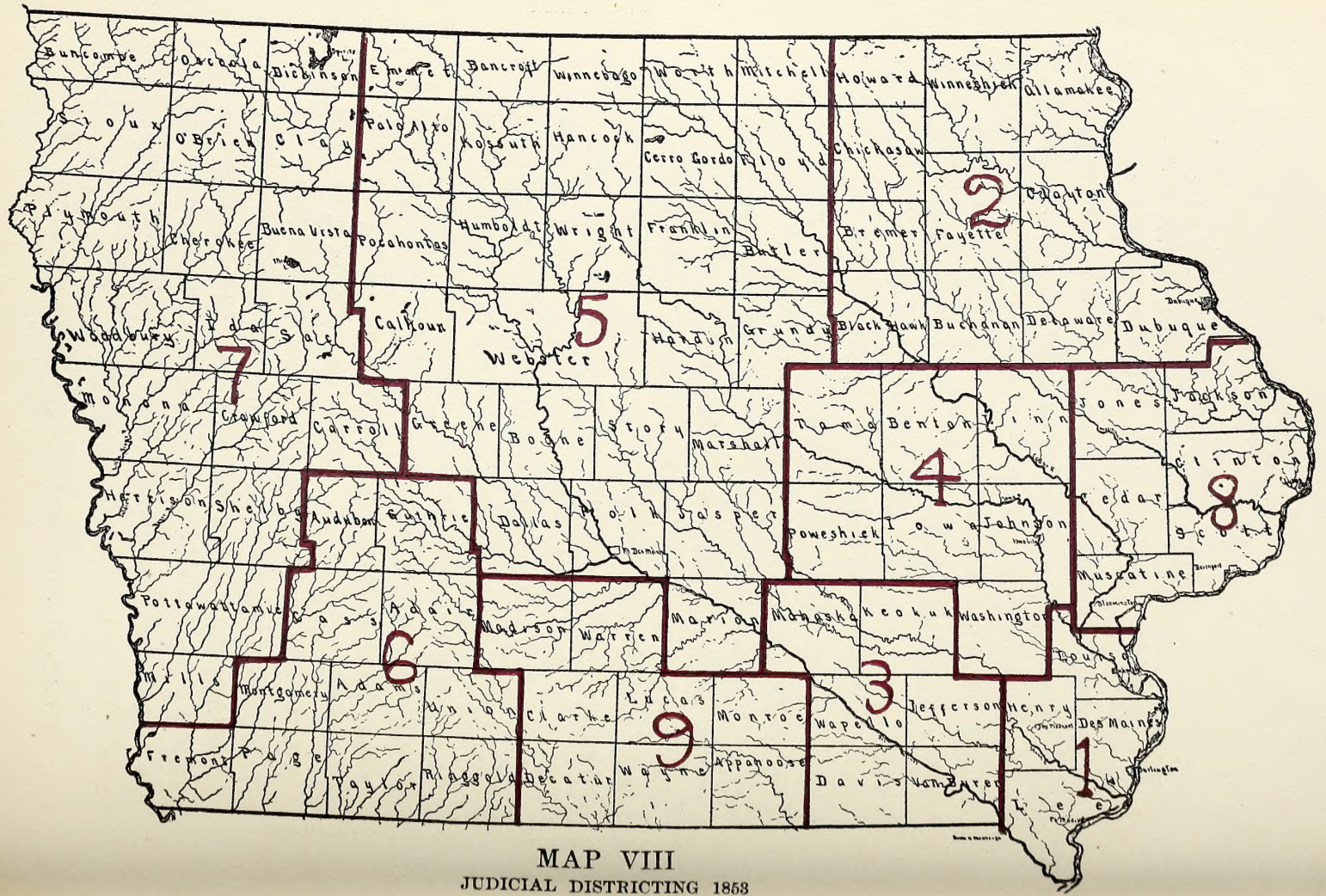
Ninth District—Monroe, Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Lucas, Clarke, Warren, and Madison. (See Map VIII.)

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[1] On the map Webster County is made to include both the former counties of Risley and Yell, in accordance with the act already noted, which was approved on January 22, 1853, the same day on which the above districting act was approved. Webster County as here given was divided on December 22, 1856, and the present counties of Webster and Hamilton were formed.—*Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 11.

[2] See note 1.

[3] By the act of January 24, 1855, Humboldt, Kossuth, and Bancroft counties were all united to form Kossuth County. However, on January 28, 1857, Kossuth County was again divided, the lower portion forming the present county of Humboldt.



MAP VIII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1853

THE ACTS OF 1855

Two acts regarding judicial districting were passed by the General Assembly during the session beginning December 4, 1854. The first of these was approved January 24, 1855, and was entitled "An Act fixing the boundaries of the tenth Judicial District of the State of Iowa, and the times of holding Courts therein."[1] The district thus established consisted of the counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Fayette, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Howard, Worth, and Cerro Gordo. Six of these counties had formerly belonged to the second judicial district and the other four had been included in the fifth judicial district. (See Map IX.)

The other act was "An Act to alter the boundaries of the Second Judicial District, and to fix the time of holding the Court therein."[2] Section one provided "that the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk and Bremer, shall constitute the Second Judicial District." This act seems unnecessary, since these five counties were all that remained of the second judicial district after the tenth district was created, as indicated above.

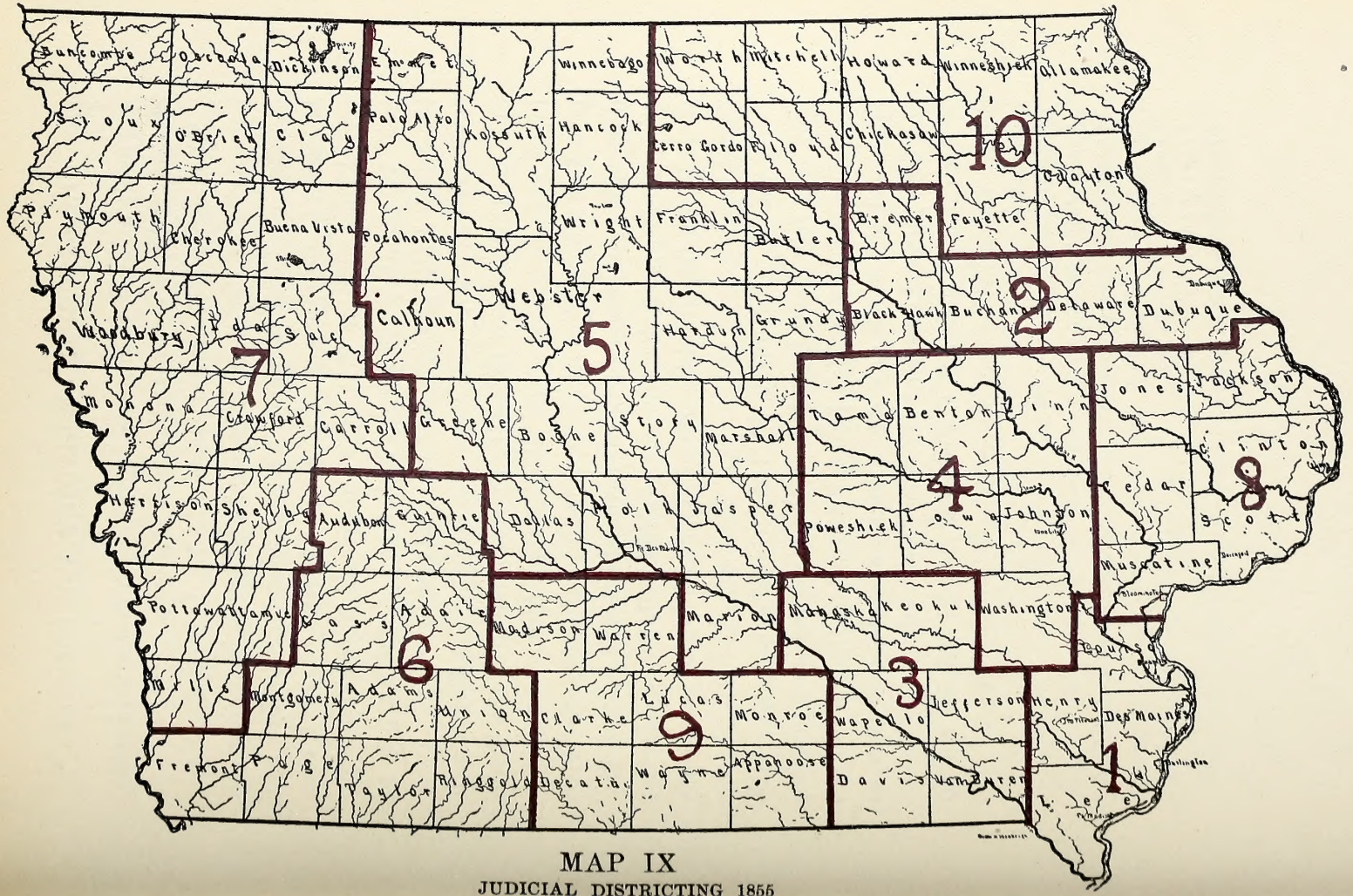
THE ACTS OF 1856 AND 1857

The last General Assembly under the first State Constitution passed a number of acts relating to judicial districting. The first of these was "An Act to establish the Eleventh Judicial District, and fixing the times of holding courts therein," approved December 10, 1856.[3] The said district

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1854, p. 174.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1854, p. 178.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 1.



MAP IX

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1855

was made up of the counties of Poweshiek, Mahaska, Jasper, Marion, Polk, Warren, Dallas, and Madison.

The next act, approved December 18, 1856, defined the boundaries of the seventh judicial district as including the counties of Pottawattamie, Cass, Audubon, Shelby, and Harrison.[1] Section one of an act of January 13, 1857, contained the provision that "the counties of Union and Ringgold be and they are hereby added to and made a part of the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Iowa."[2]

On January 22, 1857, "An Act creating the Fourteenth Judicial District, and fixing the time of holding courts therein,"[3] was approved. The district thus formed was composed of the counties of Scott, Clinton, and Jackson. Five days later, on January 22, 1857, the thirteenth judicial district, made up of the counties of Marshall, Story, Hardin, Grundy, Butler, Franklin, Hamilton, and Wright, was established.[4]

By an act of January 29, 1857, Guthrie County, which had formerly been included in the sixth judicial district, was attached to the fifth judicial district.[5] By another act approved the same day Sac County was also attached to the fifth judicial district.[6]

"An Act to establish the twelfth judicial district, and to fix the times for holding courts therein,"[7] was approved Jan-

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 9.
[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 27.
[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 86.
[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 192.
[5] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 391.
[6] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 396.
[7] *Laws of Iowa*, 1856, p. 449.

uary 29, 1857. It provided that the counties of Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola, and Buncombe, should constitute the twelfth judicial district. It will be observed that there is a conflict between this and the preceding act in regard to Sac County. Both acts were approved on the same day and there is no evidence to determine which was given the preference. The discrepancy is indicated on the map by including Sac County in a broken line. (See Map X.)

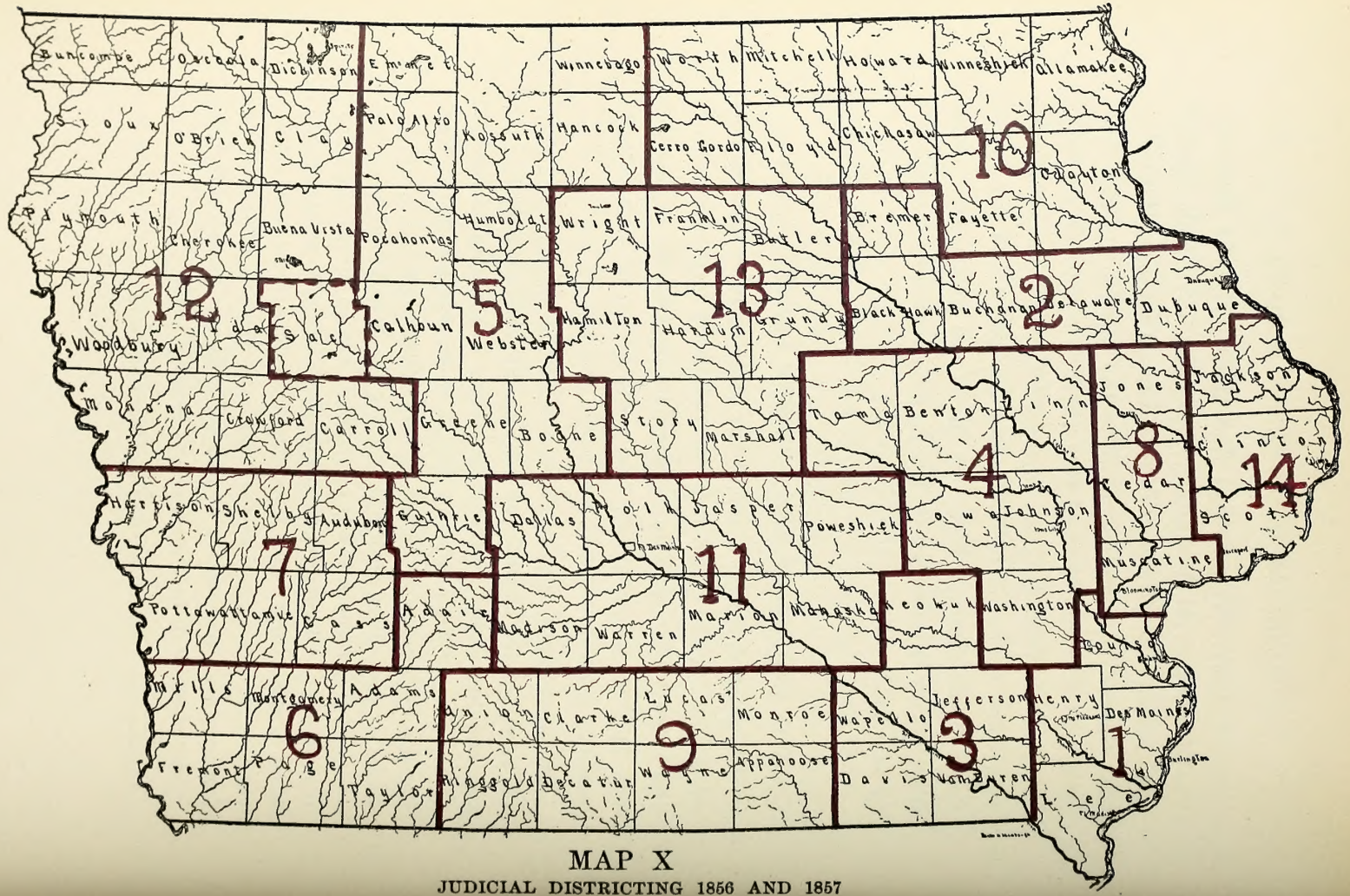
III

THE PERIOD OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of the State of Iowa was ratified on August 3, 1857, and went into effect on September 3, of the same year. Article V of this Constitution relates to the Judicial Department; and section two of this article reads as follows:—

> The State shall be divided into eleven Judicial Districts; and after the year Eighteen hundred and sixty the General Assembly may re-organize the Judicial Districts and increase or diminish the number of Districts, or the number of Judges of the said Court, and may increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one District, or one Judge of either Court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the number of Judges, shall have the effect of removing a Judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of Judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.[1]

[1] Shambaugh's *Constitution of the State of Iowa*, pocket edition, 1907, pp. 60–61



MAP X

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1856 AND 1857

The following amendment to the above section was made in 1884:—

AMENDMENT 2. At any regular session of the general assembly the state may be divided into the necessary judicial districts for dis trict court purposes, or the said districts may be reorganized and the number of the districts and the judges of said courts increased or diminished; but no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office.[1]

THE ACTS OF 1858

On February 10, 1858, "An Act to change the boundaries of the 13th Judicial District so as to include Webster County," was approved.[2] And by the act of March 16, 1858, Butler County was annexed to the tenth judicial district.[3] Neither of these changes, however, is indicated on the map, since, as will be seen, the General Assembly later in this same session passed an act dividing the State into eleven judicial districts.

In accordance with the Constitutional provision above noted, the General Assembly passed "An Act creating Eleven Judicial Districts and defining their boundaries,"[4] approved March 20, 1858. The districts thus established were as follows:—

First District—Lee, Henry, Des Moines, and Louisa.[5]

Second District—Van Buren, Davis, Wapello, Monroe, Appanoose, Lucas, and Wayne.

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[1] Shambaugh's *Constitution of the State of Iowa*, pocket edition, 1907, pp. 101–102.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, p. 19.

[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, p. 109.

[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, p. 186.

[5] In the published law Lucas County is included in the first district, instead of Louisa County; but this is obviously a mistake of the printer.

Third District—Clarke, Decatur, Union, Ringgold, Adams, Taylor,[1] Montgomery, Page, Mills, Fremont, Pottawattamie, and Cass.

Fourth District—Harrison, Shelby, Monona, Crawford, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Buncombe, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmet, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Calhoun, Kossuth, and Humboldt.

Fifth District—Carroll, Audubon, Greene, Guthrie, Adair, Madison, Dallas, Warren, and Polk.

Sixth District—Jasper, Marion, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, and Jefferson.

Seventh District—Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, and Jackson.

Eighth District—Johnson, Iowa, Tama, Benton, Linn, Cedar, and Jones.

Ninth District—Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, and Grundy.

Tenth District—Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Mitchell, Floyd, and Butler.

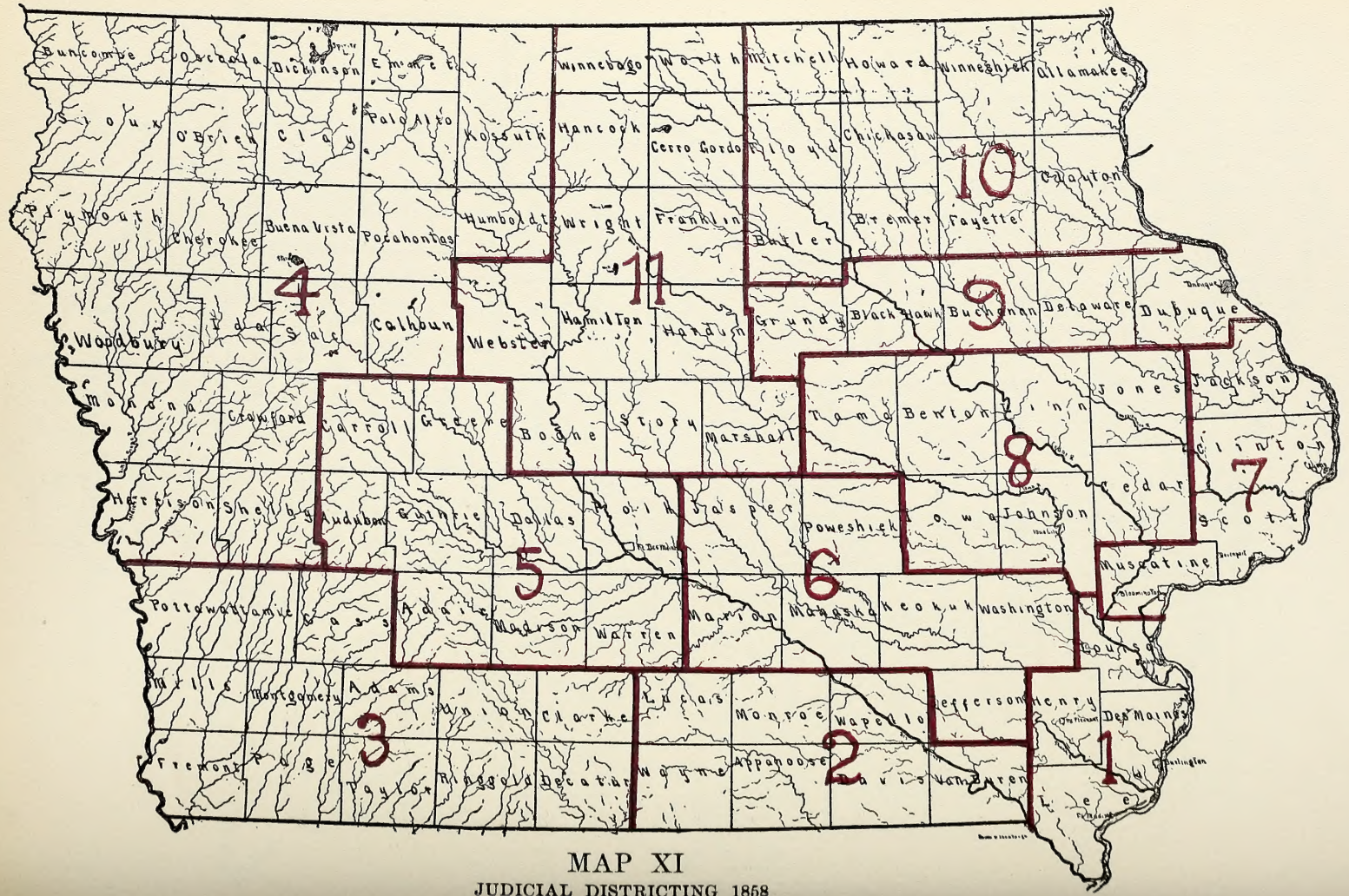
Eleventh District—Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Hardin, Marshall, Winnebago, Hancock, Wright, Hamilton, Story, Boone, and Webster. (See Map XI.)

THE ACTS OF 1864

By an act of January 21, 1864, Cass County was detached from the third judicial district and annexed to the fifth judicial district.[2] On March 28, 1864, "An Act providing for

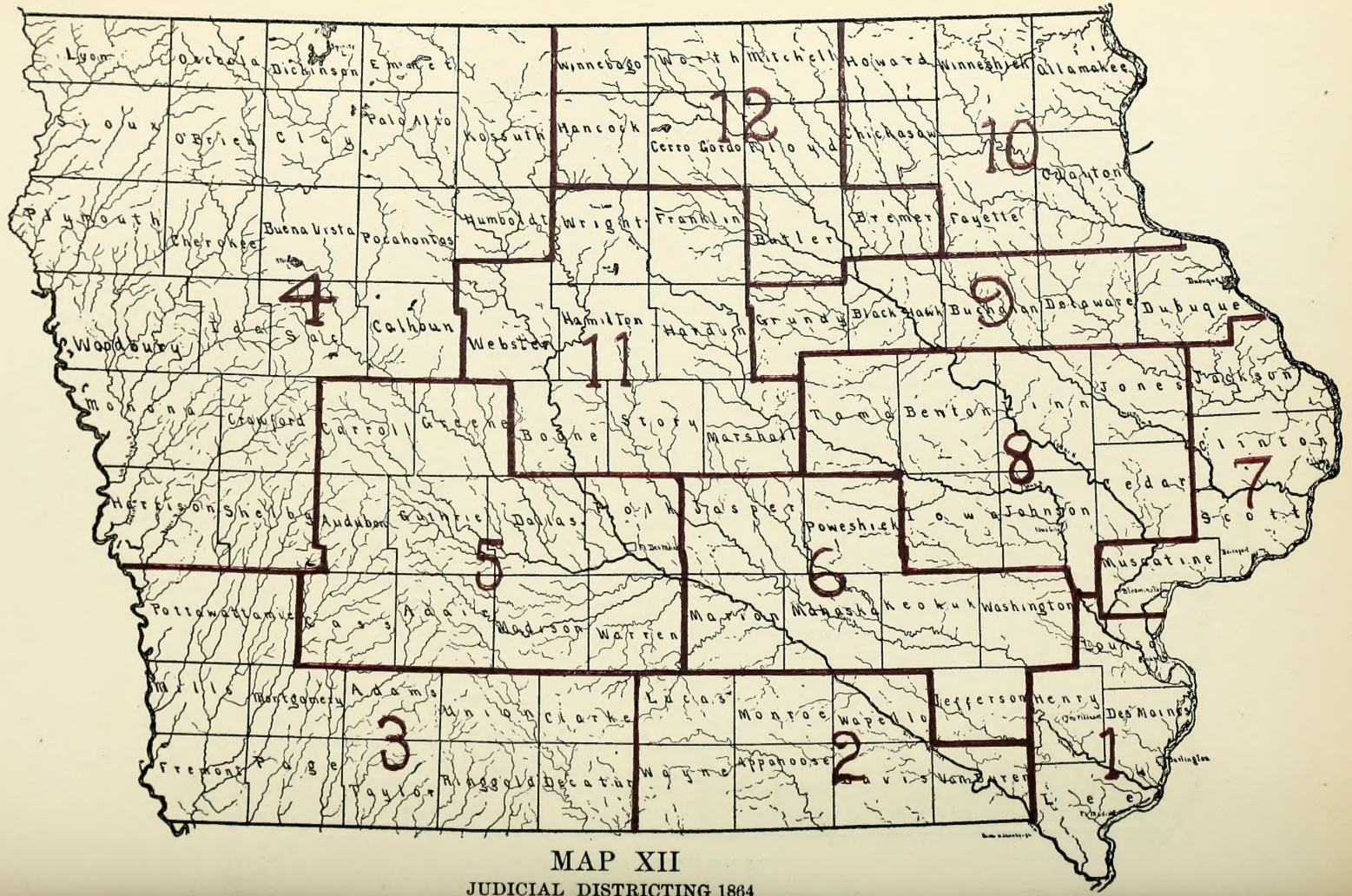
[1] In the act itself Taylor County is not mentioned, but from its location it was undoubtedly included in the third district.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, p. 1.



MAP XI

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1858



MAP XII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1864

the formation of the Twelfth Judicial District" was approved.[1] The said district was composed of the counties of Mitchell, Floyd, Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Worth, Winnebago, and Hancock. Of these counties, the first four had previously been included in the tenth and the last four in the eleventh judicial district. Thus the only changes in the previous districts made during this year were in the third, fifth, tenth, and eleventh districts. (See Map XII.)

THE ACTS OF 1872

On April 18, 1872, there was approved "An Act creating the Thirteenth Judicial District, and Providing for the Election of District and Circuit Judges and a District-Attorney therein, and Changing the Boundaries of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Judicial Districts."[2] The thirteenth district as established by this act was composed of the counties of Fremont, Mills, Pottawattamie, Cass, Audubon, Shelby, Crawford, Carroll, and Greene. The other districts affected by this statute were constituted as follows:—

Third District—Montgomery, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur, Clarke, Union and Adams.

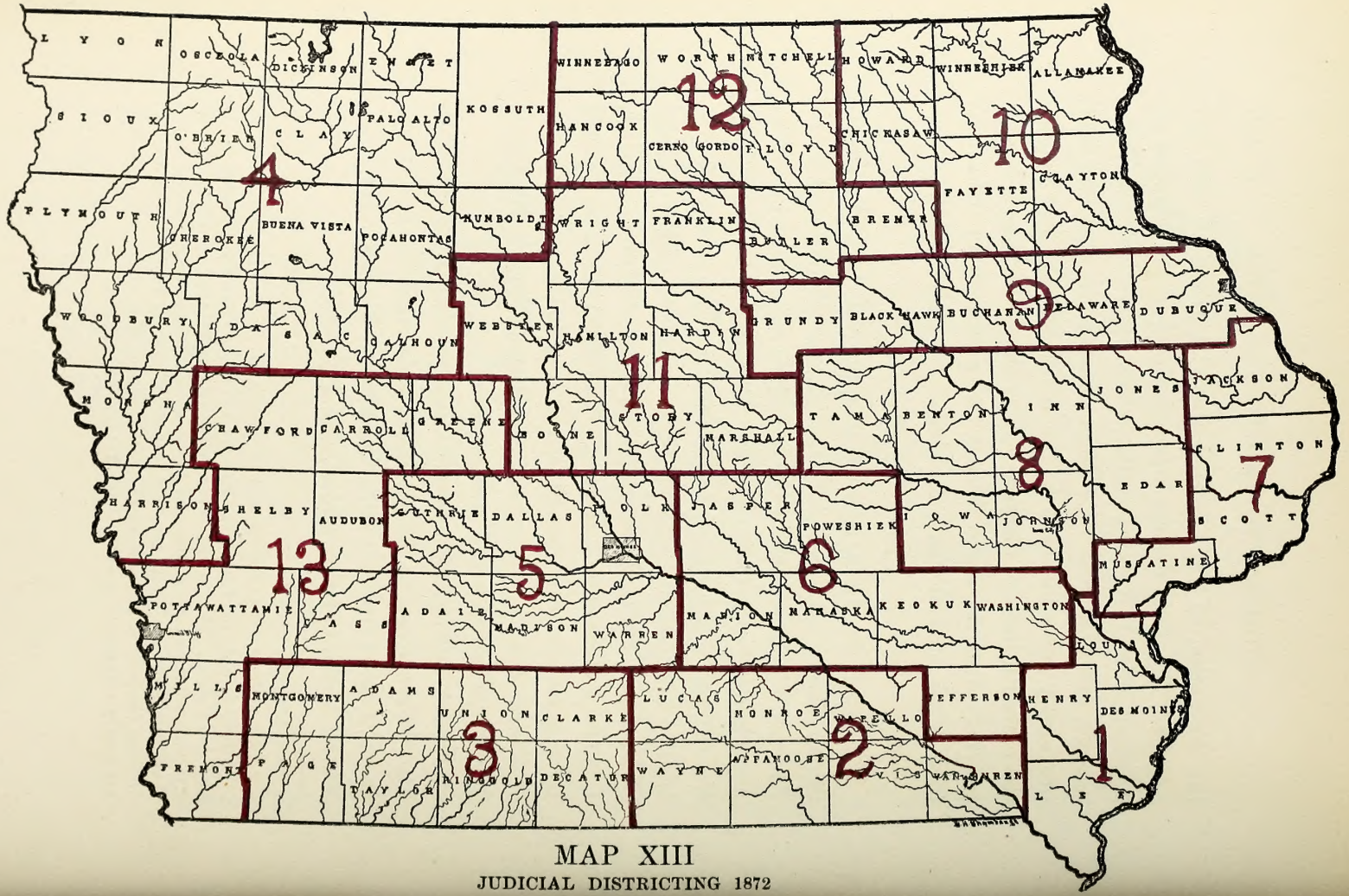
Fourth District—Webster,[3] Calhoun, Sac, Lyon, Osceola, Humboldt, Kossuth, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Emmet, Dickinson, Clay, Cherokee, Ida, Woodbury, Monona, Harrison, Buena Vista, O'Brien, Sioux, and Plymouth.

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[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, p. 111.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1872 (General and Public), p. 67.

[3] It will be observed that on the Map XIII Webster County is included in the eleventh district. This is in accordance with an act of April 23, 1872 (approved five days after the districting act above noted), section two of which reads: "Webster County is hereby returned to and attached to the Eleventh Judicial District for judicial purposes, and all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."—*Laws of Iowa*, 1872, p. 95.



MAP XIII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1872

Fifth District—Polk, Warren, Madison, Adair, Guthrie, and Dallas. (See Map XIII.)

THE ACT OF 1876

The act of 1876 was approved March 8, and was entitled "An Act Creating the Fourteenth Judicial District, and providing for the Election of District and Circuit Judges and a District Attorney therein, and Changing the Boundaries of the Fourth Judicial District."[1] The counties of Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, Dickinson, and Emmet, constituted the fourteenth judicial district. The fourth district, with its altered boundaries, was composed of the counties of Harrison, Monona, Woodbury, Plymouth, Cherokee, O'Brien, Sioux, Lyon, and Osceola. (See Map XIV.)

THE ACT OF 1886

On April 10, 1886, an act dividing the State into eighteen judicial districts was approved.[2] The amendment of 1884, above noted, made it possible for the General Assembly to thoroughly reorganize the judicial districts. Previous to the amendment of 1884 only one district could be added during one session and all such reorganizations must be four years apart. The districts established in 1886 were as follows:—

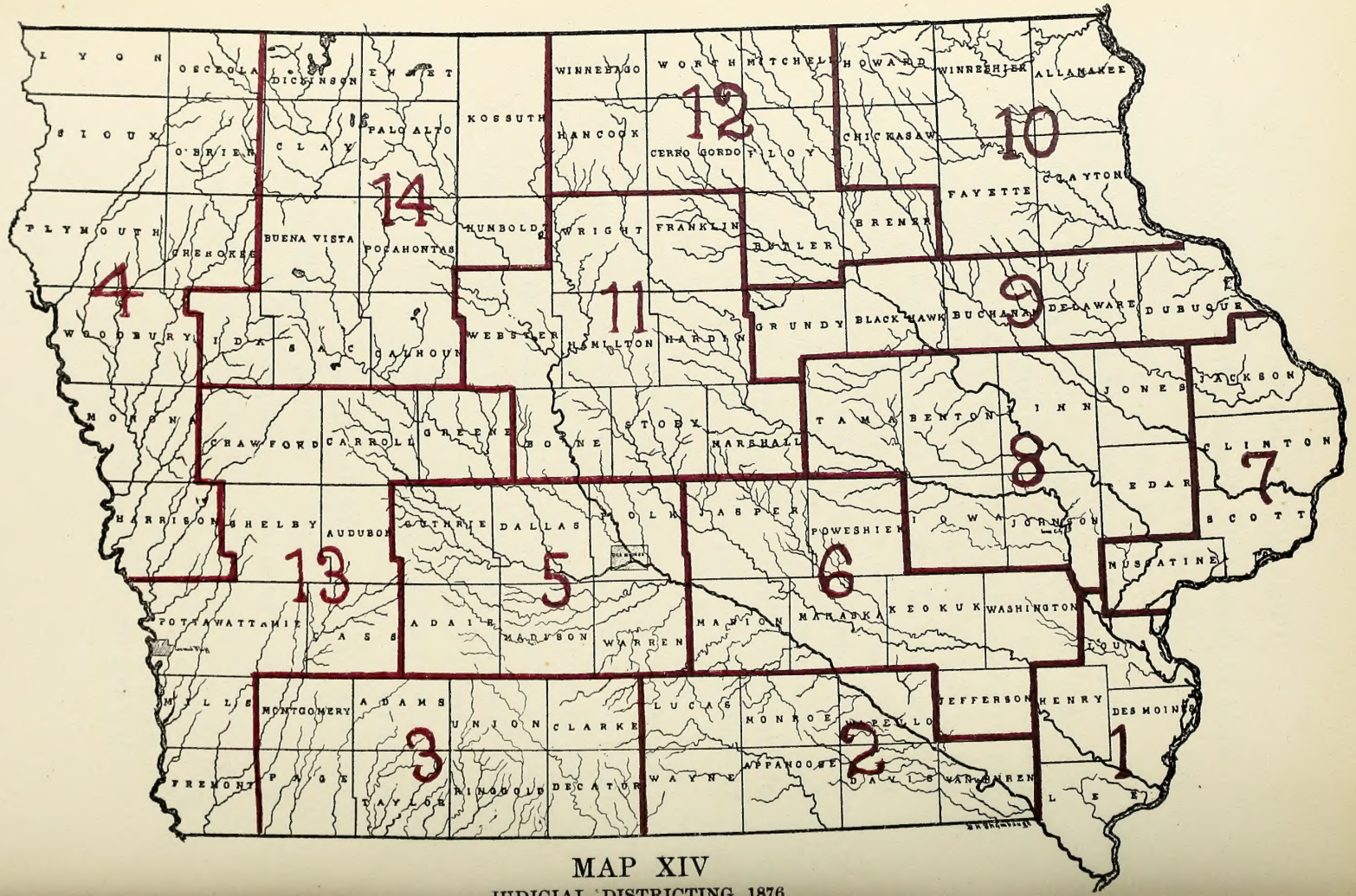
First District—Lee and Des Moines.

Second District—Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Davis, Van Buren, and Appanoose.

Third District—Wayne, Decatur, Clarke, Union, Ringgold, Taylor, and Adams.

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1876, p. 46.

[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, p. 151.



MAP XIV

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1876

Fourth District—Cherokee, O'Brien, Osceola, Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, Harrison, and Monona.

Fifth District—Dallas, Guthrie, Adair, Madison, Warren, and Marion.

Sixth District—Jasper, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, and Louisa.

Seventh District—Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, and Jackson.

Eighth District—Johnson and Iowa.

Ninth District—Polk.

Tenth District—Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, and Grundy.

Eleventh District—Marshall, Story, Boone, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Franklin, and Wright.

Twelfth District—Bremer, Butler, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, and Winnebago.

Thirteenth District—Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, and Chickasaw.

Fourteenth District—Buena Vista, Clay, Palo Alto, Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Humboldt, and Pocahontas.

Fifteenth District—Pottawattamie, Cass, Shelby, Audubon, Montgomery, Mills, Page, and Fremont.

Sixteenth District—Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Crawford, Carroll, and Greene.

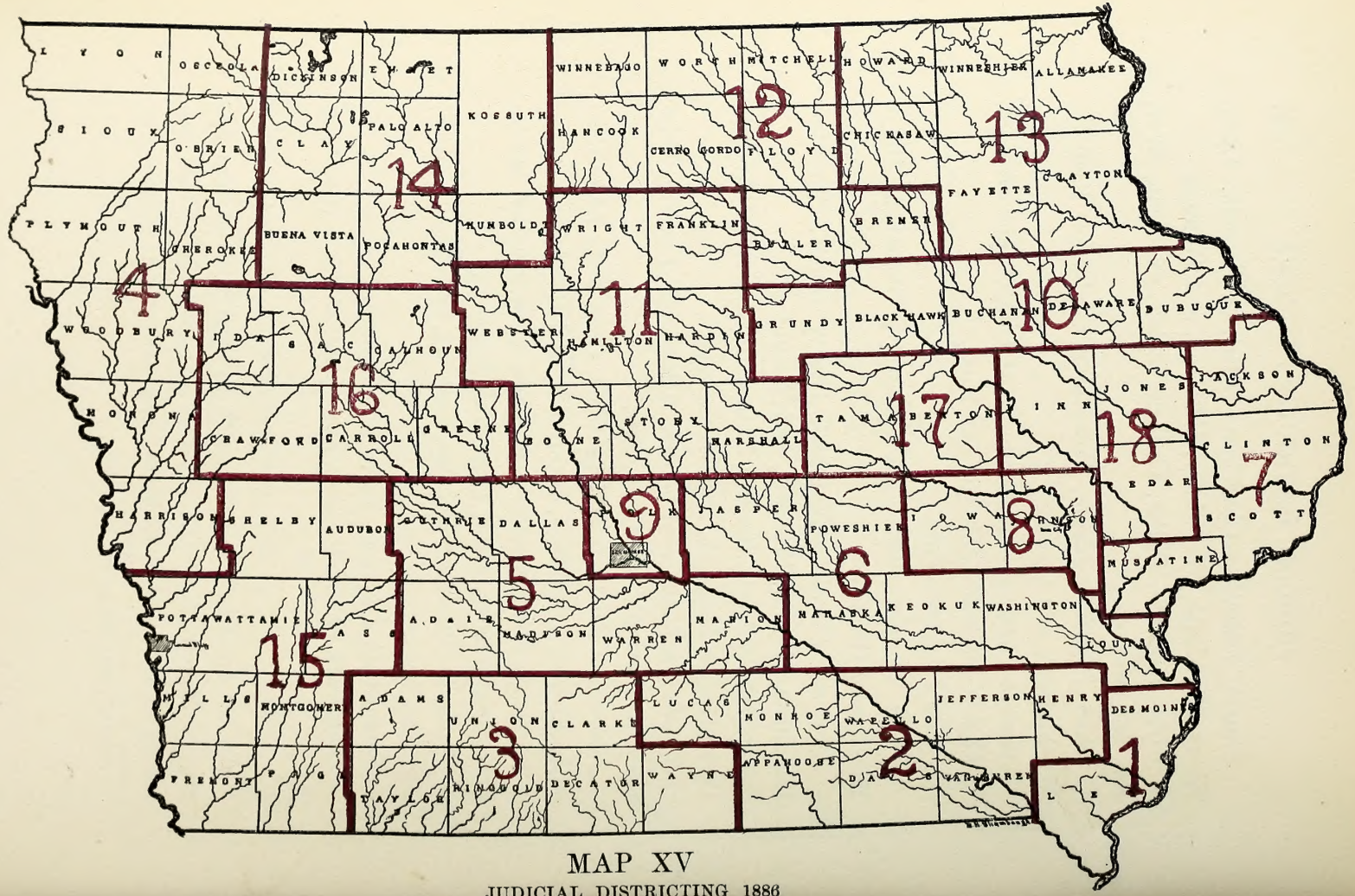
Seventeenth District—Tama and Benton.

Eighteenth District—Linn, Jones, and Cedar. (See Map XV.)

THE ACTS OF 1894

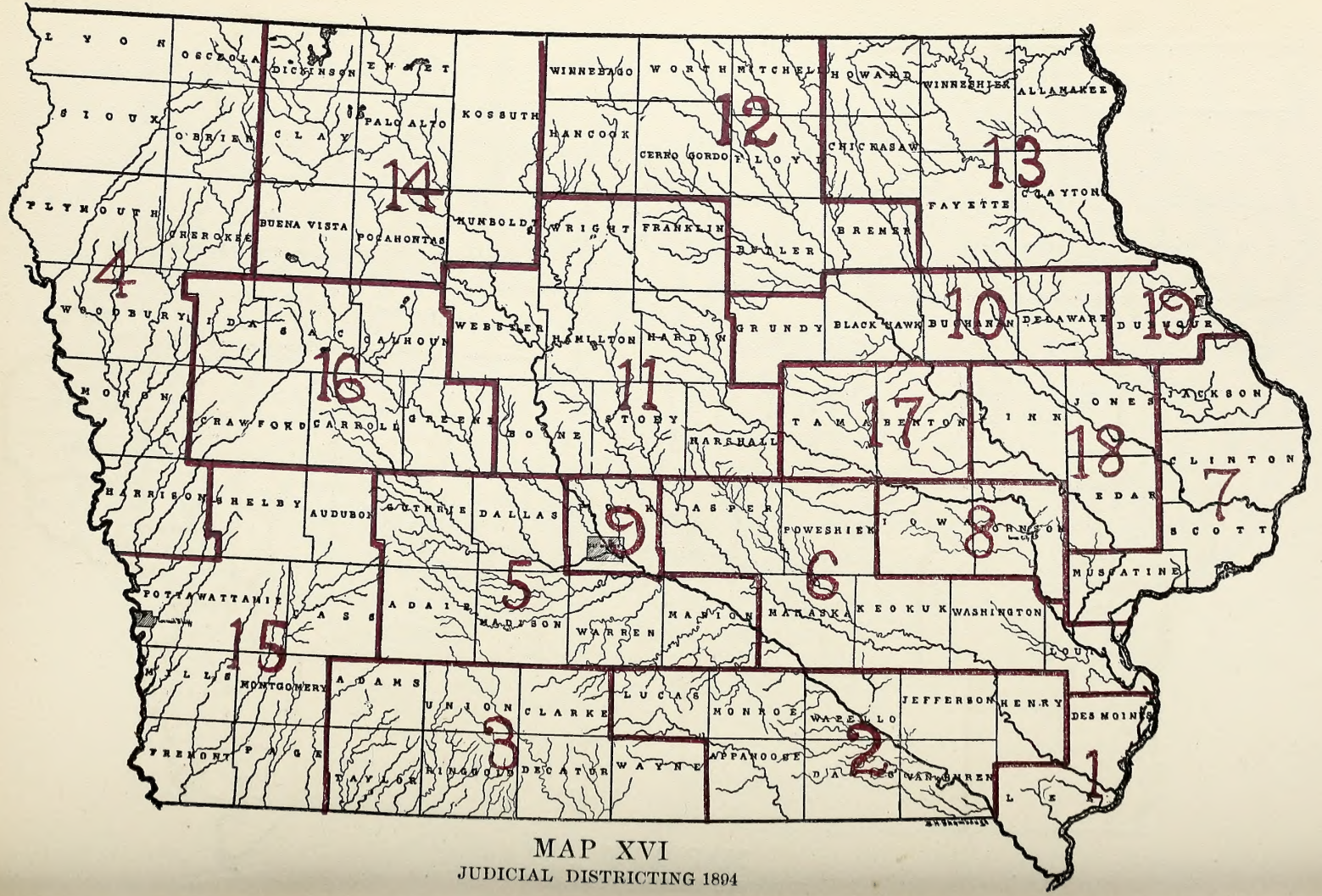
An act creating the nineteenth judicial district was approved March 29, 1894.[1] Section one provided "that the county of Dubuque shall hereafter constitute the Nineteenth

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1894, p. 71.



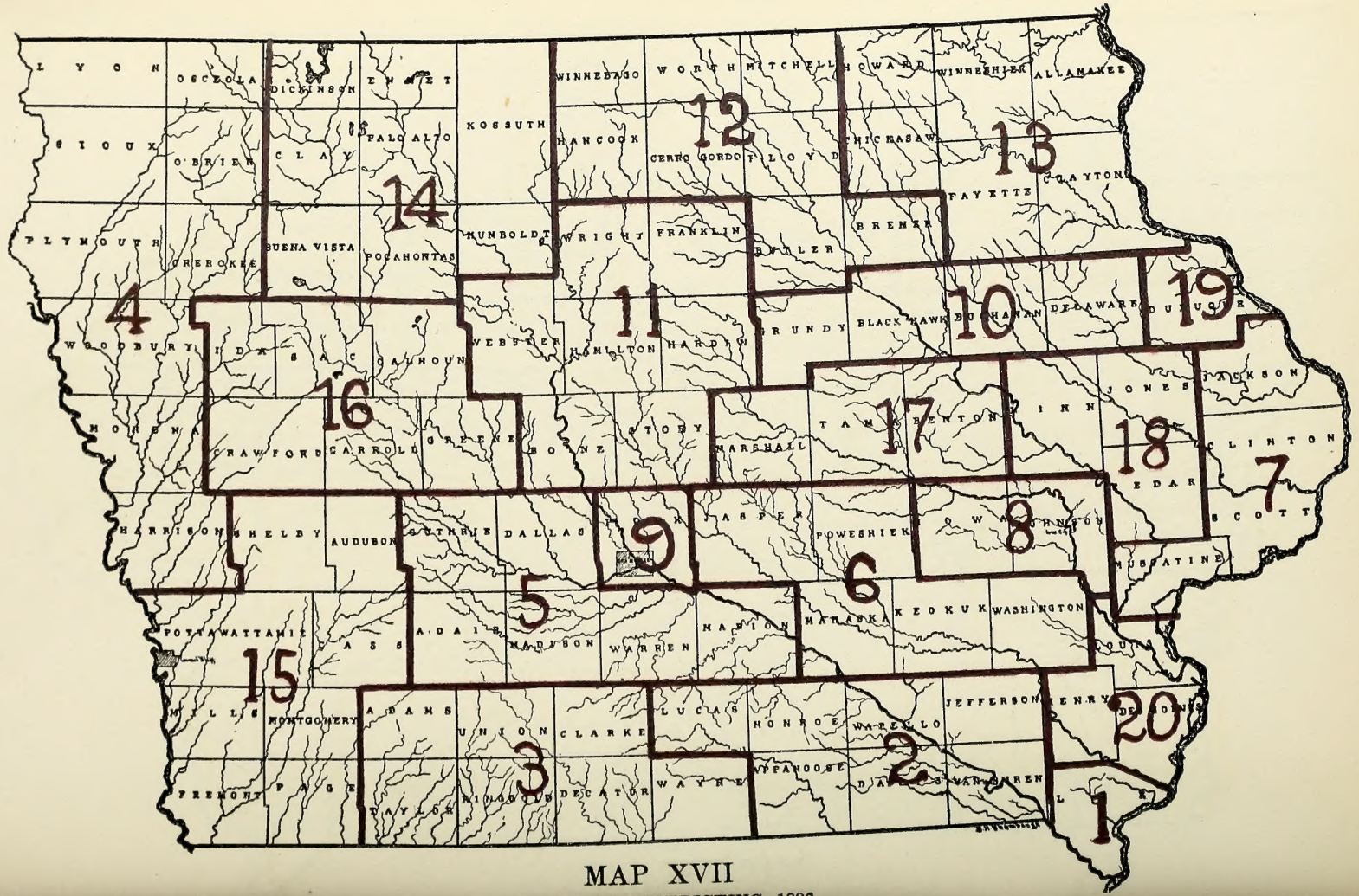
MAP XV

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1886



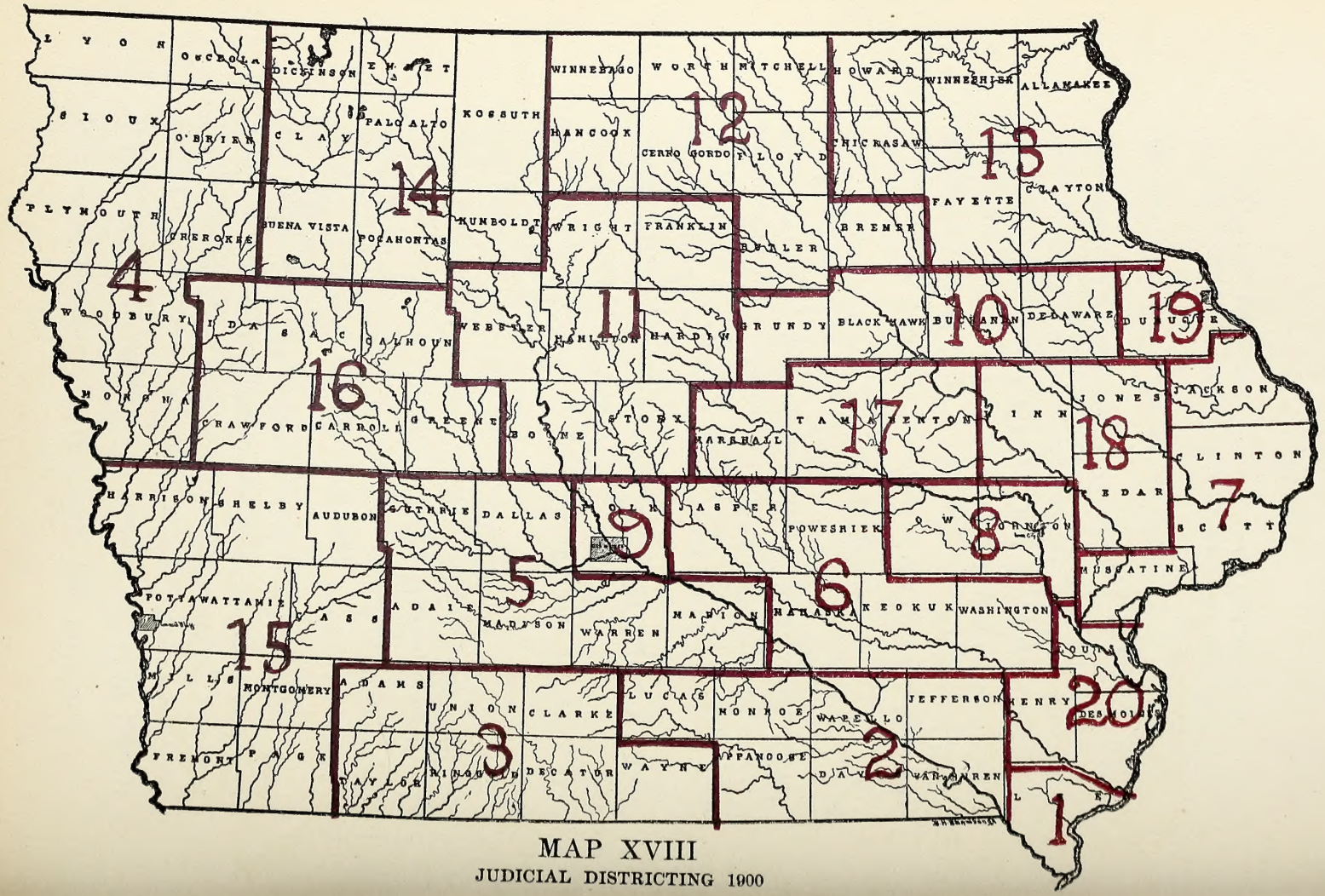
MAP XVI

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1894



MAP XVII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1896



MAP XVIII

JUDICIAL DISTRICTING 1900

Judicial district." Section two defined the tenth judicial district as being composed of Delaware, Black Hawk, and Grundy counties. This section was amended by an act of April 24, 1894, and Buchanan County, which had evidently been overlooked, was included in the tenth district.[1] (See Map XVI.)

THE ACTS OF 1896

By an act of April 20, 1896, the twentieth judicial district composed of the counties of Des Moines, Henry, and Louisa was created.[2] The districts, the boundaries of which were altered by this act, were as follows:—

First District—Lee.

Second District—Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Davis, Van Buren, and Appanoose.

Sixth District—Jasper, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Keokuk, and Washington.

The other act passed during the session of 1896 was amendatory to the districting act of 1886, and transferred Marshall County from the eleventh to the seventeenth judicial district.[3] (See Map XVII.)

THE ACT OF 1900

On April 4, 1900, the latest act of the General Assembly regarding judicial districts was passed. By this act Harrison County was transferred from the fourth to the fifteenth district.[4] (See Map XVIII.) Thus at present the State of Iowa is divided into twenty judicial districts, ranging in size from one to nine counties.

DAN ELBERT CLARK
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

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[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1894, p. 72.
[2] *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, p. 124.
[3] *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, p. 126.
[4] *Laws of Iowa*, 1900, p. 4.

THE REGULATION BY LAW OF ELECTIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA[1]

To indicate the origin and trace the development of regulation by law of elections in the Territory of Iowa is the object of this paper. The beginnings of this regulation are found in the Ordinance and statutes of the Old Northwest which was organized as a Territory by an act of the Congress of the Confederation in 1787. Out of this Territory was carved in 1805 the Territory of Michigan[2] to which the Iowa country was united in 1834.[3] Steps having been taken for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, the original Territory of Wisconsin was organized with the Iowa country as a constituent part in the year 1836.[4] The Iowa country (called the Iowa District) remained a part of the original Territory of Wisconsin until 1838, when Congress passed "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa."[5] Iowa remained a Territory until 1846, when the State with its present boundaries was admitted into the Union.

In this study will be included the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 relative to elections and also the general principles of such regulations as are found in the Territo-

[1] This paper was accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts at The State University of Iowa in 1907.

[2] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 60.

[3] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 76.

[4] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 78.

[5] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 102.

rial laws of the Old Northwest and of Michigan suggesting and illustrating subsequent developments.

The election laws of the original Territory of Wisconsin will be considered in detail. The Organic Act and the general election law of the original Territory of Wisconsin, however, will be considered in connection with the Organic Act and general election laws of the Territory of Iowa, so as to avoid repetition. It is a fact, moreover, that the Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa and the Organic Act of the original Territory of Wisconsin as well as the general election laws are very similar, the Iowa Organic Act and general election laws being evidently copied from those of the original Territory of Wisconsin. The provisions made in the Iowa Territorial laws for general, local, and special elections at the different legislative sessions will be studied by comparison, the earliest acts serving as a basis for comparison.

The regulations of elections as given in this paper are mainly those found in laws passed by the legislative bodies of the Territories above mentioned. They may or may not always have been followed in practice. These Territorial laws, moreover, are often incomplete in their provisions; and so a detailed presentation of the regulations for all elections is impossible.

The historical data (serving in a way as a foundation for the paper) are taken, for the most part, from the various histories and compilations of documents of Iowa history by Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh. I wish also to make grateful acknowledgment to Professor Shambaugh, at whose suggestion and under whose direction this paper was prepared, for invaluable suggestions and criticism.

I

GENERAL REGULATION OF ELECTIONS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE OLD NORTHWEST AND OF MICHIGAN

THE TERRITORY OF THE OLD NORTHWEST

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the organization and government of the Old Northwest Territory and served as a prototype for the Organic Acts of subsequent Territories.

To the election regulations of this Ordinance may be traced the origin of the Iowa Territorial election regulations. Legislation during the Territorial period of the Old Northwest and of Michigan illustrates a further development of the election provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. The number of elective officers was increased and the laws regulating their election were more detailed in their provisions.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the appointment by the Congress of the Confederation of all Territorial officers except members of the House of Representatives.[1] After the formation of the Federal government the President of the United States nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the Territorial officers before appointed by the Congress of the Confederation.[2] Local officers were to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory.

The Ordinance authorized an election by the people of Representatives to a General Assembly as soon as there should be five thousand free male inhabitants in the Territory. The Governor issued a writ of election giving the time and

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 47.

[2] *U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. I, p. 50.

place of the first election. A Delegate to Congress was to be elected by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives.

The Governor and Territorial Judges legislated for the Northwest Territory until 1799, when the General Assembly was organized and vested with the powers of legislation. A law was approved December 6, 1799, prescribing regulations for the election of Representatives.[1] This law was amended December 9, 1800.[2]

The election of Representatives was held on the second Tuesday in October. The counties were divided into districts and a polling place was selected by the Court of Quarter Sessions in each district. Fifteen days before the election the Governor of the Territory issued a writ of election, directed to the sheriff of the county. A copy of this writ was to be posted by the sheriff in each district of the county on the door of the house in which the election was to be held. The voters present at the polls at nine A. M. elected, *viva voce*, three electors to serve as judges of election, and these judges appointed two election clerks. The judges and clerks of election were required to take an oath or affirmation before proceeding with the election. The polls were to be open from ten A. M. until five P. M. The votes at these elections were taken by paper ballots.

After the voting the returns were examined and the results publicly announced by the judges. The returns for the district were then sent to the prothonotary of the court, who, together with the sheriff and two justices of the peace, can-

[1] Chase's *Statutes of Ohio*, Vol. I, Ch. 102, p. 239.

[2] Chase's *Statutes of Ohio*, Vol. I, Ch. 140, p. 304.

vassed the returns from all the districts of the county and gave to the persons elected certificates of election.

An act authorizing and regulating the election of township officers was passed in 1802 by the General Assembly.[1] The election of township officers was held on the first Monday in April annually at a place decided upon by the electors at their previous meeting, the first election being held at a place selected by the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. A constable under the directions of the township trustees posted election notices in three public places in the township at least ten days before the township meeting. The electors chose a chairman to preside over the meeting and, together with the township clerk, conduct the election. Within two days after the election the clerk directed the constable to notify the elected persons who were required to take an oath of office.

THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN

The Michigan Territorial laws provided for the election of a Delegate to Congress, members of the General Assembly, and several local officers. The election of the members of the General Assembly and county officers was conducted, as far as possible, in accordance with the laws regulating the election of a Delegate to Congress. A study of the laws regulating the election of the Delegate to Congress will, therefore, reveal the manner prescribed for holding the election of these officers and also furnish the desired basis for a comparison with the Territorial laws regulating similar elections in the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

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[1] Chase's *Statutes of Ohio*, Vol. I, Ch. 163, p. 344.

According to the Michigan statute which was enacted May 20, 1819, to regulate the election of the Delegate to Congress,[1] the election was to be held on the first Thursday in September at the county seats of the different counties.

On the second Thursday in June, or as soon as possible thereafter, the sheriff of the county posted written or printed notices in five public places in the county announcing the coming election. The judges of the court of the county, the county commissioners, and the sheriff, or a majority of these officers, served as election judges in their respective counties.

Before the polls were opened the election judges were required to take an oath or affirmation to conduct the election fairly and according to law. The polls were to be opened between nine and ten A. M. and closed at five P. M., or at sunset. The votes were taken by paper ballots which the electors folded in such a way that no writing or printing was visible. Two clerks, appointed by the judges of election, took down the names of the voters on poll lists, while the judges of election put the ballots in a ballot box.

The judges of election met as soon as possible after the election to count and register the ballots cast for each candidate. The judges were directed to deliver one of the registers of ballots and one of the poll lists to the clerk of the county board of commissioners who made a record thereof and sent transcripts to the Secretary of the Territory. The remaining lists and ballots were sent by the judges of election to the Secretary of the Territory.

On the fourth Thursday in October the Territorial Board

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. II, p. 149.

of Canvassers (composed of the Secretary of the Territory, the Attorney General, and the Treasurer, or a majority of them) was to meet between ten and eleven A. M., at a place appointed by the Secretary, to examine the election returns. A statement giving the result was made out by the Board, signed, and recorded by the Secretary of the Territory, and a transcript thereof given to the Governor. The Secretary also published the result of the election in one or two of the newspapers of the Territory.

County officers were usually elected in accordance with the regulations governing the election of the Delegate to Congress. Township officers, however, were elected at township meetings conducted according to laws passed by the General Assembly for their regulation.[1] These laws were similar in their provisions to the law of the Northwest Territory. The Michigan laws, however, expressly authorized the election judges to examine the ballots and determine the result of the election. Within ten days after the election the township clerk officially notified the persons who had been elected to office.

II

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ELECTIONS IN THE ORIGINAL TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The constitutional government provided for the Iowa country while it formed a part of the Territory of Michigan (that is, from 1834 to 1836) was more or less nominal. As a matter of fact the early settlers of Iowa framed their own

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. II, p. 317.

"Squatter Constitutions" by which their conduct toward one another and toward the community was governed. Iowa's Territorial period may, in fact, be said to begin with the organization of the original Territory of Wisconsin. The Organic Act and statutes of the original Territory of Wisconsin were recognized by the people west of the Mississippi as operative in their country; their representatives sat in the Wisconsin Legislative Assembly; and local officers were elected under the regulations of Wisconsin laws. The Iowa country, indeed, was as much a constituent part of the original Territory of Wisconsin as was the country now included within the State of Wisconsin.

[In order to avoid repetition the provisions of the Organic Act of the original Territory of Wisconsin and of the general election law which was passed by the Legislative Assembly will be considered below under III by way of comparison with the Organic Act and general election laws of the Territory of Iowa.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

The Organic Act of the Territory of Wisconsin authorized the Governor to give directions for holding the first election of members to a Legislative Assembly and a Delegate to Congress.[1] In accordance with this provision Governor Henry Dodge issued a writ ordering the election for members of the Legislative Assembly and the Delegate to Congress on the second Monday of October, 1836.

According to Governor Dodge's proclamation[2] the sher-

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 78.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 50

iff of each county was required to advertise the election in one or more newspapers published in the county (if there were any) or post written or printed notices in at least five public places in each voting precinct in the county. The electors present at the opening of the polls were empowered to elect three persons from their own number to act as judges of election. The judges, in the absence of a justice of the peace, administered to each other the usual oath or affirmation and appointed a clerk to keep the poll lists before proceeding with the election.

Within three days after the election the poll books and returns were to be certified by the judges and sent to the county sheriff by whom they were also certified and within six days sent to the Governor of the Territory. Certificates of election were made out for the persons elected as members of the Council or House of Representatives, and delivered to them by the sheriff of the county. The Governor issued a proclamation giving the result of the election.[1] A Delegate to Congress was elected at the same time and under the same regulations, as far as possible, as were the members of the Legislative Assembly.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

The general election law which was approved January 18, 1838, provided for the first election of county officers on the first Monday in March. Subsequent elections for county officers were held at the same time and under the same regulations as provided for the general election. At least fifteen days before the election the county sheriff was required to

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, pp. 53–55.

establish a sufficient number of electoral precincts in each county. Three judges of election were chosen, *viva voce*, by the electors. The selected judges took the required oath or affirmation as prescribed by law in the case of a general election and appointed two clerks of election. The election was to be conducted in accordance with the general election law. The returns of the election were made to the clerk of the district court who determined the result and made out certificates for those elected. The sheriff examined the returns in the absence of the clerk.

A law, approved December 6, 1837,[1] declared each county within the Territory to be a township in order that certain Michigan Territorial township laws might be operative. At the annual town meeting there were elected in each county three supervisors, who served both as a county and a township board. A clerk was also elected who served both as a township clerk and as clerk to the board of supervisors.

The supervisor system did not seem to give satisfaction; for on December 20, 1836, an act was approved[2] which provided for the election of a board of three county commissioners, one being elected each year for a term of three years, at the time and place for the general elections in the counties. At the first election, however, three persons were elected. The one who received the highest number of votes held office for three years; the one who received the next highest number of votes, two years; and the one next highest one year.

Villages or towns were incorporated under general law or

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836–38, p. 64.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836–38, p. 138.

by special charters. The general law,[1] which was approved December 6, 1836, provided that a village of three hundred inhabitants or more might be incorporated if two-thirds of the electors favored the proposition when submitted to a vote. Ten days before the vote was taken a notice giving the time and place of holding the meeting was published in a newspaper or posted in some public place in the village. Having assembled, the voters elected a president and a clerk to conduct the meeting, both of whom were required to take an oath or affirmation before proceeding with the voting. After the electors had expressed their wishes by a *viva voce* vote, the president and clerk determined the number of votes for and against incorporation.

If incorporation was favored, the clerk of the meeting was required to call an election of town officers giving a five day notice. The election was held at the place of holding county elections in the village on a day stated in the election notice. The trustees were required to give ten days public notice of subsequent elections and were empowered to decide the time, place, and manner of conducting such elections. The president and clerk of the first meeting served as election officials. If one or both of these officials were absent, "suitable persons" were chosen by the electors to fill the vacancy or vacancies. Five trustees were to be elected by ballot for one year. After the election the president and clerk were required to deliver to the elected board of trustees a written, certified statement of the vote. This statement the board of trustees delivered to the clerk of the district court of the county to be recorded.

[1] *Laws of Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836–38, p. 65.

The provisions for elections in special charter cities[1] did not differ greatly and were also somewhat similar to the election regulations of the general act. The elections were usually held on the first Monday in May "at some convenient place in said town." The president and trustees advertised the election in a newspaper, or posted notices in three public places in the town, five or ten days before the election. At the first election the voters chose, *viva voce*, two judges and a clerk of election and these officials were required to take an oath or affirmation before proceeding with the election. At subsequent elections the president and trustees served as election judges and the recorder as clerk. The polls were to be open from nine or ten A. M. until four P. M. At the close of the polls the judges were required to canvass the vote; and one of the judges proclaimed the result to the electors present. Within five days after the election the clerk notified those who had been elected.

III

REGULATION BY LAW OF ELECTIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS

The pioneers of the Iowa country were not long satisfied with the government afforded them under the Organic Act of 1836. The original Territory of Wisconsin was too large for effective local government and the population was rapidly increasing. Scarcely a year had passed since the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin when the people of

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836–38, pp. 258, 375, 481.

Des Moines County in the Iowa District met to consider the advisability of forming a separate Territory on the west side of the Mississippi River. The meeting favored the plan and recommended the holding of county meetings in the counties west of the Mississippi River to elect delegates to a convention at Burlington. Delegates from seven counties met November 6, 1837. Congress was petitioned by the meeting to form a separate Territorial government for the Iowa District. The Legislative Assembly also met at Burlington at this time. Convinced of the need and desire on the part of the Iowa District for a separate government, the members also sent a memorial to Congress favoring the division of the original Territory of Wisconsin. This agitation resulted in Congress passing "An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa."[1]

THE ORGANIC ACT

The Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa, which was approved June 12, 1838, provided for the organization of the Territory and appointment or election of Territorial officers. It authorized the President of the United States to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint for the Territory a Governor, a Secretary, a Marshal, an Attorney, a Chief Justice, and two Associate Judges. The Governor was appointed for a term of three years; while the Secretary, Marshal, and Attorney were appointed for four years. All were subject to removal by the President. The Chief Justice and Associate Judges were appointed for four years instead of for life, as the Organic Act of the original Territory of Wisconsin had provided.

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 102.

The Organic Act also authorized the Governor to give directions as to the time, place, and manner of conducting the first election of members to the Legislative Assembly and Delegate to Congress. The Governor was required to proclaim the election of the successful candidates. A new election was to be called by the Governor if there was a tie between two or more candidates for the same office. The Legislative Assembly was empowered to provide by law for subsequent elections.

The members of the Council and the Delegate to Congress were elected for a term of two years, and the members of the House of Representatives for one year. Under the Organic Act of Wisconsin of 1836 the members of the Council were elected for four years and the members of the House of Representatives for two years.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

In accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act of 1838 Robert Lucas (the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa), on August 15, 1838, issued a proclamation[1] calling for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and a Delegate to Congress on the second Monday of September 1838. The sheriff of each county advertised the election in one or more newspapers or posted five written or printed notices in each election precinct. The election was to be conducted, so far as the Iowa Organic Act was not infringed upon, in accordance with the general election law of the Territory of Wisconsin of January 18, 1838. The clerks of the county board of commissioners of the different counties

[1] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–1841*, p. 14.

were urged to examine the election returns and, as soon as possible, send a certified abstract to the Governor. As required by the Organic Act of 1838 the Governor issued his proclamation giving the result.[1]

GENERAL LAWS REGULATING THE ELECTION OF GENERAL TERRITORIAL OFFICERS

"An Act providing for and regulating General Elections in this Territory"[2] was approved January 25, 1839. This act prescribed the manner in which the right granted by the Organic Act of 1838 to elect certain officers was to be exercised. This law, as well as a law passed in 1843, seems to have been copied from the Wisconsin election law of 1838.[3]

All general and special elections for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly, county, town, and district officers were to be conducted in accordance with this statute. This general provision was omitted in the election law of 1843 and was not followed in holding town elections.

The general election law of 1839 authorized the holding of the general election on the first Monday in August of each year. "An act to provide for an extra session of the Legislative Assembly" became a law January 15, 1840,[4] and named the first Monday of October as the date for the elections in 1840. Subsequent elections were to be held on the first Monday in August. The general election law of 1843[5]

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[1] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–1841*, p. 33.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 185.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1836–38, p. 404.

[4] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 75.

[5] *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842–43, p. 244.

required that the election be held on the first Tuesday in October; but on January 29, 1844, the Governor approved "An Act to change the time of holding the General Election"[1] by which provision was again made for the holding of general elections on the first Monday in August.

The counties of the Territory were divided into election precincts and the place of election in each precinct was given in the notices of election. In a county divided into townships the place of voting at general and township elections was the same.

The Wisconsin election law of 1838 directed the clerks of the board of commissioners of the counties to make out three election notices for each precinct and deliver them to the county sheriff at least fifty days before a general election and twenty days before a special election. These notices gave the time and place of the election and also the offices to be filled. A peculiar change was made by the Iowa law of 1839 in that the clerks were required to make out notices fifty days before a special election with no provision for general elections. This, however, was altered by an amendment[2] of January 16, 1840, which required the clerks to perform the same duties in regard to notice as did the Wisconsin law. The general election law of 1843[3] directed the clerk of the county board to make out the election notices fifty days before a general election, but made no provisions for special elections.

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[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 1

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 79.

[3] *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842–43, p 246. The exact date of this act is not given.

The election notices were to be posted by the sheriff in three public places at least thirty days before a general election and eight days before a special election. If there were no regular election precincts set off by law, one notice was posted at the house where the election was to be held and the other two notices in public places near the place of holding the election.

The board of county commissioners at their April meeting appointed three electors as judges of election for each precinct to serve at all elections until others were appointed. The clerk of the board immediately made out notices of the appointments and these were to be delivered by the county sheriff to the proper parties within twenty days after he received them. The judges appointed two electors to serve as election clerks. "An act to provide for the organization of Townships" was approved January 10, 1840, which required the township trustees to serve as judges at the general elections;[1] and this law was subsequently amended[2] in 1842 so as to require the township trustees to serve at both general and special elections. The general election law of 1843[3] authorized the county commissioners to appoint three judges of election in each precinct in counties which were not divided into townships; while the township trustees served as judges at all elections held in organized counties. In undivided counties the judges of election appointed the election clerks. In counties organized into townships, however, the township clerk and a person appointed by the

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 52.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 102.

[3] *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842–43, p. 245

township clerk and approved by the election judges, served as election clerks.

Vacancies in the board of election judges were filled by the appointment of justices of the peace by the judges who were present. If there were no justices present electors were chosen. If there were neither election judges nor justices present at the time of opening the polls, the electors present selected three persons from their own number to act as judges of election, and the justices or electors thus chosen were to have the same powers as if regularly authorized judges.

The clerks and judges of election were required to take the usual oath or affirmation before proceeding with the election. If there were no judges or justices of the peace present besides those serving as judges or clerks of election, the election judges were empowered to administer the oath or affirmation to each other and to the clerks; and the one administering the oath or affirmation made a signed entry of the fact in the poll books.

The polls were open from nine A. M. until six P. M., but might be kept open until nine P. M. if the judges thought it necessary. If the judges failed to attend at the time of opening the polls and thus made it necessary for the electors to choose judges, the polls might be declared open at any hour before the time for closing. A clerk, under the direction of the judges of election, proclaimed the opening of the polls and also gave warning one half hour before the polls were to be closed. The votes were taken by paper ballots which the elector marked and folded in such a manner as to prevent the names on the ticket from being seen by the

judges. This ballot the elector handed to one of the judges who put it into the ballot box. As the votes were cast the election clerks took down the names of those voting.

After canvassing the votes, the clerks entered in the poll books the full names of all persons voted for, the offices for which they had received votes, and the number of votes received. This list was certified by the judges and attested by the clerks. One of the poll books was sealed and delivered to the clerk of the board of commissioners by one of the judges or clerks of election within nine days after the election. If the poll book was not delivered within the required time with seals unbroken, the judge or clerk entrusted with it was liable to a fine of five hundred dollars. The remaining poll book was left with a second judge and was open to public inspection.

Within seven days after the election the clerk of the board of comissioners and two justices of the peace appointed by the clerk, examined the poll book. Abstracts of the vote were made on separate sheets, one list giving the vote cast for a Delegate to Congress, a second list giving the vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, and a third list giving the vote for county officers.

The Wisconsin law of 1838 required the county board of commissioners to meet within twelve days after the election. The Iowa general election law of 1843[1] changed the time of the meeting of the board to a day not later than nine days after the election. The clerk of the county board, as soon as the canvass of the votes was completed, made out certificates of election for those elected to county offices and to

[1] *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842–43, p. 250.

the Legislative Assembly. The clerk also made copies of the abstracts of the votes cast in the county and mailed the same to the Secretary of the Territory. If the clerk failed to send his report within thirty days after the election, the Secretary sent a messenger to secure the returns.

If the Council or Representative district was made up of more than one county, the clerk or clerks of the county or counties last organized met within twelve days after the election at the office of the clerk of the "senior" county and as a district board of canvassers determined the vote for members of the Council and House of Representatives for the district and also made out certificates of election for the successful candidates.

The Territorial Board of Canvassers, composed of the Governor, the Secretary, and the Marshal or his deputy, met within fifty days after the election to canvass the vote of the Territory for Delegate to Congress. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes was granted a certificate of election by the Governor. The Governor also issued a proclamation giving the result. The general election law of 1843[1] directed the Board to meet and canvass the vote within forty days after the election.

A vacancy in the office of Delegate to Congress was to be filled by special election called by the Governor. A tie vote between two or more candidates was considered as creating a vacancy which was filled by a special election ordered by the Governor.

A vacancy in the Legislative Assembly was also filled by special election. The clerk of the board of the county

[1] *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842–43, p. 251.

(or of the "senior" county, if the district was composed of more than one county) notified the Governor of the vacancy. The Governor immediately issued his writ of election directed to the sheriff of the county, ordering him to notify the election judges in the county to hold a special election on a day appointed by the Governor. An election was unnecessary, however, if there was no session of the Legislative Assembly before the next election. In case of a tie vote between two or more candidates for the Council or House of Representatives, the clerk of the county board notified the county sheriff who called a special election. The sheriff was required to give ten days' notice of this election.

If a Representative or Council district had been divided during the time between the general election and an election to fill a vacancy, elections were to be held in every county containing a part of the county or counties of the original district, but only those who lived within the limits of the original district were entitled to vote at the election. Returns of the election were made by the clerks of the counties in which elections were held within twelve days after the election "to the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners of the original county composing the district." Certificates of election were made out for those elected and signed by the clerks of all counties in which elections had been held.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS

A defeated candidate for office had the right to contest the validity of an election, or the right of the elected person to hold office, by notifying the person elected within thirty-five days after the election of his intention.

Numerous provisions were made to prevent fraud or injustice at the polls. Electors were permitted to vote for a Delegate to Congress at any polling place in the Territory; for members of the Legislative Assembly at any polling place in the county or district in which the elector lived; for county officers at any polling place in the county in which the voter resided; but for town or township officers the elector could only vote in his election precinct. Persons suspected of attempting to vote without having the required qualifications might be challenged by the judges of election or by electors who had voted. The challenged person was then obliged to take an oath or affirmation declaring his qualifications. Unless a majority of the judges believed he swore or affirmed falsely, his vote was accepted. If he refused to take the oath or affirmation the challenged person was not allowed to vote. If he knowingly swore or affirmed falsely, he was held guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. A fine of twenty-five to fifty dollars was to be imposed on a person voting without having the proper qualifications unless the judges had considered him a legal voter. This exception was omitted in the general election law of 1843.[1] A judge who ordered a challenged person's vote to be received even though he had not taken the required oath or affirmation, was liable to a fine of fifty dollars. A judge who wilfully refused to receive the vote of an elector even though he offered to take the required oath, might be fined a like amount. But this was not to be interpreted so as to prevent judges from refusing to receive the vote of a person who in the opinion of a majority of the judges would have

[1] *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, 1842–43, p. 249.

sworn falsely if he had taken the oath. An election official who intentionally permitted an unqualified person to vote, allowed an elector to vote more than once at the same election, or was found guilty of fraud, corruption, or partiality in any way, was liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and was also declared ineligible for any public office within the Territory for ten years. An election official convicted of neglecting, delaying, or refusing to perform the duties required of him by law, was liable to a fine of forty dollars. An elector who voted more than once at the same election was to be fined one hundred dollars.

Constables who lived in the election precinct were appointed by the judges to attend all elections in the precinct to keep order and protect the officials from harm. If no constable attended the election, the judges were empowered to appoint special constables to assist in securing an orderly election. A person who, though warned by the judges, persisted in making a disturbance was liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. If the offender did not pay the fine, he was imprisoned for not more than six days or until the fine was paid.

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ELECTION OF LOCAL OFFICERS

COUNTY OFFICERS

During the Territorial period of Iowa the tendency was to make all local offices elective. The Organic Act of 1838 authorized the election by the people of all county and township officers except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of court. The officers excepted were to be nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the

Legislative Assembly appointed by the Governor, as were also other civil officers whose election was not otherwise provided for. Territorial laws following out the provisions of this Act were passed during the first session of the Legislative Assembly. These laws authorized the election of the necessary number of constables for each county, an assessor, a board of three county commissioners, a recorder, a public administrator, and a county surveyor. After township government was provided for, constables were elected at the township elections.

There was considerable friction between the Governor and the first Legislative Assembly over the Governor's exercise of the veto power. The President was even petitioned for his removal. Due, perhaps, to the feeling that the Governor had too great a power, Congress in 1839 amended[1] Iowa's Organic Act cutting down the Governor's appointive power. By this amendment the Legislative Assembly was given authority to provide for the election of sheriffs, judges of probate, justices of the peace, and county surveyors. The Legislative Assembly not only provided for the election of these officers, but also for the election of coroners, treasurers, clerks of the board of county commissioners, collectors, and inspectors of weights and measures.

The county commissioners and judges of probate were elected for three years; the county surveyors, sheriffs, commissioners, clerks, coroners, and recorders for two years; public administrators, assessors, county treasurers, and collectors for one year.

The Organic Act of the Territory authorized the first

[1] *U. S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. V, p. 357.

election in accordance with the Wisconsin laws. After the first election the county officers were to be elected at the general election and, as far as possible, under the same regulations as governed the election of Territorial officers.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS

The Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa authorized the holding of the first election of township officers in accordance with the Wisconsin laws. The Legislative Assembly was given power to provide by law for subsequent elections. In his message[1] to the First Legislative Assembly, Governor Lucas called attention to the importance of township organization and the necessity of providing for the election of township officers. The Legislative Assembly was somewhat tardy in taking advantage of this privilege granted by the Organic Act and took no action during the session. In his message to the Second Legislative Assembly[2] the Governor again urged the advantages of township organization. Township organization, he said, was intimately connected with the public school system and building of the public roads. It also made local business more convenient and less expensive. In order to secure these benefits "An Act to provide for the organization of townships" was approved January 10, 1840. This act provided for township government and the election of the necessary officers.[3]

The board of county commissioners was empowered to submit the question of organization to a vote at any general election when in their opinion the people would favor such

[1] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–41*, p. 43.

[2] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–41*, p. 181.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1839, p. 47.

action. The county board notified the electors at least fifty days previous to the general election in the usual manner of advertising elections. The vote was by ballot which the judges of election put into a separate ballot box. Those who favored the proposition wrote on their ballots "organization", while those who opposed the idea wrote on their ballots "no organization." The election judges were required to make a certified return of the vote for and against organization to the clerk of the county board of commissioners in the same manner as the regular election returns, and the clerks presented the returns to the commissioners at their following meeting. If the electors favored organization the board of commissioners divided the county into townships of a size and shape best suited to the convenience of the people, and also appointed a place in each township for the first election. After the first election, however, the place of election was determined by the township trustees.

This law was amended January 15, 1841,[1] so as to empower the county commissioners to divide an unorganized county into townships when in their judgment a majority of the electors of the county favored the plan or, as provided by a law which was approved February 17, 1842, on the petition of the voters,[2] without referring the question to a vote.

There were elected at the township meetings a township clerk, three trustees, two overseers of the poor, "a sufficient number of supervisors of highways," two constables, a township treasurer and two fence viewers. A law[3] approved

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 92.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 101.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 98.

February 17, 1842, provided for the election of three fence viewers. An amendment to the township law which was approved June 5, 1845,[1] required the township trustees to attend to the duties before performed by the fence viewers and overseers of the poor, thus doing away with these as independent offices. Two justices of the peace were also elected at the township meeting. If the county was not divided into townships, two justices were elected for each precinct, at the general election. The justices were elected for two years; all other township officers were elected for one year.

The township election was held every year on the first Monday of April. The board of county commissioners appointed a place in each township for holding the first election. After the first election, however, the place of election was determined by the township trustees. At least twenty days before the election the township trustees issued their writ of election to one of the township constables directing him to notify the electors of the coming election. This writ designated the time and place of the election and the offices to be filled. Copies of this writ were posted by the constable in three public places in the township at least fifteen days before the election.

When eight or more electors had assembled, they elected from their own number, by ballot, a chairman to preside over the meeting and two judges of election. The judges qualified by taking an oath or affirmation. At first the township clerk seems to have served as clerk of election.

Three election judges were required[2] by the law of Feb-

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 27.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 98.

ruary 17, 1842, and these appointed an election clerk. An amendment of 1845[1] required the township trustees to serve as judges of all elections held in the township including the election of township officers. The township clerk and a second person appointed by the election judges were to serve as election clerks. If one or more of the trustees were absent at the time of the opening of the polls, the vacancy or vacancies were to be filled and election clerks appointed in the same manner as required by the act regulating general elections. The act which was approved January 10, 1840, regulating township elections seems to have required that the polls be open from ten A. M. until four P. M. An amendment of 1845[2] provided that the polls be opened between eight and ten A. M. and closed at six P. M. Within two days after the election the township clerk made out a list of those officers who were required to take an oath or affirmation; and within ten days notices were delivered to them by a constable.

If the number of electors required for a legal election failed to attend the polls between ten A. M. and four P. M. on the day of election, the trustees appointed all township officers for the year. Vacancies were also filled by the board of trustees.

Unless exempted by law, the elected officers were obliged to accept the office and perform the required duties or pay a fine of three dollars. This fine was fixed at two dollars by the law of February 17, 1842.[3] No one, however, was obliged to hold the same office two years in succession.

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 27.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845 (May-June), p. 28.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841 (May-June), p. 101.

The chairman of the meeting was empowered to direct any constable present to take charge of disorderly persons and imprison them until after the election if necessary. When the trustees were made judges of election, by the amendment of 1845, they were given the same power.[1]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

During the Territorial period of Iowa villages and towns were incorporated and their government provided for by special charter.[2] The provisions of these charters for the election of town officers were quite similar. The voters of the town usually elected, by ballot, for the term of one year, a president, a recorder, and a board of trustees or council of from three to five members. The elections were held in the spring, the first Monday of May being a favorite election day. The board of trustees selected the place of election. The board of trustees or the recorder notified the voters of the election by posting notices giving the time and place of the election, in three public places five or ten days before the election. At the first election the electors present at the opening of the polls, elected, *viva voce*, two or three judges and a clerk of election. At subsequent elections the trustees, or a majority of them, served as judges and the recorder as clerk of election. The polls were usually open from ten A. M. until five P. M. At the close of the polls the judges canvassed the returns. The result was proclaimed to the electors present and recorded by the clerk. The clerk of election also notified the successful candidates of their election.

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[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845 (May-June), p. 27.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838, p. 265; 1839, p. 72; 1840, pp. 33, 88, 97; 1841, pp. 14, 107.

The election of officers in cities divided into wards was governed by regulations very similar to the regulations governing town elections.[1] Two aldermen were to be elected from each ward and a vote for mayor of the city taken. The aldermen and mayor were elected for one year. The elections were held in the early part of the year. Ten days before the election the mayor published in a newspaper a notice giving the time and place of the election or posted a similar notice in each ward. At the first election the voters chose, *viva voce*, two judges and a clerk of election. For subsequent elections the mayor and aldermen appointed, at least one day before the election, two judges of election in each ward of the city. The judges appointed an election clerk. Only qualified electors could serve as judges or clerks of election. If one or both of the judges of election were absent or refused to serve, the electors present chose, *viva voce*, judges from their own number. The polls were to be open from one or two P. M. until four P. M.

After the vote the judges and clerk examined the returns and made out and entered in the poll book a certified list of the persons voted for and the number of votes each candidate received. The result was also announced to the people present. The judges and clerk made out a certificate of election for the two persons receiving the highest number of votes for aldermen in the ward. Between nine and twelve A. M. on the first Monday after the election the election judges from the different wards met at the office of the mayor and as a city board of canvassers passed on the returns for mayor from the different wards. The candidate

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, pp. 41, 74.

having received the highest number of votes was declared elected and given a certificate of election signed by at least a majority of the judges.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS

VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Iowa had not long been a Territory before there was started a movement for Statehood. In his message to the Legislative Assembly in 1839[1] Governor Lucas urged the legislators to take some step toward the formation of State government. He believed the prosperity of the people fully warranted such action. The Legislative Assembly, however, arguing that Statehood would increase taxes and add nothing to the prosperity of the people, took no action.

At a special session of the Assembly in 1840, the Governor again urged the proposition[2] and advised the submission of the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to the people. The Legislative Assembly favored this plan and passed an act providing for a vote on the question at the August elections in 1840.[3]

The vote was by ballot which the judges of election received from the elector and put into a separate ballot box provided for that purpose. The electors who favored calling a convention marked their ballots "convention", while those who opposed the proposition marked their ballots "no convention."

Immediately after the close of the polls the election judges

[1] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–1841*, p. 177.

[2] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–1841*, p. 250.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa* (Extra Session), 1840, p. 46.

examined the ballots and made out a separate certified statement giving the number of votes for and against calling a convention. This list was sealed, and together with the returns of the general election, sent to the board of county commissioners endorsed: "Returns for and against Convention." Within five days after receiving the lists from the precincts of the county the clerks sent them, with seals unbroken, to the Secretary of the Territory. On the first Monday in November the Secretary of the Territory and the Governor canvassed the returns. The lists having been examined, the Governor issued a proclamation giving the result.

As the proposition was defeated by the decisive vote of 973 to 2907, it was not again taken up for over a year. John Chambers, who succeeded Robert Lucas as Governor of the Territory, was, however, not discouraged over the defeat. In his message to the Legislative Assembly, 1841,[1] he urged the legislators again to refer to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. In view of the great increase in population and the Distribution Act passed by Congress, he believed the people would now vote in favor of calling a Convention. Following the advice of the Governor, the Legislative Assembly passed "An Act to provide for the expression of the opinion of the people of the Territory of Iowa, upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution and Government, and to enable them to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa."[2] The vote was to be taken at the August election of 1842.

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 252.

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1841, p. 70.

The act provided for a *viva voce* vote on the question. When the elector cast his vote for the officers chosen at the election, he was at the same time asked by the election judges whether he favored the calling of a Convention or not. To this the voter answered "Convention" or "No Convention." The election clerks, as this *viva voce* vote was given, put down the elector's name on a list under the caption "Convention" or "No Convention", depending on the wish expressed by the elector.

After the close of the polls the judges of election made out a statement of the vote for and against the calling of a Convention, certified it and also the list of names of the voters as being correct, and sent them in a sealed package, endorsed "Returns for and against a Convention", to the clerk of the county commissioners within five days after the election. The clerk made an abstract of the returns and within four days sent the abstract in an envelope endorsed "Returns for and against a Convention for X— Co." to the Secretary of the Territory. Within thirty days after the election the Secretary and the Governor were to examine the abstracts sent in by the county clerks. The result of the vote having been ascertained, the Governor issued his proclamation.

On account of the supposed great expense of a State government as compared to the Territorial government, the proposition to call a Convention was again voted down. In his message to the Legislative Assembly of 1843[1] Governor Chambers favored a resubmission of the question, and again

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 271.

the Assembly voted in favor of referring the question of calling a Convention to the people. The act[1] which was approved February 12, 1844, provided for a vote at the April election in 1844 to be taken in the same way as at the August election of 1842. In unorganized counties polls were to be opened at the places of voting for members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1844

The act of 1844 also provided for an election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention if the people voted for a Convention. As a majority of the electors voted for a Convention, delegates were elected at the August election of 1844. The election of delegates was conducted, as far as possible, in the same manner as for members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Constitutional Convention met in Iowa City on October 7, 1844. A Constitution was framed by the Convention after a session of twenty-six days. The Constitution, together with a memorial requesting admission into the Union, was presented to Congress in December, 1844. But the Constitution was not to be submitted to the people before the April elections in 1845.

Congress objected to the boundaries of the future State as fixed by the Constitution on the ground that it would create too large a State. Slavery was the great political question at this time, and Northern politicians desired as many free States as possible so as to keep the slave States from gaining control in the Senate, and the practice of creating large

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1843, p. 13.

States in the Northwest caused alarm. Congress, therefore, rejected the so-called Lucas Boundary, desired by the Iowa people, and favored the Nicollet Boundary. The assent to the boundary voted by Congress was made the condition for admission to the Union.

A vote was taken on the Constitution at the April elections in 1845 in the same manner as the vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention. As the Nicollet Boundary demanded by Congress would cut the State off from the Missouri River, the people rejected the Constitution by a majority of 996 votes.

Governor Chambers wished to refer to the people the question of calling a new Convention.[1] This plan was not favored by the legislators who, over the Governor's veto,[2] passed an act authorizing a resubmission of the Constitution of 1844.[3] The act contained the provision that the adoption of the Constitution was not to be considered as an acceptance of the Nicollet Boundary. This act the Secretary of the Territory was required to publish in all newspapers published in the Territory as soon as it became law. The vote on the Constitution was taken at the August election in 1845 in the same manner as the vote on the Constitutional Convention in 1844, except that the electors wrote on their ballots "Constitution" or "No Constitution" according to whether they favored the Constitution or not.

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[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 279.

[2] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 296.

[3] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845 (May-June), Ch. 13. p. 31.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846

The Constitution of 1844 having again been voted down at the August election in 1845, the problem of Statehood remained unsettled. James Clarke was now Governor of the Territory of Iowa. He believed that "misrepresentation and mystification" had been the chief causes of the defeat of the Constitution.[1] As he did not feel that he was sufficiently in touch with the people to know what they desired along this line, he would propose no plan for procedure, but assured the legislators that he would coöperate with them on any proposition having for its object State organization.

The Legislative Assembly, on January 17, 1846, enacted a law to authorize the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention[2] as they believed public opinion was now strongly in favor of Statehood and a vote on the question of Convention, therefore, unnecessary. Delegates were to be elected at the April election of 1846 in the same way as were the members of the Legislative Assembly. The law also provided for the publishing of the Constitution by the Convention after its adoption by that body. Thirty-two delegates were elected and met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846, and framed a Constitution.

A vote was taken on the Constitution at the August election of the same year, in the manner of voting on the Constitution of 1844. To avoid a possible repetition of the fate of the Constitution of 1844, it was voted on by the

[1] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 319.

[2] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1845, p. 37.

people of the Territory of Iowa before presenting it to Congress, and was ratified by a majority of 456 votes. It was presented to the House of Representatives by Augustus C. Dodge, the Iowa Territorial Delegate to Congress; and a compromise on the boundary question having been reached, it was readily approved and Iowa admitted as a State on December 28, 1846. This ended the long struggle for Statehood.

State officers were elected on August 3, 1846. The Constitution was ratified and officers for the new State elected on the same day. This election of State officers was held in accordance with the provisions of the general election law of 1843.

A comparative view of the general election laws of the Old Northwest Territory, the Territory of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Territory of Iowa is given in the tables which follow below on pages 530–533.

HENRY JOHN PETERSON

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

COMPARATIVE GENERAL ELECTION LAWS

NAME OF TERRITORY	DATE OF LAW	TIME OF ELECTION	PLACE	ELECTION NOTICES
Northwest Territory	December 6, 1799	Second Tuesday in October	Court of Quarter Sessions selected polling place in each precinct in county	Fifteen days before the election the Governor issued writ of election directed to county sheriff
Territory of Michigan	May 20, 1819	First Thursday in September	County seat	Posted about three months before election
Territory of Wisconsin	January 18, 1838	First Monday in August	In organized counties at place of township election; in unorganized counties at place in each precinct named in election notice	Posted thirty days before a general election and eight days before a special election
Territory of Iowa	January 25, 1839	First Monday in August	In organized counties at place of township election; in unorganized counties at place in each precinct named in election notice	Posted thirty days before a general election and eight days before a special election
Territory of Iowa	1843	First Tuesday in October	In organized counties at place of township election; in unorganized counties at place in each precinct named in election notice	Posted thirty days before a general election and eight days before a special election

COMPARATIVE GENERAL ELECTION LAWS

NAME OF TERRITORY	NUMBER OF NOTICES	POSTING OF NOTICES	ELECTION JUDGES
Northwest Territory	One in each precinct posted on door of house in which elections were to be held	By sheriff	Three electors chosen *viva voce* by voters at polling place
Territory of Michigan	Five notices for each county posted in public places	By sheriff	Judges of County Court, Board of Commissioners, and sheriff, or a majority
Territory of Wisconsin	Three notices for each precinct or township posted in public places	By sheriff	Three electors for each precinct or polling place appointed by the Board of County Commissioners
Territory of Iowa	Three notices for each precinct or township posted in public places	By sheriff	Three electors for each precinct or polling place appointed by the Board of County Commissioners
Territory of Iowa	Three notices for each precinct or township posted in public places	By sheriff	Three electors for each precinct or polling place appointed by Board of County Commissioners; in organized counties the township trustees

COMPARATIVE GENERAL ELECTION LAWS

NAME OF TERRITORY	ELECTION CLERKS	QUALIFICATION OF JUDGES	HOURS OF VOTING	MANNER OF VOTING
Northwest Territory	Two electors appointed by the judges of election	Oath or affirmation	Ten A. M. until five P. M.	Paper ballot
Territory of Michigan	Two electors appointed by the judges of election	Oath or affirmation	Nine or ten A. M. until five P. M. or sunset	Paper ballot
Territory of Wisconsin	Two electors appointed by the judges of election	Oath or affirmation	Nine A. M. until six P. M. or until nine P. M. if judges thought necessary	Paper ballot
Territory of Iowa	Two electors appointed by the judges of election	Oath or affirmation	Nine A. M. until six P. M. or until nine P. M. if judges thought necessary	Paper ballot
Territory of Iowa	In unorganized counties two electors appointed by the election judges; in organized counties the township clerk and an elector appointed by the township clerk and approved by the election judges	Oath or affirmation	Nine A. M. until six P. M. or until nine P. M. if judges thought necessary	Paper ballot

COMPARATIVE GENERAL ELECTION LAWS

NAME OF TERRITORY	COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS	DISTRICT BOARD	TERRITORIAL BOARD
Northwest Territory	Prothonotary of the Court, sheriff, and two justices of the peace		
Territory of Michigan			Secretary of Territory, Attorney General, and Treasurer, or a majority
Territory of Wisconsin	Clerk of Board of County Commissioners and two justices of the peace appointed by the clerk	Clerks of Board of Commissioners of counties making up the district meeting at office of "senior" county clerk	Governor, Secretary, and Marshal or his deputy
Territory of Iowa	Clerk of Board of County Commissioners and two justices of the peace appointed by the clerk	Clerks of Board of Commissioners of counties making up the district meeting at office of "senior" county clerk	Governor, Secretary, and Marshal or his deputy
Territory of Iowa	Clerk of Board of County Commissioners and two justices of the peace appointed by the clerk	Clerks of Board of Commissioners of counties making up the district meeting at office of "senior" county clerk	Governor, Secretary, and Marshal or his deputy

THE ELECTION OF FRANCIS GEHON IN 1839

The history of the election of Delegates to Congress from the Territory of Iowa furnishes an incident that proves as interesting upon careful examination as it is confusing to the casual student of early Iowa politics. This is the election of Francis Gehon in August of 1839—an election which, though conforming to all the steps and forms required, and sanctioned by the proclamation of the Governor and validated by his certificate of election, was, nevertheless, extra-legal and had no more effect upon the incumbency of the office of Delegate to Congress than if it never had occurred.

The Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa, approved on June 12, 1838, provided "That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly." It also provided "That the first election shall be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct."[1] In accordance with this latter provision, Governor Lucas, on August 15, 1838, issued a proclamation directing that an election for members of the Legislative Assembly and for Delegate to Congress be held on the second Monday in September next ensuing. On the tenth of September, 1838, the election took place. Members of the first Legislative Assembly were chosen; and William W. Chapman, a Democrat, was elected as Delegate to Congress for a term of two years.

[1] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 114.

The session of the First Legislative Assembly, which convened November 12, 1838, was a stormy one. The relations between the Governor and the Assembly were anything but amicable; Governor Lucas and Secretary Conway were at loggerheads throughout the session; and the Assembly and Secretary Conway, after indulging in a heated and undignified altercation over supplies, united in an alliance against Governor Lucas which nearly resulted in the removal of the latter.[1]

Among the acts passed by this Legislative Assembly was "An Act providing for and regulating General elections in this Territory", approved on January 25, 1839. In the first section of this act, making provision for the election of Delegate to Congress, there is considerable discrepancy in punctuation, wording, and meaning between the original law as signed by Governor Lucas and the printed law as prepared and published by Secretary Conway. It was the wording of this section in the original law as signed by the Governor which was directly responsible for the extra-legal election of Francis Gehon. The first section of the act, according to the printed laws as prepared by Secretary Conway contained the following words:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That an election for members of the House of Representatives, and for county officers, shall take place on the first Monday in August next, and on the same day in every year thereafter. An election for delegate to Congress, for members of the Council, and County Recorder, shall take place on the first Monday

[1] The origin and history of these controversies are fully related in Parish's *Robert Lucas*, chapters XVII–XXII.

in August, eighteen hundred and forty, and on the same day in every second year thereafter.[1]

This, however, according to the statement of Governor Lucas in his annual message to the Assembly on November 5, 1839, was not the wording of the bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly and as signed by the Governor. In speaking of the delinquencies and errors of the Secretary, who was required by law to superintend the printing of the acts and resolutions of the Legislative Assembly and to correct the same by the enrolled bills in his office, Governor Lucas says:—

I discouver a very important interpolation in the printed copy, that changes metearly the meaning of the law. The original enrolled bill signed by the presiding Officers of both branches of the Legislative Assembly, approved by the Executive, and deposited in the Secretary's office, in the clause relating to Delegate to Congress, reads as followes: "An election for Delegate to Congress, for members of the Council, and County recorder, shall take place on the first Monday in August next — and forty, and on the same day on every second year thereafter". The printed copy is made to read "An election for Delegate to Congress for members of the Council, and County Recorder, shall take place on the first Monday of August, *Eighteen hundred* and forty, and on the same day in every second year thereafter " Thus we find the word "*next*" when it occurs after the word "*August*" in the original enrolled bill omitted, and the words ["]*Eighteen hundred*" that are not in the original roll interpolated in the printed copy.[2]

This wording might be and evidently was construed by some to authorize the election of a Delegate to Congress, if not members of the Council and County Recorders, at the

[1] *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1838–1839, p. 185.

[2] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838–1841*, p. 184.

general election of 1839, together with the Representatives and county officers other than the Recorder. The reason for mentioning the members of the Council, Delegate to Congress, and County Recorders in a separate clause is found in the fact that the term of these officers was two years while that of the Representatives and county officers, other than Recorder, was one year.[1]

Upon examination of the printed laws of 1838–1839, it will be noted that the certificate of Secretary Conway is dated July 23, 1839, nearly four months after the adjournment of the session and less than two weeks before the day set for the election, August 5 (the first Monday in August, 1839). It is possible, moreover, that several days may have elapsed between the date of certification and the date of distribution of the completed volumes. Thus the original wording of the act was the only wording known to the voters until the election was fairly upon them.

Meanwhile Congress had passed an act, approved March 3, 1839, amending the Organic Act of the Territory. The second section of this act declared:—

> That the term of service of the present delegate for said Territory of Iowa shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and forty; and the qualified electors of said Territory may elect a Delegate to serve from the said twenty-seventh day of October to the fourth day of March thereafter, at such time and place as shall be prescribed by law by the Legislative Assembly, and thereafter a delegate shall be elected, at such time and place as the Legislative Assembly may direct, to serve for a Congress, as members of the House of Representatives are now elected.[2]

[1] The three county supervisors were elected for three years, but their terms of service overlapped, thus necessitating annual election.

[2] Shambaugh's *Documentary History of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 118.

In spite of this very definite statement by Congress, in spite of the provision of the Organic Act giving the Delegate a term of two years, and in spite of the, to say the least, uncertain wording of the original act of the Legislative Assembly, it appears that at the general election which occurred on August 5, 1839, votes for Delegate to Congress were cast and returns thereof officially made to the Secretary in ten counties of the Territory. The following document in Secretary Conway's handwriting in the Archives at Des Moines is the official record of the election:—

Secretary's Office Iowa Territory[1]

I hereby certify that that within is a correct general abstract of votes given for Delegate to Congress in the several counties in said Territory as taken from the abstracts officially returned to me and now on file in this office and opened this day in the presence of the Governor and Marshal according to Law

Given under my hand at Burlington
This first day of October 1839.

Wm B Conway Secretary of the
Territory of Iowa.

I hereby certify the forgoing to be correct
Given under my hand at Burlington this first
day of October A D 1839

Francis Gehon Marshal by
John L. Dunlap Deputy M– –

General abstract of votes officially returned to the office of the Secretary of the Territory at Burlington for Delegate to Congress of the United States from the Territory of Iowa at an Election held in the several Counties in said Territory on the first Monday of August One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty nine

To wit:

[1] Punctuation and capitalization are given as found in the original manuscript.

NAMES OF COUNTIES	Francis Gehon.....	W. W. Chapman.....	Jonathan Beeson.....	Joseph M. Robertson..	Gilbert C. R. Mitchell	Jabez A. Burchard Jr.	Abner Beard.....	Samuel Summers.....	Thomas C. Eads.....
Lee County	1		1						
Van Buren	6								
Des Moines	4								
Henry & Jefferson None									
Louisa & Washington none									
Muscatine and Johnson .	51	12							
Scott and Clinton . . .	143	4		13	3	1	3	9	1
Cedar Jones & Linn									
Jackson	259	3							
Du Buque & Clayton . .	379	5							
Total	843	24	1	13	3	1	3	9	1

A study of the above abstract seems to indicate that Francis Gehon, whose duties as Marshal of the Territory took him into all quarters, had carried the campaign into at least six or seven counties and that otherwise no canvass had been made. It would seem that in seven counties the thought of an election for Delegate to Congress in the middle of the term of William W. Chapman did not occur as reasonable to a single individual. In the remaining ten counties appearing in the abstract the absurdly small number of votes cast for candidates other than Gehon makes it appear probable that even these were cast by a few scattered supporters of Chapman and others, who had perhaps been impressed with the dangers or possibilities for their candidate in case such an election were declared legal.

The insignificance of the vote for Delegate to Congress in

1839 is shown by a comparison of the total number of votes cast (898) with the total number of votes cast for Delegate in the preceding and following years, it being 4502 in 1838 and 7573 in 1840. Nor would anyone have contended that the twenty-four votes cast for the incumbent in office, William W. Chapman, were an indication of the number of supporters he retained out of the 1490 who voted for him in the preceding year.

However, Governor Lucas, evidently considering the election legal, did not go back of the abstract of votes officially returned from the districts to the Secretary; and on October 1, 1839, he issued a proclamation declaring that Francis Gehon had been elected as Delegate to Congress, basing his decision upon the above abstract.[1] On the following day he issued to Gehon a formal certificate of election[2] in these words:—

To all to whome these presents may Come Greeting.

I Robert Lucas, Governor of the Territory of Iowa, do hereby certify: that Francis Gehon Esqur. was duly elected a delegate from the Territory of Iowa, to the House of Representatives of the United States, at a General Election, held in the said Territory of Iowa, on the first Monday in August A D 1839.— He having received the greatest number of votes, of any person; for Delegate to Congress, at said Election, as appeared by the abstracts of votes, duly returned to the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and this day canvas[s]ed, in my presence, in pursuance to the statutes in such case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name,
L. S. and Cause the Great Seal, of the Territory of Iowa, to be

[1] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1841*, p. 159.

[2] Shambaugh's *Executive Journal of Iowa, 1838-1841*, p. 160.

affixed to these Presents. Done at the City of Burlington, in the Territ[o]ry of Iowa, this first day of October, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine—and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixth fourth

(Signed) ROBERT LUCAS

It should be noted that this proclamation of October 1, 1839, seems to be the first participation of Governor Lucas in the matter. There is no evidence to show that he issued any proclamation prior to August 5, announcing the election or stating the officers to be chosen.

The discrepancy between the original law and the printed law did not come to light until July 23, at the earliest; and no reference to such a discrepancy is to be found in the newspaper columns or in the writings of Lucas or Conway prior to the election. In the proclamation of October 1, Governor Lucas refers to the "manuscript" roll of the act "as it was originally approved, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Territory" as his authority for considering the election valid, and his definite public contrast of the two wordings was not made until November 5, 1839, in his message to the Second Legislative Assembly.

No evidence has been forthcoming to indicate that campaigns were conducted or votes cast at this election for members of the Council or for County Recorders. This would seem to further strengthen the view that the votes for Delegate were cast in response to a vigorous campaign by Francis Gehon.

Little newspaper comment upon this election is discoverable. Perhaps the most important reference is the following extract from the *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*:—

Another Proclamation.—The Governor has issued his Proclamation declaring *Francis Gehon, Esq Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Iowa!!* Said Gehon having received 843 votes, W. W. Chapman 24, and Joseph M. Robinson[1] 13 at the last August election. In the late election our fellow-citizens in the southern part of the Territory thought it unnecessary to vote for a Delegate inasmuch as Congress did, at the late session, pass a special act declaring Mr. Chapman entitled to his seat for two years. The Governor's Proclamation is issued in accordance to a law of the last session of our Legislature. We presume—as will then be fashionable—Mr. Gehon will contest his election at the next meeting of Cong., and we shall see which is the strongest the Congressional or the Territorial.[2]

Such is the story of the election. Its sequel seems to have faded from the pages of recorded history, if perchance it was ever written there. However, negative conclusions at least may be stated. In the first place Francis Gehon did not take his seat in the United States Congress. William W. Chapman continued to serve as Delegate for the Territory of Iowa until the close of the term allotted by act of Congress—namely the twenty-seventh of October, 1840, when he was succeeded by Augustus Cæsar Dodge who had been elected at the general election in October, 1840. Nor does the *Congressional Globe* for the session of 1839, give any indication that there was any question as to the eligibility of William W. Chapman. If Francis Gehon contested his seat, the contest seems not to have assumed proportions sufficient to attract the attention of the House, which was at that time intensely excited over the contest of the seats of certain members from New Jersey.

[1] Should be "Robertson"

[2] *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot*, Vol. I, No. 19, October 10, 1839.

Yet it is possible that Gehon did make some effort to push his claims at Washington. When trouble became imminent with Missouri over border difficulties in the last part of 1839, Governor Lucas, Chief Justice Charles Mason, and Judge Joseph Williams signed and sent to Francis Gehon, Marshal of the Territory, a communication urging him to give his official attention to affairs on the border. A reply from Gehon, headed, "Steam Boat Rapids Novr 3rd 1839", stated that he had received the communication "at the S. B landing when on my way to the east."[1] He therefore sent his deputy, George A. Hendry, to the border, who acted as Marshal through the ensuing difficulties. The trip east was at that time a matter of several weeks' duration and would have terminated shortly before the convening of Congress. To assume that this was the object of his trip "east" would be wholly unwarranted, but the fact is given for what it may be worth.

The election of Francis Gehon came to naught, in spite of election returns and executive proclamation and certification, because it was in violation of the Organic Act of the Territory, in conflict with a later amendment of that act by Congress, and contrary to the printed statutes of the Territory of Iowa.

Louis Pelzer

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

[1] This letter is found among the letters and papers of Robert Lucas.

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony: Canada and the American Revolution. By JUSTIN H. SMITH. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. Vols. I, II. Pp. xxiv, 638, xv, 635. Portraits, plates, maps.

An interesting field of study has been undertaken by Professor Smith in this attempt to tell the story of the relation of Canada to the American Revolution and the unsuccessful efforts of the Atlantic Coast Colonies to secure the coöperation of their northern neighbor. It is a commendable work for it shows a tendency on the part of American historians to realize that the American Revolution was not a matter that affected only the strip of land between the rocks of Maine and the swamps of Florida.

The history is not a simple one. The Canadians were a complex people—religiously, socially, and racially—and the exact portrayal of their attitude toward England and the Thirteen Colonies is a difficult matter. However, the author does not attempt a philosophic treatment of these relations. He simply tells, in a logical and interesting manner, the narrative of events which were the expression of the inter-relation of the three parties—Canada, England, and the Thirteen Colonies.

The work is evidently the result of careful research and preparation. "Every place in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain where valuable documents have seemed likely to exist, has been searched", says the author; and the amount of local color employed indicates that an enormous mass of detail must have been examined in order to secure from the originals the necessary facts concerning the setting and the minutiæ of events and characterizations.

Quotations have been freely used, and the foot-note references are sufficient to indicate authorities for all important statements.

The critical reader will also find valuable information in the *Remarks* at the end of each volume, arranged by chapters. The *List of Sources* appended to the first volume gives an idea of the published works consulted by the author.

The work as a whole is thoroughly readable and at times dramatic. His discussion of the underlying conditions in Canada prior to the War is somewhat brief, but in the narration of events this deficiency is to a certain extent recompensed. The Quebec Act and its far reaching results are well treated, and the history of the various expeditions from the Colonies aimed at Canadian conquest are graphically related. Altogether it is a well written narrative of events that give a clearer understanding of the struggle by which thirteen and not fourteen colonies established their independence.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Second Series. Volume XX. 1906–1907. Boston: Published by the Society. 1907. Pp. xviii, 614. Portraits, plates.

Another volume of valuable historical material has been added to the long list of the publications of this well-known Society. Besides the record of twelve meetings of the Society—from January, 1906, to March, 1907—the volume contains a number of papers on historical subjects, memoirs of deceased members of the Society, and original documents hitherto unpublished. Of these documents perhaps the most noteworthy are the following:—

Letters of William Duane, communicated by Worthington C. Ford. William Duane, the violent, abusive editor of the Philadelphia *Aurora*, is a well-known character in early American journalism. Bitterly partisan in his writings and unscrupulous in his methods, he nevertheless held himself considerably above the level of Callender, Lyon, and other notorious political hacks. Perhaps Duane's greatest claim to a place on the pages of history lies in the life-long friend-

ship which existed between himself and Thomas Jefferson. In the words of Mr. Ford, "the letters now written prove this friendship, while casting a somewhat curious light upon his disinterestedness, upon the vicissitudes of journalism, and upon the views of public office and its rewards entertained by himself and his great patron."

Documents Relating to Slavery, communicated by Professor Albert B. Hart. These documents consist largely of bills of sale and deeds to negro slaves. They serve as valuable illustrations of the manner in which the slave traffic was carried on in the South.

Among the papers read before the Society, one by Mr. Franklin B. Sanborn, entitled *St. John de Crèvecoeur, the American Farmer*, is of special interest. It is an account of the life of a Frenchman who, under the name of "The American Farmer" wrote descriptions of life in America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. His writings were published both in England and France, and while they are sometimes exaggerated and inaccurate, they throw an interesting light upon life in this country during the period of the Revolution.

Other papers treating of subjects of a more local nature make the volume especially valuable to the student of Massachusetts and New England history.

Dan Elbert Clark

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. Cahokia Records 1778–1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Historical Library. 1907. Pp. clvi, 663. Portraits, plates.

This volume constitutes the first of a series devoted to the period during which Illinois was a part of and subject to the governmental jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The editor has, therefore, prepared an introduction of about one hundred and fifty pages containing the history of the French villages of Illinois County

during these early and unquiet years. The remainder of the volume is given up to published transcripts from the records of Cahokia, one of the villages in the American Bottom, which stretches for a hundred miles along the east bank of the Mississippi River across and south from the mouth of the Missouri. Along this fertile strip of bottom lands, flooded periodically by the river, dwelt the French *habitants*, clustered in quaint little villages—the residue remaining from the long contest between England and France for possession of the river and its basin. The story of these people from the time when, thrilled by the word liberty and the news of French aid to the struggling Atlantic colonies, they gave themselves up to George Rogers Clark and his band of Americans, down through the years of vicissitudes and oppression to the time of the reorganization of government in 1790 under Governor St. Clair, is carefully and graphically told in the introduction. Eulogy finds no place here, but the facts as shown by the primary records are outlined with careful reference to the sources.

The Cahokia records, discovered by the editor and published as a main part of the volume under discussion, are a valuable contribution to Mississippi Valley history. Besides a number of smaller items, such as the record of the court established by George Rogers Clark and a petition to Colonel Clark by a Cahokia inhabitant, there are included the *Record of the Court of the District of Cahokia*, an *Extract of the Registers of the Magistracy of Cahokia*, and a number of French and English *Cahokia Documents*, a large proportion of which are letters to and from George Rogers Clark and others prominent in the history of the French villages from 1778–1790.

The volume also contains a bibliography, a brief index, several cuts, and a reproduction of an early map of the region under consideration.

The work as a whole gives evidence of careful editing. No liberties have been taken with manuscripts, but the archaic spelling and capitalization have been reproduced. Where the document is in French both the original copy and the translation are given. The

largest document is the *Record of the Court of the District of Cahokia*, which covers the court proceedings from 1779 to 1790 and is a veritable mine of information concerning the habits and customs of the villagers. If the succeeding volumes contain as valuable historical raw material as the present, the historian of the Middle West will have much reason to be grateful to Mr. Alvord and the Illinois State Historical Library.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Publication Number Eleven of the Illinois State Historical Library. Springfield: Published by authority of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 1906. Pp. xvii, 437. Portraits, plates.

This volume consists of the transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society at its seventh annual meeting, held at Springfield, Illinois, January, 24–25, 1906. The introduction contains the Constitution of the Society, together with a list of the officers and members. With the exception of the first nineteen pages, which contain the record of the official proceedings of the Society, the book is devoted to papers read before the Society and other contributions to State history.

The papers are, for the most part, well written and treat in a scholarly manner of interesting phases of Illinois history. As it would be impossible here to notice all of the articles, a few have been selected which are contributions not only to Illinois history but to the history of the Mississippi Valley as well.

Negro Servitude in Illinois, by Newton D. Harris, is a brief, concise statement of the case by a man who has made an extended investigation of the subject. In spite of the clause in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Old Northwest, there existed in Illinois as in other Northern States a system of "indentured servants", which was slavery in every sense of the word. As a result of this

system, which was practiced for many years with the sanction of the law, the State of Illinois now has its race problem as truly as Georgia. The author feels that his State has been unfair in its treatment of the negro population.

The Chicago Drainage Canal and its Forebear, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by Alexander J. Jones. Louis Joliet in one of his reports pointed out the possibility of a canal being built from Lake Michigan to the Illinois, thus forming a continuous waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The article under consideration outlines in an interesting manner the history of the canal from the origin of the project to the date of its completion.

Libraries as Local History Centers: The Chicago Historical Society, by Caroline B. McIlvaine. This paper is divided into two parts. The first part is concerned with the development of State and local historical societies in Illinois and the location of historical collections in that State. The second part is devoted to the history and work of the Chicago Historical Society, which is cited as an illustration of the higher type of local society in its relation to the study of State and national history.

There are other articles of interest to the general reader of history, which cannot be noted here. There are numerous portraits and illustrations which add value to the publication. An unusually comprehensive index closes this volume which will readily find a place among the useful works on Illinois State history.

Dan Elbert Clark

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City

Fifth Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi from October 1, 1905, to October 1, 1906. By Dunbar Rowland. Jackson, Mississippi: Department of Archives and History. 1907. Pp. 177.

To anyone connected with State historical or archive work, the above report will be of exceeding interest. Beginning with a sum-

mary of the activities of the Department since its organization in 1902, Mr. Rowland outlines the work of the past year, and passes to a detailed report of the collection of transcripts from European Archives relative to Mississippi history. The work was undertaken by the Director in the months of June, July, and August, 1906, during which time he visited the English and French repositories of Archives, examined the collections having to do with the history of Mississippi, and made arrangements for the transcription of records to be sent to the Department of Archives and History after his return to America.

Visiting first that great historical mine, the British Public Records Office, he investigated the material relative to the American possessions. Of particular interest from the standpoint of Mississippi history were the records of the British Province of West Florida. Little attention seems to have been paid by American investigators to the English occupancy of West Florida and the search became therefore of added interest and value. The calendars of records given in the Director's report contain a wealth of source material as fascinating as it is historically valuable.

In France he found a different system used in the preservation of public documents. The English method is to concentrate all important national Archives in one repository. The French, however, have allowed the national records to remain in the different departments in which they originated. Among the Archives of the Ministry of the Marine, Mr. Rowland found the material of most value to the history of Mississippi. These records have been preserved through many trials and vicissitudes. The more or less general practice in European countries of carrying the public records about in the King's train has meant the loss of much material in the course of the royal peregrinations. Thirteen removals have occurred in the history of the Archives of the Ministry of the Marine, yet they are now well classified and cared for in that part of the Tuilleries which has been connected with the Louvre.

The original plan of the Director was to examine the Spanish

Archives at Madrid, Seville, and Simancas, but the appropriation for transcripts having been exhausted, that part of the undertaking was given up. A tentative outline of the Spanish Archives as they deal with Mississippi history was, however, obtained for the report through the kindness of Dr. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, as a result of an investigation of the Spanish Archives carried on by Dr. W. R. Shepherd.

Following the report of the Director is an apendix of about ninety pages giving a calendar of *Correspondance Générale Louisiane.* The volume also contains the financial report and an adequate index.

Undertakings of this nature are of great value to American historical study inasmuch as they broaden the foundation and make connection with the proper background. Too many writers treat of American history as an isolated series of events and movements, rather than as one of the parallel longitudinal sections of the world's history. It should, however, be borne in mind by State and local organizations planning such work that the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution has made extended plans and has already accomplished much in the collection of transcripts from foreign Archives and the best results will be obtained by coöperation with this institution.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

First Biennial Report of the Department of Archives and History of the State of West Virginia. By VIRGIL A. LEWIS. Charleston: The Tribune Printing Co. 1906. Pp. 271. Portraits, plates.

The *First Biennial Report of the Department of Archives and History of the State of West Virginia*, by Virgil A. Lewis, State Historian and Archivist, is worthy of note. It marks a determined and promising effort on the part of that State to preserve its historical records. No one can for a moment question the value and interest of the history of that Commonwealth. Born of the mother

State of Virginia during the troublous times of the War, it came into separate being with a consciousness of a century of intensely dramatic history already experienced, yet with no public records of its own to show for it. According to the report of the State Historian, its condition as possessor of its own archives had been little bettered by the time of the organization of the Department of Archives and History in 1905.

After making the statement that "In all this array of State History Publications in the Libraries of our Country, there is not a single volume representing West Virginia, for the State has never issued a single one of this character", Mr. Lewis proceeds with almost pathetic contrast to enumerate about five hundred journals, letters, petitions, and other historical documents relating to West Virginia not to be found in the State, but scattered through the archives and historical collections and publications of neighboring States—and he adds that as many more might have been given if space had permitted.

In the discussion of activities and plans, there seems to be a curious reticence in regard to original manuscripts. Are documents of this nature, whether the records of public officials or non-public historical materials, not included among the archives which the Department is given authority to preserve? In that case the Department would seem to be a combined State Library and Museum rather than a Department of Archives and History.

The work seems to have been undertaken with enthusiasm and intelligence and the first *Biennial Report* indicates a decided advance toward an excellent system of preservation of the historical records of the State.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

Proceedings of the American Political Science Association at its Second Annual Meeting held at Baltimore, Maryland, December 26–29, 1905. Lancaster, Pennsylvania: American Political Science Association. 1906. Pp. 232.

Proceedings of the American Political Science Association at its Third Annual Meeting held at Providence, Rhode Island, December 26–29, 1906. Lancaster, Pennsylvania: American Political Science Association. 1907. Pp. 258.

The *Proceedings* of the second and third annual meetings of the Political Science Association contain the constitution and list of officers and members of the Association, the reports of the Treasurer for the respective years, the reports of the proceedings of the two annual meetings, the programs and the text in full of papers and discussions.

The Second Annual Meeting was held at Baltimore under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University. Professor Frank J. Goodnow, President of the Association, gave the presidential address on the subject *The Growth of Executive Discretion.* The programs on the morning and afternoon of December 27 were given up to the discussion of the topics of *Suffrage Conditions in the South* and *International Law* respectively. On the following day a joint session with the American Economic Association was held in the forenoon on the subject of *Municipal Ownership;* and the fifth session, in the afternoon, included four papers under the general head of *Politics.* The sixth and seventh sessions consisted of round table meetings in *Instruction in Political Science* and *Comparative Legislation* and the annual business meeting of the Association.

The Third Annual Meeting was at Providence, Rhode Island, under the auspices of Brown University. *International Law* and *Constitutional Law* and *Administration* were the general topics of the first two sessions. The third session, on the evening of December 27, was a joint meeting with the American Sociological Association, and the program consisted of an address of welcome by President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, and the presidential addresses of President Albert Shaw, of the American Political Science Association, and President Lester F. Ward, of the American Sociological Association.

The fourth session, a joint meeting with the American Economic

Association, was given over to the subject of the *Organization and Control of Insurance Companies*. In the fifth session *Political Theories* was the topic under consideration, led by a paper on *Hobbes' Doctrine of the State of Nature*, by Professor C. E. Merriam. The two sessions on December 29 were devoted to papers on the *Government of Dependencies*.

A number of the papers above mentioned are not printed in the Proceedings but appear in the quarterly issues of the *American Political Science Review* for the year 1907.

JOHN C. PARISH

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY

AMERICANA AND MISCELLANEOUS

The principal contributions to *The Essex Antiquarian* for July are: *Salem in 1700, No. 28*, by Sidney Perley, and the continuation of *Ipswich Court Records and Files*.

The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor has issued Part I of the *Annual Report for 1907*, consisting of a forty-eight page pamphlet on *Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts, 1906*.

The most extended article in *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for July and August is one by the Editor, Rev. Stephen D. Peet, on *The Tower of Babel and the Confusion of Tongues*.

Nos. 6 and 7 of Series XXV of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* consist of a monograph on *The State in Constitutional and International Law*, by Robert Treat Crane.

The Sacketts of America; Their Ancestors and Descendants, a genealogical volume of 550 pages, containing about 5,000 names, has just been published. It is compiled by Mr. C. H. Weygant of Newburgh, New York.

The main contributions to the July *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* are: *Geographical Boundaries—I*, by Ellen C. Semple; and *Geographic Influence on the Economic History of Virginia*, by G. T. Surface.

The three leading articles of *The Yale Review* for August are: *Rebates*, by H. T. Newcomb; *The Standard Oil Company and the Pipe Lines*, by Gilbert H. Montague; and *The Paradox of Governor Pennypacker*, by C R. Woodruff.

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of New Milford, Conn., is the title of a twenty page pamphlet containing the address given upon that subject and occasion by Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Leading articles of the July number of *The American Journal of Sociology* include, *Are the Social Sciences Answerable to Common Principles of Method*, by Albion W. Small, and *A Case Study of Delinquent Boys in the Juvenile Court of Chicago*, by Mabel C. Rhoades.

Bulletin No. 70 of the Bureau of Labor, appearing in May, 1907, contains the following: *The Italian on the Land: A Study in Immigration*, by Emily F. Meade; *A Short History of Labor Legislation in Great Britain*, by A. Maurice Low; and *British Workmen's Compensation Acts*, by Launcelot Packer.

Among the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* there appear in 1907 a sixty-four page *Catalogue of Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast 1897–1906*, by Alexander G. McAdie, and a fifty page pamphlet in memory of *Samuel Pierpont Langley*, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1887 to 1906.

The opening article of the July number of the *American Historical Magazine* is one on *The Declaration of Independence*, by Mrs. C. F. M'Laine. This issue also contains the fourth paper by John A. Stevens upon *The Physical Evolution of New York City in a Hundred Years 1807–1907; The King Family*, by W. W. Spooner; and a number of original documents.

The March number of the *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association* contains the following articles: *Some Statistical Problems Connected with the World's Stock of Gold*, by Francis B. Forbes; *The Massachusetts Probation System, Its Administration and Operation; Homicide and the Death Penalty in Austria-Hungary*, by Maynard Shipley; and *Statistics of Child Suicide*, by Arthur MacDonald.

The May number of *The Yale Review* inclines to the discussion of reform movements, its four articles being as follows: *The Agrarian Movement in Russia*, by Vladimir G. Simkhovitch; *The Recent Reforms in the Consular Service of the United States*, by Avard L. Bishop; *Our Currency Reform Problem*, by Fred R. Fairchild; and *The Basis of Rate-Making as Affected by Competition versus Combination of Railroads*, by Harry G. Brown.

The article of most interest from a historical standpoint in *The South Atlantic Quarterly* for July, 1907, is one on *The Settlement of the Cape Fear*, by R. D. W. Connor, telling of the settling of this region in spite of the bleak and dangerous coast and the ill repute consequent upon the presence of large numbers of pirates, the hostility of the Cape Fear Indians, and the closing of the Carolina land offices by the Lords Proprietor.

In part 4 of the third volume of the "quarterly issue" of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* appears a translation of *The Letter of Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca, Dated 1494, Relating to the Second Voyage of Columbus to America (Being the First Written Document on the Natural History, Ethnography, and Ethnology of America)*. The letter covers nearly thirty pages of text and the article is illustrated by two early maps.

The Farmer's Debt to Science, by Frank W. Bicknell, formerly editor of the *Mail and Times*, of Des Moines, is one of the articles of the August number of *The American Review of Reviews*. His general theme is the scientific development of agriculture in the

State of Iowa and is illustrated by a discussion of the work in the line of agriculture and animal husbandry at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The "short course" idea, the "seed-corn special trains," and the county experiment stations have been potent factors in determining Iowa's leadership in scientific methods of farming and stock-raising.

In *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* for August is an article entitled *The Treasury and the Banks Under Secretary Shaw*, by A. P. Andrew. The writer charges the ex-Secretary with stretching his constitutional powers, ignoring the accepted traditions of the department, and leaving a series of new and dangerous precedents. Another article of interest is *The Growth of the Union Pacific and its Financial Operations*, by Thomas W. Mitchell.

Among the contributions to the third number of *The Journal of American History* we note an extended article entitled *Anniversary of American Commerce*, by C. Seymore Bullock, concerning itself largely with the centennial of steam navigation. It is illustrated by a number of cuts and a plan of the City of New York published in 1807. The first of the messages from the Governors of American Commonwealths, published in this number, is one from Governor Albert B. Cummins of the State of Iowa. Other articles are: a *Manuscript of Colonel Jarvis—Born in 1756*, being an account of an American's experience in the British Army; *Pilot of First White Men to Cross the American Continent*, by Grace R. Hebard, and *Progeny of Saxon Kings in America*, by Dwight Tracy.

Among the articles in the *Transactions of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society* for 1906–07, we note *The Causes that Led to the War of 1812*, by B. Sulte—a sketch of some of the subjects of grievance between England and the United States which led to a renewal of warfare. Some interesting observations are given concerning the attitude of Canada before and during the War. Other articles are: *The Southern Trail in British Columbia*, by J. M. Macown, an historical and descriptive discussion of trailing in South-

ern British Columbia; *The MacKenzie River Basin*, by E. Stewart; *Machiavelli*, by J. S. Ewart, a rather extended study with much use of quotations; and *The Romance of the Fur Trade*, by Lawrence J. Burpee.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for July, 1907, is given up to the subject of American Colonial Policy and Administration. The number consists of four parts dealing respectively with *American and British Colonial Policies*, *Industrial and Financial Problems in the Dependencies of the United States*, *Educational Problems in the Dependencies*, and *Legal and Political Problems Affecting the Dependencies.* The papers (fourteen in all) comprising these four parts were read at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia, April 19 and 20, 1907.

Two prominent phases of recent historical activity, namely, the emphasis of local history and the compilation of bibliographies, have found united expression in a recent publication entitled *A Guide to Massachusetts Local History.* To quote from the title page, the work is "a bibliographical index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the state, including books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals and collected works, books in preparation, historical manuscripts, newspaper clippings, etc." The *Guide* has been compiled by Charles A. Flagg of the Library of Congress, who has evidently been able to very successfully secure the coöperation of the local librarians and historians of the State. The task of preparing such a bibliography is by no means small. The State of Massachusetts has been so active in the way of publication through both public and private channels that the literary output is enormous. Mr. Flagg has, therefore, limited himself to "political, military, genealogical, biographical and descriptive material" and has even then found it no mean problem. The arrangement of material is very simple. After a list of general works the publications are listed according to counties alphabetically arranged and under each county according to local communities. The general idea of a bibliography

of the local literature of a State, so well carried out in this instance by Mr. Flagg, should receive attention in other States as well as Massachusetts.

IOWANA

The main article in the August number of the *Midwestern* is one entitled *Polk County, Its Story, its Towns, and its People*, illustrated by a number of cuts.

The Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons for the years 1906 and 1907 appears bound in a single volume, published by Newton R. Parvin, Grand Secretary.

The July number of *The Iowa Churchman* opens with a short historical sketch entitled *Three Hundred Years*, by E. V. Shayler, treating of the beginnings of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

Published by the Hobart Publishing Company of Chicago in 1906, there appears a *Biographical Review of Henry County, Iowa*, consisting, as its title indicates, of short biographical sketches of Henry County residents.

Under the title *Year Book and Reference Manual*, Rev. J. G Hoerlein of Iowa City, publishes a small pamphlet containing historical sketches and information regarding the German Lutheran Congregations of Johnson County, Iowa.

The July number of the *Iowa Medical Journal* contains, besides the *Proceedings of the Iowa State Medical Society for 1907* in their annual meeting at Cedar Rapids, May 15–17, an article by A. P. Olsen, of Leon, on *Medical Jurisprudence.*

The *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* for April, 1907, devotes considerable space to the subject of the Indeterminate Sentence, reprinting the act providing for it, and giving the discussion of this form of sentence by Judges Robinson and McClain before the Ninth Iowa

State Conference of Charities and Corrections. This number of the *Bulletin* also contains the proceedings of the Quarterly Conference held in March.

A book of very excellent poems appears in 1907 under the title *The Happy Princess and Other Poems*, by Arthur Davison Ficke. Besides the romance poem, which gives the name to the volume, are included seven shorter poems and a group of what the writer appropriately calls pilgrim verses. Mr. Ficke has been a member of the faculty of the English Department of the State University of Iowa.

The 1907 issue of *The Transit* published by the Engineering Society of the State University of Iowa contains as its opening number an article on *Modernizing the City of Cebu, Philippine Islands*, by R. C. Hardman, '04. Most of the remaining articles are contributed by members of the Faculty of the College of Applied Science. A valuable directory of the engineering alumni of The State University of Iowa is included.

An item of interest in connection with the current railway rate question is the complainant's and intervenor's brief in the case of the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway & Light Company against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, defendant, and the North Liberty Elevator Company, intervenor, tried before the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure to the complainant (an interurban line), joint rates with the steam company named as defendant.

A thirty-two page *Bulletin of the School of Education* of The State University of Iowa appeared in August, 1907. The School of Education was authorized by the Board of Regents in June, 1907. It is organized under the directorship of Frederick E. Bolton, Professor of Education, and embraces the three Departments of Education, Psychology, and Philosophy. The bulletin gives general information concerning the School of Education and indicates the courses of instruction especially recommended for those preparing to teach in high schools.

In March the Davenport Academy of Sciences published pages 125–417 of volume XI of its *Proceedings*, consisting of a monograph on *The Birds of Iowa*, by Rudolph M. Anderson. This contribution to Iowa scientific literature is a valuable one furnishing a State catalogue embodying the latest results of field work and conforming to the present accepted code of nomenclature. The thesis was submitted by the writer to the Faculty of the Graduate College of the State University of Iowa in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

A Record of a Useful and Beautiful Life, is the title of a forty-eight page memorial to Mrs. Ada A. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids. It is prefaced by a *Foreword*, by Mr. Luther A. Brewer, and consists of a collection of appreciations written after the death of Mrs. Van Vechten in November, 1905. The life of the subject was one which made a positive impress for good upon the community, particularly in club and church affairs, and in the foundation and development of the Free Public Library of Cedar Rapids. The pamphlet, which is issued in an attractive form by the Torch Press closes with a description and plate of the memorial window presented to the Free Public Library on February 2, 1907, by the friends of Mrs. Van Vechten.

In a volume of over a hundred pages entitled *The Catholic Church in Clinton County*, Mr. Louis V. Dunn sketches the history of each of the numerous churches of the Roman Catholic faith in Clinton County. Besides the sixteen chapters devoted to the churches and their pastors he includes a discussion of the Catholic institutions of the county and a brief history of the Dubuque Archdiocese of which Clinton County has always formed a part. The frontispiece consists of a cut of Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, and the volume is profusely illustrated by cuts of the churches and pastors of Clinton County. Taken all in all, the work is a valuable one containing historical information that would probably otherwise fail of preservation.

The *Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association* at its Sixth Annual Meeting, held on December 11, 1906, is styled on the title page *A Book of Problems.* Besides the more formal material containing information concerning the society, reports of committees and the minutes of the annual meeting, the volume contains a memorial sketch of Joseph S. Trigg, by L. H. Pammel; the addresses of the President of the Association, L. H. Pammel, and the following group of five articles: *The Problem of the Rural Schools*, by Forest C. Ensign; *The Problem of Iowa Groves and Windbreaks*, by H. P. Baker; *The Problem of the Small Town or Rural Village*, by R. B. Wylie; *The Problem of the Birds—Educational and Legislative Aspects of Bird Protection*, by B. H. Bailey; and *The Problem of Forestry in the Public Schools*, by B. Shimek.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The *Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society* appeared in May, 1907, as a forty-four page pamphlet.

A biographical article on *Benjamin D. Hicks*, by Frederick C. Hicks, opens the July number of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.*

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography for July consists almost entirely of continuations of the various series of documents relating to Virginia history.

Besides continuations, the leading contribution to *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* for July is the *Correspondence Between Edmund Brailsford and his Father.*

In the *American Monthly Magazine* for June we note the *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, which convened at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1907.

The leading contribution to the June, 1907, issue of the *Records of the Past* is part two of the *Pre-Indian Inhabitants of North America.* This number also contains a brief review of the *Work of the Ohio Archaeological Society.*

The *German American Annals* for May and June contains an extended biographical article on *Francis Daniel Pastorius, The Founder of Germantown*, by Marion D. Learned, and *Some Unpublished Longfellow Letters.*

The *Essex Institute Historical Collections* for July contains as the opening number an article on *Literary Salem*, by Rev. John W. Buckham. Otherwise the number consists of published collections of original historical material and genealogies.

The *Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity* for the year 1905 includes two papers, one being *Interesting Data Relating to the Estates Bordering on Lincoln Square* (Worcester), by Henry M. Wheeler, and the other, *Converse Family Settlements in America*, by John J. Putnam.

The *Medford Historical Register* for July, 1907, contains, besides the continuations of *A Medford Tax Payer*, *Lemuel Cox, The Bridge Builder and Inventor*, and *Extracts from Selectmen's Records*, obituaries of a number of Medford citizens and a list of *Papers and Addresses* read before the Medford Historical Society in 1906 and 1907.

The following articles appear in the April number of the *Missouri Historical Review: Historic Landmarks of Jefferson County No. 2*, by J. L. Thomas; *Missouri History as Illustrated by George C. Bingham*, by May Simonds; *The Pike County Circuit Court*, by T. J. C. Flagg; and *Documents Illustrating the Troubles on the Border, 1858*, by Jonas Viles.

The opening number of the *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society* for March is the *Address Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Society, December 18, 1906*, by the President, Mr. William V. McGrath, Jr. Among other articles this issue contains a collection of letters taken from the Archives of the Archbishopric of Quebec, and the conclusion of the collection of letters under the title *Cheverus in France.*

The *Maryland Historical Magazine* for March contains: *Correspondence of Governor Eden*, being a collection of letters written in 1775 to and from Robert Eden, the last of the proprietary governors of Maryland; *Introduction of the Black Bass into the Ohio and the Potomac*, by Philip T. Tyson; *Transported Convict Laborers in Maryland During the Colonial Period*, by Basil Sollers; an historical exposition of *The Stained Glass Windows in the State House at Annapolis*, by Clayton C. Hall; and a genealogy of the *Blakistone Family*, by Christopher Johnston.

The Chicago Historical Society has published a *Biographical Sketch of Hon. Joseph Duncan, Fifth Governor of Illinois*, by E. W. Blatchford. This address was given before the Society on the occasion of the presentation to the Society of a portrait of Governor Duncan, the gift of his grandchildren, Hon. William Clement Putnam and Miss Elizabeth Duncan Putnam, of Davenport, Iowa. Governor Duncan was inaugurated on December 3, 1834, and served four years in the executive chair.

Aside from continuations, the leading articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July, 1907, are: *John Redington of Topsfield, Mass., and Some of his Descendants*, by J. Granville Leach; *Marriages Solemnized by the Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, Amherst, N. H., 1780–1829*, by F. L. Gay; *The Family of Henry Curtis of Sudbury, Mass.*, by H. E. Woods; and *Edward and John Collins and their Descendants*, by Bernard C. Steiner.

The *Publications of the Southern History Association* for May contains two interesting collections of letters: *The Correspondence of Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb, 1860–1862*, and *Francis Marion's Correspondence with General Nathaniel Greene.* Thomas Cobb was a delegate to the convention at which Georgia passed the ordinance of secession. He was prominent in the organization of the Confederacy and a gallant soldier in the War of the Rebellion, during which he was killed. The correspondence of Francis Marion was taken from manuscript copies found in the collection of Greene papers in the Library of Congress, and consists mostly of letters from Greene to Marion.

The Western Indians in the Revolution, by Wallace Notestein is the opening article in the July number of the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.* Mr. Notestein's paper was awarded the annual prize offered to Ohioans by the Ohio Sons of the Revolution for an historical essay, February, 1905. Other articles in this issue are *The Rescue Case of 1857*, by Benjamin F. Prince; *The First Steamboat on the Ohio*, by Nelson W. Evans; *Building a Commercial*

System, by Frank P. Goodwin; *Ann Sargent Bailey*, by Mrs. James R. Hopley; and *Tours into Kentucky and the Northwest Territory*, by Rev. James Smith. The last named article consists of three journals kept by Rev. Smith in the last part of the eighteenth century and edited with an introductory sketch by Josiah Morrow.

George F. Whitworth opens the July number of *The Washington Historical Quarterly* with a *Retrospect of Half a Century*, concerning itself largely with the progress of invention in transportation facilities and the consequent development of the Pacific Slope in the last fifty years. The remaining articles are: *Daniel Webster, Lord Ashburton, and Old Oregon*, by C. T. Johnson, who contends that Webster was innocent of any intention of bartering the part of the Oregon country north of the Columbia River for fishing rights on the northern Atlantic Coast in 1842–43; *Jesse Applegate: Pioneer, Statesman and Philosopher*, by Joseph Schafer; *William Clark: Soldier, Explorer, Statesman*, by Reuben Gold Thwaites; and *The Indian Council at Walla Walla*, by T. C. Elliot. In the Document Department are reproduced a number of old letters from Hudson Bay Company officials and employees from 1829–1840.

Charles Gross opens *The American Historical Review* for July with an article on *Mortmain in Medieval Boroughs*, containing interesting information concerning the attitude of the burgesses in the Middle Ages toward the acquisition of land by religious bodies. The other articles of the number are: *Nicholas Fuller: A Forgotten Exponent of English Liberty*, by Roland G. Usher; *The Rise of Manufactures in the Miami Country*, by Frank P. Goodwin; *Chief Justice Marshall and Virginia 1813–1821*, by William E. Dodd; and *President Jackson and the Texas Revolution*, by Eugene C. Barker. The last named article is a defense of Jackson. It takes up (1) the efforts of President Jackson to purchase Texas, (2) his connection with the alleged plot of Sam Houston to revolutionize the country, and (3) the charges against the government of breach of neutrality during the Texas revolution. This issue of the *Review*

also contains the first part of the hitherto unpublished manuscript, entitled *Directorium ad Faciendum Passagium Transmarinum*, edited in its untranslated form by C. Raymond Beazley.

The main contribution to the *Annals of Iowa* for July is the first installment of *Iowa and the First Nomination of Abraham Lincoln*, by F. I. Herriott. The composition of the Convention at Chicago and the forces that controlled the balloting are treated in a rather psychological manner and indicate an exhaustive study of the political desires and predilections of the delegates and "outside volunteer attendance." Mr. Herriott also gives considerable attention to the refutation of the charge that "some delegates from Iowa were on the trading tack." The remaining articles of the issue are: *David Rorer*, by Edward H. Stiles; *How the Des Moines Valley Railroad Came to Des Moines*, by Tacitus Hussey; *Dr. Henry Hawkins Barker—A Pioneer Physician*, by J. F. Kennedy; and the address given by Governor A. B. Cummins at Andersonville in November, 1906, in accepting for the State of Iowa the monument erected in commemoration of soldiers who died at that prison.

LINN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Among the most satisfying items of Iowana published during the current year is the *Proceedings of the Historical Society of Linn County, Iowa, Vol. II, 1905–1907*. It is satisfying both as a publication and as an indication of what it is possible for county and local historical societies to accomplish. It is a volume of about two hundred and seventy-five pages neatly bound in paper covers with a steel engraving as a frontispiece and other less pretentious cuts.

The greater portion of the *Proceedings* is devoted to the Semi-Centennial of the city of Cedar Rapids which was celebrated in June, 1906, with the hearty coöperation of the Historical Society. Accounts of this celebration, including the addresses given upon the various occasions, are printed in full.

The volume also contains the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, reports of officers and various other data concerning the present

organization, and a group of biographies of deceased members. The *Proceedings* close with an account of the presentation to the Society of a portrait of the late Father T. F. Gunn, by the Catholic Local Abstinence Societies of Cedar Rapids.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

On September 9, 1907, occurred the regular meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society. A paper was read by General Lucius F. Hubbard on Minnesota in the campaign of Vicksburg. The paper as well as an account of the meeting is printed in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for September 19, 1907. Two memorial sketches were read and two gifts were presented to the Society, the one being a portrait of Colonel and Mrs. Pfaender and the other the first work of the St. Paul Catholic Historical Society—"Acta et Dicta."

The *Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Minnesota Historical Society* has just been issued. Besides the report of the Secretary and Librarian, the volume contains a catalogue of portraits, other pictures, framed documents, etc , displayed in the rooms of the Society. The catalogue comprises five hundred ninety items and is accompanied by a convenient alphabetical index.

The report shows considerable progress in the last two years since the Society has been housed in the New State Capitol. The library is in a flourishing condition, and unique plans for publication have been made and put into operation by the Secretary and his literary assistant. Under the efficient management of Mr. Warren Upham, the Secretary and Librarian, the Minnesota Historical Society has taken a prominent place among the Historical Societies of the Middle West.

WEBSTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Webster County Historical Society occurred at Fort Dodge on July 10. Reports were read by Mrs. J. P. Dolliver, President of the Society, Mrs. C. B. Hepler, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. M. Pratt Curator. These reports show great progress. The Society during the past year took charge of and suc-

cessfully managed the Pioneer's Day during Chautauqua Week and sent a representative to the Conference of Historical Societies held at Iowa City in March under the auspices of The State Historical Society of Iowa during the celebration of the anniversary of the Constitution of 1857. The Society has secured permanent quarters in the public library, has current files of a number of magazines and has received valuable donations of an historic nature.

Something is also being done in the way of historical writing. In June an article on the Mayors of Fort Dodge, prepared by the Curator, Mr. H. M. Pratt, appeared in the *Fort Dodge Chronicle.* The *Fort Dodge Messenger* for July 16, 1907, contains an article by the same author on *The Court Houses of Webster County, Iowa.* This is a very graphic and interesting account not only of the various court houses but also of the organization of the county and the fight over the county seat which ended in the removal of the court house, building, records, and all, by means of oxen from Homer to Fort Dodge. Since this nocturnal expedition of the citizens of Fort Dodge, the seat of justice has remained in that city. The present court house of the county was dedicated in 1902.

Ten new members were enrolled at the annual meeting of the Society and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, C. V. Findlay; Vice President, D. M. Crosby; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Hepler; Curator, H. M. Pratt; Board of Directors, O. M. Oleson, Mrs. John F. Duncombe, C. V. Findlay, Mrs. C. B. Hepler, and H. M. Pratt. The spirit and work of the Webster County Historical Society and of its Curator are greatly to be commended, and it is hoped that their plans for a larger membership and still greater activity may be realized.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Miss Hazel M. Hayward has been employed as assistant in the library.

Mr. Carl F. Kuehnle, of Denison, Iowa, has been elected to life membership in the Society.

A Collection of Meskwaki Manuscripts, prepared by Cha Kä Ta Ko Si, Secretary of the Meskwaki tribe resident in Tama County, Iowa, has been issued by the Society in a pamphlet of forty-three pages.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa the Society was given possession of considerable additional space in the Hall of Liberal Arts. This will relieve temporarily the congested condition of the library.

Since July the following have been elected to membership in the Society: Prof. Frederick E. Bolton, Iowa City, Iowa; Miss Eliza Johnson, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Lewis Miles, Corydon, Iowa; Miss Sarah Hrbek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Clara Daley, Iowa City, Iowa; and Mr. Louis Pelzer, Atlantic, Iowa.

The Research Assistants for the current year have begun their work. Some of the subjects assigned for investigation are: "The History of Liquor Legislation in Iowa"; "The History of Labor Legislation in Iowa"; "The Establishment and Organization of Counties in Iowa"; "The Early History of the Democratic Party in Iowa.

NOTES AND COMMENT

A home coming of the Old Settlers of Madison and Warren counties took place at St. Charles, Madison County, on August 14, 1907.

A small circular has been issued by the State University of Iowa containing a description and numerous cuts illustrative of the work in Engineering at the State University.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held in connection with that of the Nebraska Association. The joint session will be at Council Bluffs, October 8–11, 1907

On October 17 and 18, 1907, there will be a conference of representatives of historical societies at Lincoln, Nebraska, upon the invitation of the State Historical Society of Nebraska.

The Thirteenth Annual Session of the Iowa State Bar Association occurred at Davenport on July 11–12, 1907. The headquarters of the Association were at the Davenport Commercial Club building and the sessions were held at the Scott County Court House. Besides the reports and addresses the program included a steamboat excursion on the steamer "Columbia" on Thursday, July 11, and a banquet at the Outing Club on the evening of Friday, July 12.

A prospectus has been issued announcing a new fortnightly publication under the title *Midland*, devoted to the Middle West. The magazine will be published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and its immediate field will be the States of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky; but the entire midland section will receive attention. The content of the magazine will include midland literature, music and art, historical and nature sketches of a general interest, and a limited proportion of poetry and fiction.

Among the flags in possession of The State Historical Society of Iowa is a large Confederate flag. A letter recently received from D.

W. Wood, of Newark, Ohio, states that it was taken from the flag staff on the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, and makes the assertion that it was the first secession flag ever made and floated. The account given by Mr. Wood is substantially as follows:—The acquisition was effected by himself and Thomas Elder. The State House was then incomplete and Mr. Wood was forced to climb a ladder to get into the place where the rope was fastened. Then he released the flag and threw it down the open space to Elder who ran out into the hall with it. Here Captain William H. Goodrell, of Iowa City, Iowa,—a member of General Schofield's staff—took the flag from Elder and afterwards sent it to Iowa.

The city of Burlington celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding by special exercises during "Old Home Week" beginning on Monday, September 9, 1907. The program was carefully prepared, the events typifying the traditions of the early settlers, and the Mississippi River was made use of for the purpose of water carnivals. Thousands of invitations were sent out to all parts of the United States and every effort made to re-gather former residents of Burlington for this occasion.

In 1837, three quarters of a century ago, the legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, which then included what is now Iowa, moved the Territorial Capital from Belmont to Burlington. In the following year the Territory of Iowa was created and Burlington constituted its first seat of government. Since that time the city has taken a prominent part in the history of the Commonwealth.

The death on June 12, 1907, of Miss Mary Louise Dalton, Librarian of the Missouri Historical Society, comes as a great loss to that institution and to the historical and genealogical interests of the State. Always keenly interested in the subject of State history and in genealogical research, she put into her work a spirit and diligence that made her an authority in these lines. Born and educated in Missouri she spent several years in stenographic work, then turned to journalism. In April, 1903, she became Librarian of the Missouri

Historical Society and took charge of the preparation of the World's Fair exhibit of the Society. In the past five years she has been a prominent factor in the activities and in the success of that organization. Enthusiastic and intelligent workers in the field of State history are by no means numerous, and the loss of such an one as Miss Dalton will be keenly felt.

JOHN H. CHARLES MEMORIAL TABLET

During the past summer there was placed upon the Floyd Monument at Sioux City, Iowa, a bronze tablet in honor of the late John H. Charles. The monument was erected in 1900 by the Floyd Memorial Association in memory of Sergeant Chas. Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Of the Floyd Memorial Association, Mr. Charles was the organizer. He served as its President from 1894 to December, 1904.

At the time of the dedication of the shaft in 1901 it was remarked by Hon. Charles Aldrich and others that Mr. Charles's labors should have received some recognition on the monument, since everyone acquainted with the facts knew that the beautiful memorial was more the result of his tireless energy and leadership than of all other causes combined.

During his life, Mr. Charles would not consent to receive any recognition. He died December 1, 1904. The Floyd Memorial Association took the matter up, with the result that there was recently placed upon the south face of the monument the bronze tablet above referred to. The inscription reads:

JOHN HERR CHARLES
PRESIDENT FLOYD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
1894–1905
BUT FOR HIS PERSISTENT EFFORTS WE SHOULD
NOT HAVE THIS MONUMENT

The members of the committee of the Association which secured the tablet and put it in place were Hon. C. R. Marks, Prof. H. C. Powers, and Hon. Mitchell Vincent.

The Floyd Memorial Association will perpetuate its existence. Its chief object in the future will be to care for the Floyd Monu-

ment and the grounds surrounding the monument. At its last annual meeting, held August 20, 1907, the following officers were elected:—President, Hon. Geo. D. Perkins; Vice President, Prof. H. C. Powers; Secretary, Mrs. Frances N. Davis; and Treasurer, D. A. Magee.

THE CARE OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

By an act passed by the Thirty-second General Assembly, the appropriation for the preservation of the Public Archives was increased from $2000 to $6000 annually and several other changes were made in the law passed by the preceding General Assembly. The new law is as follows:—

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred forty-two (142) laws of the Thirty-first General Assembly, and increasing the appropriation for carrying its purposes into effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Repealed—transfer and delivery of public archives. That section 2 of said act be repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 2. That the several state executive and administrative departments, officers or offices, councils, boards, bureaus and commissioners are hereby authorized to transfer and deliver to the executive council for arrangement, classification, labeling, filing and calendaring, and then to the state library and historical department for preservation such of the public archives as are designated in section one (1) of this act except such as in the judgment of the executive council should be longer retained in the respective offices."

[SEC. 2.] Repealed—state library and historical department authorized to receive archives. That section 3 of said act is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 3. That the state library and historical department is hereby authorized and directed to receive from the executive council such of the public archives as are designated in section one (1) of this act as rapidly as the same are properly arranged, classified, labeled, filed and calendared."

[SEC. 3.] Repealed—appropriation—how expended. That section 5 of said act is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 5. That for carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars ($6000) annually for two years beginning July 1, 1907, to be expended under the direction of said executive council."

Approved April 13, A. D. 1907.[1]

The most important change, as will be noted, is that under the new law the work of arrangement, classification, etc., is entrusted to

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1907, p. 155.

the Executive Council instead of to the Board of Trustees of the State Library and Historical Department. The material, however, when arranged and classified will ultimately be turned over to the State Library and Historical Department for preservation. The general supervision of the work has been placed in charge of the Secretary of the Executive Council, Mr. A. H. Davison.

THE PRESERVATION OF LOCAL HISTORY

The following law passed by the last General Assembly will be of interest to local historical societies. It is hoped that this coöperation between historical societies and public libraries may be realized throughout the State.

AN ACT authorizing the board of trustees of free public libraries to unite with any local county historical association for the preservation and protection of articles of a historical or educational nature gathered by such association and to expend money for the proper care of such collection. [Additional to the law as it appears in section seven hundred and twenty-nine (729) of the supplement to the code.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Powers of library trustees. Whenever a local county historical association shall be formed in any county having a free public library, the trustees of such library are hereby authorized to unite with such historical association and to set apart the necessary room and to care for such articles as may come into the possession of said association; said trustees are also authorized to purchase necessary receptacles and materials for the preservation and protection of such articles as are in their judgment of a historical and educational nature and pay for the same out of the library fund.

Approved March 27, A. D. 1907.[1]

COLONIAL DAMES PRIZE ESSAY

For several years the Iowa Society of the Colonial Dames of America has offered a prize for the best essay on a subject in early Iowa history. The prize, which has been fifty dollars, has been increased this year to seventy-five dollars. The following is the announcement as issued by the Society:

The Iowa Society of the Colonial Dames of America offers a prize of seventy-five dollars for an essay on early Iowa history, written by any undergraduate of an Iowa university or college. The writer may choose any subject of Iowa history before 1860.

[1] *Laws of Iowa*, 1907, p. 26.

The essay must be signed by a fictitious name and be accompanied by an envelope containing the subject of essay, the writer's real name and a certificate from the president of his college or university that he is an undergraduate of said college or university.

Each essay must be accompanied by an index and bibliography.

The essays must be sent to Mrs. J. G. Berryhill, Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Historical Committee, before May 1st, 1908.

The Professors of History in the State University, Iowa College, and Cornell College have kindly consented to act as judges.

The committee reserves the right to withhold the prize if the essays are not satisfactory.

The essays should have no less than 1,500 and no more than 5,000 words. Three typewritten copies must be made and sent to the Chairman of the Committee.

Will you kindly make announcement of this prize and see that it is otherwise brought to the attention of the undergraduates of your institution? It is probable that the prize essay will be printed.

Mrs. J. G. Berryhill
Mrs. Nourse
Mrs. Peter Musser
Miss Alice French
Mrs. Emlin McClain
Historical Committee

July, 1907

THE TORCH PRESS BOOK SHOP

In connection with The Torch Press, conducted by Mr. Luther A. Brewer and Mr. William H. Miner, at Cedar Rapids, there has been established The Torch Press Book Shop, having for its object the buying and selling of books, particularly those which are rare and out of print. Mr. Miner comes to the work in Iowa with a broad experience in the book business, having been connected with the Arthur H. Clark Company, Lowdermilk (Washington), and other book houses. The special field of The Shop is Western Americana and books relating to Iowa, as well as unusual or scarce works on printing, bibliography, and general literature. Already two catalogs have been issued, showing a large number of rare items. The Torch Press Book Shop acts as selling agent for The State Historical Society of Iowa and has arranged to act in a like capacity for the following institutions: Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul; Department of History of South Dakota, Pierre; Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines; and Linn County Historical Society, Cedar Rapids.

OIL PAINTINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

SUBJECT OF PORTRAIT	POSITION	ARTIST	DONOR	DATE OF PRESENTATION
Samuel Calvin	Professor, S. U. I.	Felix Schurig	Alumni	1907
Amos N. Currier	Professor, S. U. I., and Acting President, 1898–1899	Felix Schurig	Class of 1905, College of Liberal Arts, S. U. I.	1905
John W. Harriman	Professor, S. U. I.	Felix Schurig	Students of College of Medicine, S. U. I.	1905
Nathan R. Leonard	Professor, S. U. I., and Acting President, 1867–1868, 1870–1871	Felix Schurig	His sons: Levi Leonard Charles Leonard Frank Leonard	1907
Thomas H. Macbride	Professor, S. U. I.	Felix Schurig	Class of 1886 College of Liberal Arts, S. U. I.	1907
John C. Shrader	Professor, S. U. I.	Felix Schurig	Faculty of College of Medicine, S. U. I.	1907
Christian W. Slagle	President, S. U. I. 1877–1878	Charles A. Cumming	His daughter, Mrs. James G. Berryhill	1903
Samuel F. Smith	Author of "America"	F. H. Morse	His son, S. F. Smith	1901
Oliver M. Spencer	Professor, S. U. I., and President, 1862–1867	Miss Nicholls	His sons: R. R. Spencer, A. O. Spencer	1906

CONTRIBUTORS

Dan Elbert Clark, General Assistant in the Library of The State Historical Society of Iowa. (See The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for April, 1907, p. 308.)

Henry John Peterson, Graduate Student at the State University of Iowa. Born at Story City, Iowa, 1879. Graduate of Saint Olaf College (Northfield, Minnesota), B. A. 1905. Received the degree of M. A. at the State University of Iowa, 1907.

Louis Pelzer, Research Assistant in The State Historical Society of Iowa. (See The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for October, 1904, p. 624.)

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TO THE

IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS

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